he staircase of the ball-room, dressed
rousers, when the vigilant Mr. Willis,
an of the establishment, stepped for-
said: "Your Grace cannot be ad-
trousers," whereupon the Duke, who
t respect for orders and regulations,
lked away.—*All the Year Round.*

IATRIMONIAL.

MBERG—PLAMONDON.

dding of Miss May Emily Plamondon,
of Ambrose Plamondon, Esq., Presi-
e A. Plamondon Manufacturing Com-
Mr. John Amberg, one of the firm of
Amberg & Co., of this city, occurred
morning in St. Patrick's Church, cor-
esplaines and Adams streets. The in-
the church was tastefully decorated
rs, and a large assemblage gathered
the ceremony, which was performed
ck by the Rev. P. J. Conway, assisted
. Thomas Mackin, of Rock Island, and
Father Flaherty, of this city. The
ds were Miss Kate Amberg, of Mineral
er of the groom; Miss Sarah Mackin,
Island; and Miss Nettie Plamon-
r of the bride. The groomsmen
srs. John Carroll, Theodore Amberg,
the groom, and George Plamondon,
the bride. The following gentlemen
shers: Messrs. Stephen O'Brien, Will
imothy E. Coughlin, and M. C. Mark-

e was handsomely attired in a bridal
hite satin and brocade, with kilt front
train, trimmed with duchess lace; long
e blossoms, and diamond ornaments.
smaids wore white satin dresses, walk-
, and half veils, and carried bouquets
l flowers.
until 2 o'clock the bride and groom
ered a reception at the residence of
s parents, No. 36 Throop street. The
of the house was handsomely
with natural flowers. In the
rior a large floral ball was sus-
rom the ceiling, and on it were two
es. A number of handsome baskets of
ere sent in by friends. A wedding
s served by Eckhart, and Pound fur-
excellent musical program.
Mrs. Amberg left on the afternoon
New York, their future home. They
panied by the good wishes of a large
riends.
g is a list of the presents received:
scarf-pin and two large volumes of
re, from the groom; diamond earrings
for $1,000, from the parents of the
e spread, Mrs. James Mackin; group of
Mr. L. L. Bond; china and silver berry
r. Henry W. Hine; set of cut-
mblers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Forester;
akfast set, fifty-two pieces, the Kevil
ut-glass berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. Eu-
ugh; copy of Shakspeare, Mrs. M. F.
toilet mirror, Mr. Morris; opera-glass,
Mrs. John Burke; set of spoons, Mr. Pe-
; berry spoons, Mr. and Mrs. James H.
andsome marble clock, Mr. David
ewel case, Mr. Charles E. Lee; flower
ss Minnie Cochrane; butter knife, Mr.
Vanderhoof; jewel case, Mr. T. J. Am-
ke basket, Mr. Thomas Rowell; silver
ix pieces, Mrs. Snell, of Rock Island;
le, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Amberg, father
er of the groom; soup ladle, Miss Kate
knife, Mr. and Mrs. Will M. Vandeo-
ut cracker and nut picks, Mr. Harry
berry spoon, Mrs. T. Mahoney;
perfume flasks, Miss Emma
c; elegant embroidered toilet
ss Kate Amberg; nut bowl,
Mrs. James Ward; card-receiver, Mr.
Max Vettner; silver jewel-case, Mrs. D.
soup bowl and ladle, Mr. and Mrs. John
; caster, Mr. and Mrs. T. Higgins; pair
iss Maggie Powell; set hand-painted
ates, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gundry, of
Point; set pie-knives, Mr. and Mrs. P.
set of dessert tea and table spoons, Mr.
. W. A. Amberg; set of spoons, Mr. and
Vaixel; silver set and salver, Mr. Tom
; silver and glass toilet set, Mr. and
. Cooke; china and gold fruit-basket,
Carroll; silver ice-pitcher, Will J. Bren-
ver jewel-case, Mrs. J. J. Wade; pair
ndlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
owell; napkin rings, Mr. P. Mc-
large, gold-lined nut-bowl, Mr.
. J. Coughlin; satin and lace spread and
reads, the Misses Maggie Riordan and
ackin; large album, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
lie; point-lace handkerchief, Mrs. J. D.
"Hawthorne," in Russia leather, Mr.
Frank W. Hurd; silver fish spoon, Mr.
J. D. Marsh; "Whittier's Poems," Mr.
C. B. Snow; set of pie-knives, Mrs. D.
; fish knife and fork, Mr. T. E. Cough-
ket of flowers, Miss Eleanor Druehey;
f flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Washington
basket of flowers, Mrs. A. M. Barnes;
ers, Miss Theresa McGobering of Lock-
ndsome cash donation, from the firm of
, Amberg & Co.
g those present at the reception were
Mrs. Amberg, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. John Coughlin, Mr. and
nes Mackin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pla-
, Mr. and Mrs. Le Beau, Mr. and Mrs. P.
r. and Mrs. McCarther, Mr. and Mrs.
ok, Mr. and Mrs. John Brenock, Mr. and
O. Ragor, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio McGuire,
aggie Riordan, Mr. and Mrs. Washington
Mr. and Mrs. Naghten, Miss Naghten,
J. McGrath, Miss McGrath, Miss Lizzie
, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooke, Miss Rose Sulli-
, and Mrs. Daly, Miss Maggie Powell, Mr.
s. Macaboy, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. Peter
he Misses Kehoe, the Misses Carroll,
Mrs. John Burke, Miss Brenock, Miss
Higgins, the Misses Julia and Mary
Miss Lizzie Finnegan, Miss Nora Mc-
Miss Isa B. Moland, Mrs. C. O'Brien,
mas J. Coughlin, Mr. Webb, Mr. and
es Ward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Neidge, Mr. and
ac Waixel, Miss Maggie Mahoney, Mrs.
e, Miss Mary Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs.
Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eagle,
gle, Mr. Sylvester Eagle, Mr. and Mrs.
, the Rev. Father Patrick Dunn, and the
ev. P. Corby, C. S. S. R., President of
ame University.

BOGGS—TOBIN.

t, pleasant wedding occurred last even-
e residence of the bride's mother, Mrs.
O. Tobin, No. 152 Douglas avenue, the
ting parties being Miss Grace Tobin and
rge Boggs, a young gentleman who is
pular on the South Side. The ceremony
formed at half-past 8 o'clock by the Rev.
C. Lorimer, pastor of the First Baptist
of which church the bride and groom
members. The bride was attended by
le flower girls,—Miss Lizzie Walkup, her
Miss Nellie Tobin, her sister,
Misses Grace Gassette and Edith
nieces of the groom. After
mony a bountiful wedding-supper was
y Eckhardt, and the evening was enjoy-
ssed by those present. Mr. and Mrs.
ill not leave the city, but will at once
ssession of their new residence, No. 37
hird street, where they will be pleased
eir friends.
llowing presents were received: Wicker
iss Addie Beane; silver berry-dish, Mr.
Purdy; silver and crystal berry-dish,
Frank and Arthur; full set of silver
ons, teaspoons, knives, forks, and nap-
, and silver butter-dish and knife, Mr.
. Hartwell; hand-painted berry-dish,
ian E. Towne; crystal cake-dish, Mr. T.
inkstand set, Master Wert and Miss
Gassette; silver card-receiver and
holder, W. D. Cories; majolica jug,
ata"; check for $100, Mr. and Mrs.
T. Gassette; set silver teaspoons, Mrs.
Austin; silver and gold pickle caster,
Sherer; Rogers' statuary, "Ruth,"
ss Lizzie E. Moulton; silver fruit-
Ir. and Mrs. W. M. Boggs; lace hand-
Miss Belle Gassette; engraving "Bert
ie"; gold-lined berry-spoon, Mrs. E.
silver and gold jewel casket, from
Sarah"; silver cake dish, Mr. S.
er; full silver service, six pieces,
a and Grandma Walkup"; crockle-
r, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Dearborn; set of
ddie Doty; silver caster, Mr. and Mrs.
y; oil-painting, Mrs. G. M. Farnham
hter; silver sirup-jug, Miss Jessie B.
bed-spread, Lou Doty; willow rocker,
B. Gassette; pillow-shams, hand-em-
, Mrs. Davis; hand-painted satinet
Fanny Tarbell; elegant easel and en-
the Misses Carrie and Nellie
lace shams, Miss Ella Bogart;
-cup, Miss Carrie Hartwell; panel
el, Miss Abbie Hartwell; lace
Mother Boggs"; individual salts,
rsons; elegant box of card and sheet
y, Miss Hattie L. Bean; handsome al-
George L. Muller; table brush and fan,
individual mustards, Mrs. R. S.
atin fan, hand painted, "Sister Nellie";
um, Miss May Hartwell; mother-of-
ne and picture, Mrs. E. B. Tobin; coif-
, M. A. Roberts; plaque, Miss Fannie
ngraving, "Auf der Alen," from "Bert
nie"; crackle-ware epergne, and
iss Fannie P. Woodward; ebony music
nd rocks, "Father Boggs"; ebony
net, from "Cluck"; ebony rock-
Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Stouffer;
of chinaware, 195 pieces, from
Matson and Messrs. W. R. McKee,
rukett, Joe Leaming, Ned Prukett, Joe
, Charles Wamwright, George Stevens,
art, Sam J. Sherer, Ed Bailey, and W.
those present were Mr. and Mrs.
Mrs. E. B. Tobin, Messrs. E. and L.
Miss Nellie Neuson, Miss Sadie Walk-
Addie Bean, Miss Etta Bogart, Miss
kup, Miss Jessie Fowler, Dr. Matson,
g. C. P. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs.
mith, Mrs. George Farnham,
thur Tobin, Mr. Frank Tobin,
e Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Norman T. Gas-
e Carrie Gassette, Miss Belle Gassette,
rs. C. T. Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. M. R.
ie and Louis Doty, Mr. and Mrs. C. R.
tr. and Mrs. A. G. Lester, Mr. and Mrs.
er, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hartwell, Mr.
. D. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mou-
Lizzie Moulton, Miss Fanny Tarbell,
y Woodard, Miss Marion Towpe, Mr.
Dearborn, Miss Davis, W. R. McKee,
v. Dr. Lorimer.

's Acid Phosphate in Depres-
sion from Overwork.
orsford's Acid Phosphate beneficial in
epression and anxiety resulting from
W. R. Page, M. D.
ky, O.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OIL STOVES.

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On the Adams & Westlake Oil Stove every day from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., by an experienced pastry cook, at 95 Lake-st.

Come, see, and be convinced that the A. & W. W. G. N. E. Oil Stove is the most perfect Stove for cooking and baking in existence.

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"For water drinkers it is of the utmost importance to have at command a table water of the highest type of purity, agreeable in flavour, exhilarating by reason of its sparkling effervescence, and suitable for daily use as a table luxury; and in home circles, at public banquets, the APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER has established itself in public and professional favour as possessing these qualities, and I believe its introduction may be recommended and supported as of great value to the cause of temperance and good health."

London, Eng. August 24, 1880. (*Signed*) NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WEDDING GIFTS, &c.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

138-144 STATE-ST.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

Fine Wedding Presents,
Decorated and Flowered China Ware,
Longwy Ware,
Gold and Silver Toilet Sets,
Silk Fans,
Swiss Carvings,
Amber Sets,
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Ladies' Satchels,
Hammocks,
Lawn Swings,
Croquet, Archery, &c., &c.

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221 & 223 STATE ST.

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Real Estate Wanted.

Lots suitable for Engine-Houses,—one in the vicinity of Aberdeen and Madison-sts., one in the vicinity of Halsted and Division-sts., one in Lawndale, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and Millard-av. The lots offered must not be less than 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. Corner of alley or street preferred.

Sealed proposals for each of the above will be received by the undersigned at the Comptroller's Office, until Wednesday, 3 o'clock p. m., June 15, 1881, and will be submitted to the City Council for action thereon.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.

BANKERS

100 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO.

Offer for sale C., B. & Q. Bonds, Milwaukee & St. Paul Bonds.

County, City, and School Bonds.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent interest and no commissions. Propositions for loans in sums of $20,000 and upwards on first-class productive real estate in this city are invited until the 20th day of June next. Address, with description of security, C. T. WHEELER, at Union National Bank.

Money to Loan

On improved Real Estate at current rates.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE OPTICIAN. SIGHT IS PRICELESS. TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

TO RENT.

MADISON-ST.

Store and Basement To Rent.

No. 254, Opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s Wholesale House. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK, 70 La Salle-st.

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SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

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Be careful to buy only the genuine.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail. HAMILTON'S 180 Madison-st.

FUR STORAGE.

Furs preserved from all damage through the Summer, thoroughly cleansed and stored in the Fire-proof Tribune Building, affording perfect safety unattainable elsewhere. Leave address and Furs will be called for. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st.

The Tribune.

☞ *Persons unable to purchase copies of* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.*

THE Village of Bradley, in Hampshire, England, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

THE steamer Faraday, after various unsuccessful attempts, finally succeeded in landing the end of the new Atlantic cable on the Land's End, Cornwall, Eng., yesterday.

PRINCE BISMARCK's illness continues, and by order of his physicians he refrains from all work that is not absolutely necessary. All work done by him now is performed while in a recumbent position.

THE Theatre Royal at Belfast, Ireland, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was capable of seating over 2,000 persons, and was one of the best theatres in Ireland. The manager, Mr. Warden, will probably lose considerably by the burning.

THE contractor for the construction of the railroad track from Laredo to Mexico along the Gulf deposited $50,000 yesterday as a guarantee that he would complete the work. He had already obtained a concession of $8,000 per kilometre to be paid out of importation duties.

AN unprecedentedly severe thunder and rain storm swept over Baltimore yesterday afternoon. Several houses were struck by lightning, and the tops of the trees were broken off and scattered over the streets. Considerable damage was done. No lives are reported to have been lost.

THE reunion of the Army of the Potomac yesterday was an exceedingly successful affair. The banquet in the evening was largely attended, and the speeches, including Gen. Sherman's, referred to elsewhere, were exceedingly appropriate. Secretary Lincoln's speech was enthusiastically received.

GEN. VANOWSKI, the new Russian Minister of War, has determined to dismiss six Generals of the Cossack troops, thus involving a saving of 180,000 rubles. A census has been taken at Kief to ascertain the number of Jews residing in that city, with the purpose of expelling those who have no right to live there.

THERE is a general impression that Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, will be the Republican nominee to succeed himself. His most formidable competitors are Gen. Hubbard and A. R. McGill, Esq. Gov. Pillsbury has made an excellent Executive, and it is felt that his course should be indorsed by a reelection.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the City of Hamburg favors the treaty incorporating Hamburg in the German Zollverein, because it guarantees that that city shall remain to a certain extent free-port territory, and assures to it a monopoly of the transatlantic wholesale trade, and a commission on internal trade and export industries.

DWIGHT KIDDER, JR., fatally shot his half brother at Springfield, Mass., Tuesday night. The dispute which ended with the killing arose about a statement made by the murdered man that his mother was desirous of his father's death, that she might obtain $5,000 insurance on his life. The murderer was held in $10,000 bail yesterday.

SHOULD Russia interfere in the affairs of Bulgaria, neither Germany nor Austria will object. The *North German Gazette*, Bismarck's organ, says that on the Bulgarian question Russia reflects the views of the Imperial Powers. A pertinent question now would be, With what weak Powers do Austria and Germany purpose interfering?

CAPTS. ADOPH ALBERS, Gustave Meyer, and Carl Wiegand, of the steamers Silesia, Ohio, and Sailer, respectively, were arrested yesterday in New York for carrying an excessive number of passengers in the last transatlantic voyage. They were held in the sums of $10,000, $25,000, and $5,000, respectively, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SAMUEL H. CAINES, who was imprisoned at Thomaston, Me., for the murder of a guard, attempted to escape yesterday, and was shot dead. Dr. Ball, who is imprisoned at Tyler, Tex., on a charge of murder, attempted, in company with six others, to break jail yesterday. Ball and three of his companions were recaptured. The others made good their escape.

IT appears that all the New York and Brooklyn brewers have not acceded to the demands of their employés, and even in some cases where the strikers agreed to come back on the old terms they were refused. It appears, also, that new men have been put to work in many of the breweries, and that they have worked satisfactorily. Some of the firms have telegraphed to Germany for experienced brewers.

COMMODORE JEFFERS, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. On his return from Europe, where he goes to examine and report upon the ordnance and torpedo service of European navies, Commodore Jeffers will be placed on the retired list, at his own request. Secretary Hunt has not yet decided on his successor.

AT a meeting of the Centennial organization for the better endowment of the Washington and Lee University yesterday, presided over by ex-Speaker Randall, resolutions regretting the deaths of Morton McMichael, Henry C. Carey, ex-Secretary Borie, Col. Thomas A. Scott, and others were adopted. Senator Don Cameron and Edwin Harrison, of St. Louis, were added to the organization, and W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, was elected President.

MATTERS are red-hot in the southwestern portion of the County of Cork, Ireland. A force of marines sent from Bantry to Ballydehob were only saved from annihilation by the intervention of the parish priest, and were driven back under his protection to the place from which they started by the peasantry, who gathered to the number of several thousand, armed with spades, hammers, axes, scythes, and other such weapons. An attempt was made to wreck a train containing a body of troops in the same region. In the Town of Skibbereen the branch of the Munster Bank was wrecked, probably because the President of that institution is the present unpopular member of Parliament for Cork County, Mr. Shaw. The war does not seem to be confined to the Southwest either. At Dromore, on the borders of Ulster, a Bailiff was beaten to death yesterday, and collisions between the military and the peasantry are reported from all parts of the island.

A PESTIFEROUS crowd of officeseekers still hangs around the White House and continues to worry the President. Each one is loaded with petitions setting forth his claims to the gratitude of the Republic, and he would fain have the President read the petition and listen to an oration by himself on his own services. Owing to the importunities of the motley crowd the President could not leave for Annapolis yesterday as was expected. He will go down to-morrow, and return to-morrow evening.

THE New Hampshire Senate decided yesterday to ask the Supreme Court of the State for an opinion as to the legality of the election of a successor to Senator Rollins at this session of the Legislature. The Democrats, of course, are solid in their opposition to an election at this session. Eternal hope is theirs. The supporters of William E. Chandler, ex-Gov. Harriman, Col. Stevens, and Gen. Marston, who are candidates for the Senatorship, are also opposed to an election at this time, but Senator Rollins, who has a majority of the Republican legislators in his favor, is quite anxious that there shall be an election. The opinion of the Supreme Court Judges will probably govern the matter.

THE Star-Route Investigating Committee, sustained as it is by the President, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General, is making very satisfactory progress. Yesterday the Committee discovered that a route, for which there was not the least necessity, was being maintained in the Southwest at an annual expense to the Nation of $100,000. This route will be discontinued on the recommendation of the Committee, which is indorsed by the Postmaster-General, and thus $100,000 per annum will be saved without in the least crippling the postal service. The President is gratified at the good work the Committee is doing, and will sustain it to the end, notwithstanding the howlings of Brady, Gorham, Dorsey, and their Democratic ally, Buel.

THE Ohio Republican Convention held at Cleveland yesterday was harmonious and enthusiastic. The renomination of Gov. Foster was a well-earned compliment, and was as wise as it was appropriate. State Treasurer Turney and Attorney-General Nash were also renominated. Mr. J. G. Richards, of Jefferson County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Nicholas Longworth, one of the very ablest members of the Ohio Bar, was nominated for Supreme Judge. The resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Garfield were sufficiently emphatic, and the unanimity with which they were adopted and the enthusiasm manifested whenever the name of the President was mentioned, showed plainly that the Republican party in Ohio is emphatically opposed to Conklingism in any and every form. The nominees of yesterday's Convention are certain to be elected.

THE Tories and some of the Liberals have taken occasion of the Parliamentary recess to address public meetings in England. Lord Carnarvon, in a speech at Burton, has said that the present Government is responsible for the civil war in Ireland, and that Englishmen would not long be hoodwinked by the "reckless rhetoric of demagogs or the plausible nostrums of political quacks." Reference was doubtless made to Mr. Gladstone and some of his colleagues. Sir Richard Cross, the Home Secretary under the late Government, also criticised the Government's course in reference to Irish affairs. Per contra, Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical member of the present Cabinet, said that the cause of the disorder in Ireland was to be found in the condition of the people, and added that force was no remedy, although a certain amount was needed to uphold the law. Mr. Chamberlain was as illogical as Lord Carnarvon and Sir Richard Cross were abusive and violent. Force should not be used to uphold laws which have brought the people into a condition which Mr. Chamberlain admits has led to disorder.

GEN. SHERMAN, in responding to the toast of "The Army and Navy" at the banquet given to the Army of the Potomac at Hartford last night, after having alluded to the present army in complimentary terms, and as "the skirmish line along the frontier of civilization," and after having excepted the drones, whom he caustically alluded to as owing their positions in the army to the services of their "mothers, cousins, sisters, and aunts," launched out into a scathing criticism of Jefferson Davis' recently-published work, "The Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy." He defended Grant's military operations before Richmond, took the ex-President of the Confederacy to task for misstatements made as to Johnston's and Hood's campaigns, and denounced as grossly and notoriously untrue the charges made against him (Sherman) as to cruel conduct at Atlanta, and as to the burning of Columbia. He cited various trustworthy authorities to prove Davis' statements false in every particular, and wound up an exceedingly able and bitter speech by saying that they had as much resemblance to the truth as Davis himself had to Julius Cæsar. The ex-President of the Confederacy has the floor for an explanation.

FATHER CURCI, who was expelled from the Jesuit Order in 1877 for recommending a conciliatory course on the part of the Vatican toward the Italian Government, but who since the accession of Leo XIII. to the Pontificate has been restored to Papal favor, though not to membership in the Order from which he was expelled, has just published a remarkable book, entitled "The New Italy and the Old Zealots," in which he praises the conciliatory spirit of the present Pope, severely condemns the zealous intolerance of the Ultramontane faction as tending towards the maintenance of bad feeling between the ecclesiastical and ruling parties in Italy, and makes, for a Churchman, the extraordinary declaration that he regards the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope impossible, adding that he doubts whether it would be wise even if possible to have it restored in view of the advanced republican views prevailing in Italy and in Europe. He exhorts the Catholics of Italy to participate in politics so as to introduce Christian ideas into the legislation of their country, and condemns in unqualified language the tone of the Italian Catholic press. The book is likely to create a sensation in Europe, for it is not improbable that it reflects the views of the most enlightened and advanced of the modern occupants of the chair of St. Peter.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Republicans Meet in State Convention at Cleveland.

Senator Sherman Chosen President—His Response to the Compliment.

He Fully and Boldly Indorses the Administration of President Garfield.

Gov. Foster Renominated Unanimously and Amid Great Applause.

The Ticket Completed by the Nomination of Candidates Acceptable to All Parties.

Indorsement of the National and State Administrations in the Resolutions.

A Convention Singularly Harmonious and Free from the Bickerings Usually Witnessed.

A Canvass in Minnesota Indicates that Pillsbury Leads in the Gubernatorial Race.

OHIO.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—It is indeed seldom that a State Convention goes through all its deliberations without making a mistake or a sorehead; but I think it can be recorded of the one which has just closed its session in this city that neither has been made. No convention for years had more delicate problems to handle, and none for years have met that could have done more mischief. Every man in the Buckeye State seemed to appreciate this, and the delegates who came up were impressed with the responsibility which rested upon their individual shoulders. As I wired you last night, the thing of most importance was the position which the Convention would take in regard to the Prohibition question and the Administration. Anything but an unqualified indorsement of President Garfield would, of course, have been very disheartening to the Administration.

THAT INDORSEMENT WAS GIVEN.

Something must of necessity have been said on a subject that has been so thoroughly agitated during the past few months as the Prohibition question, and the resolution that was finally incorporated was entirely satisfactory to all factions. The very strong indorsement which Senator Sherman gave of the Administration, and his denunciation of bossism, as well as the pleasant things he said with so much force of Gov. Foster, had the effect of giving the emphatic lie to the assertions that he was soured at Garfield and disposed to knife Foster. His speech was peculiarly invigorating also to the Convention. Mr. Sherman promised in his speech at Columbus last winter, in accepting the election as United States Senator, that during the next six years he should make special efforts to let the people of Ohio know that he was not so much of an iceberg as the papers had claimed and as some had seemed to believe. This was

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE

before the people of Ohio since that time, and he assuredly kept his word. He smiled many times, and actually once or twice indulged in the approach to a joke. One or two prominent gentlemen from abroad who sat on the stage remarked with some surprise the enthusiasm with which the Senator was received. He is more popular to-day than he has before for years, and his earnest and appropriate speech added much to his reputation and popularity here at home. The first reference to Garfield came in the speech of State Chairman Cappellar in calling the Convention to order, and the speaker was interrupted with applause for some minutes. The next one came in Temporary-Chairman Jones' speech. He said that the people of Ohio stood ready to vindicate their President from the dictation of would-be dictators. This was

CHEERED TO THE ECHO.

Senator Sherman was several times interrupted by cheers while referring to the Administration. No one could be in any doubt in regard to the standing of the Convention on this question. One has but to look at the map of the State to see the wisdom which permeated the action of the Convention. Gov. Foster is from the northwestern portion of the State. The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor is from Steubenville, on the Ohio River. When those two nominations had been decided upon a dark horse for Judge of the Supreme Court in the person of Judge Nicholas Longworth was immediately led out by Col. Tom Campbell, of Cincinnati. Judge Longworth is a Cincinnati man, and Col. Campbell was almost the only Conkling man in the Convention. Cincinnati had just failed to have Louis Seasongood, its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, ratified, and of course

IT MUST HAVE SOMETHING.

Col. Campbell could not be snubbed; so, notwithstanding the fact that five candidates had been put before the Convention already, a stampede took place before the first ballot was completed, which safely nominated the Cincinnati favorit. As Cuyahoga County had supported Judge Longworth, and the Hon. Joseph Turney had made a good State Treasurer, he was put in nomination by acclamation. No one would think of opposing the renomination by acclamation of Attorney-General Nash, and, after his pleasant little word of thanks, the Hon. George Paul, who has made a very acceptable officer as member of the State Board of Public Works, was also put through by acclamation.

It would be hard to see how the ticket could have been better distributed geographically. Senator Reese G. Richards is a Welshman. He emigrated from his native country at the age of 10 years, and settled with his father in Pennsylvania. While still in his teens he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After an army experience which perhaps had few equals so far as hardship and romance were concerned, he came to Ohio. He was for many months, while in the army,

A CAPTIVE IN THE REBEL LINES.

He finally escaped from the prison at Charlotte and spent four weeks in the mountains in February and March, slowly making his way back to our lines at Knoxville, Tenn. He has been a Representative four years in the Legislature, and was a Senator for four years. During the past two years he has been President pro tem. of the Senate, and has exercised all the functions of Lieutenant-Governor, as the real Lieutenant-Governor only visited the session hall some half a dozen times during his entire term. Mr. Richards will carry the Welsh vote, which is now very numerous in the State, and is enthusiastically received by the soldiers as their representative on the ticket.

Judge Longworth is a very able lawyer, and will make a satisfactory Judge. Some disappointment was expressed because Gov. Foster was not able to be present at the Convention to-day, but the assurance that he was not likely to be long indisposed was reassuring. All the delegates are feeling good to-night over the very auspicious issue of the Convention, and consider the ticket well nigh invincible.

A TELEGRAM FROM GOV. FOSTER.

Late in the evening, after the Convention had adjourned, the following telegram was received from Gov. Foster:

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—*To the Hon. John Sherman, President of the Convention:* Say to the Convention that they have my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor they have conferred upon me; that I feel the full force of the responsibility of accepting the position of standard-bearer of the Republican party in Ohio, and that my best energies will be devoted to the campaign from this day until it closes in victory on the second Tuesday of October next. I greatly regret my inability to be with you.

CHARLES FOSTER.

PRESS OPINION.

The *Herald* will say:

With the names of many of the best men in the State from which to choose, the Convention selected the strongest possible ticket, disappointed the enterprising gentlemen who made up the slate, proved again, as Senator Sherman said, that Ohio is too big a State for boss rule, and placed the candidates on a platform which will command the enthusiastic support of all Republicans, and insure another great victory in October. The delegates, who all went home rejoicing at the results of the day's work, even though success may not have crowned their particular favorits, will be met with plaudits by their constituents, who will recognize the fact that the year 1881 is not to be set down as an "off year" for Republicans in Ohio.

THE "LEADER"

will say to-morrow, editorially:

The Republican Convention which met here yesterday was an intelligent, enthusiastic gathering, composed mainly of business-men, who did their work in a business-like manner. The tone of the Convention may be regarded as indicating the condition of the Republican party throughout the State, and, measured by this standard, the most sanguine Republican could ask no more than was there exhibited. The character of the speeches, the enthusiasm with which they were received, the tone of the resolutions, the popularity of the candidates, and the general spirit pervading the Convention were infallible harbingers of a lively campaign and a glorious Republican victory. The sentiment that prevailed in the Convention proved that the Republicans of Ohio are alive, and that the fact that this is an off year will not prevent them from appearing at the polls en mas e in October. The applause which every time greeted the name of President Garfield, or any reference to his Administration, also proved that the Republicans of Ohio are a unit for the President.

A RAINY DAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—The morning opened rainy. The delegations met by districts at the various headquarters to select members of the Committees. The Convention met in the Euclid Avenue Opera-House, and was called to order by W. S. Cappellar, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, of Cleveland. Temporary organization was announced as follows:

Chairman—The Hon. Asa W. Jones, of Mahoning.

Secretary—H. C. Van Vorhis, of Muskingum.

Assistants—John H. Vandeman, of Fayette, and Charles H. Cable, of Athens.

Cappellar, in his opening speech, said the Convention owed it to the Chief Executive of the Nation and the Republican party to nominate a ticket that would be its own platform and win a victory in October. The allusion to Garfield was applauded vigorously.

GEN. ASA W. JONES,

upon assuming the Chair made an address wherein he reviewed the history of the Nation under Republican control as compared with Democratic. He referred in detail to the prosperity of the country at present. He rehearsed the contest at Chicago and the final nomination of Garfield. He said that since his election the party should not regard him as a graven image or a mirror, but should uphold him in the exercise of all his constitutional rights, regardless of the pretenses of would-be dictators. Referring to the agitation of temperance matters by the Democrats, he said no attention should be paid to their wail, as they for years had been temperance fanatics, and Bourbon was a misnomer. The name of Garfield was productive of continued rounds of applause. When he declared that the party would defend him against would-be dictators the applause was again loud. He said that the Republicans would stand by the payment of honest obligations, and if Senator Mahone would favor a free ballot and free citizenship in the South there need be no fear of contamination if the right hand of fellowship should be extended to him.

Senator John Sherman was elected Permanent President of the Convention and made the following stirring speech:

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my grateful thanks for this mark of your long-continued support and confidence. The best way I can show my appreciation of this honor is as readily as possible to proceed to the business that brought us together. It is unnecessary for me to make a long speech to inform Republicans of their creed and their polity. I am glad that you have met under such favorable auspices, and that the most important nomination you are called upon to make has already been made by the people of Ohio. Gov. Foster is entitled to renomination, and I believe he will be triumphant. His able and earnest canvass two years ago laid the foundation for a great victory, and culminated last year by the election of Gen. Garfield as President of the United States.

Fellow-citizens, we in Ohio have many advantages. We are in a cental location, and it seems to me now that

THE CENTRE OF POPULATION IS IN CINCINNATI,

just before me. [Laughter.] We are here in a State of boundless resources, although the great body of our population are farmers, engaged in that highest employment of human life, the cultivation of the soil. Yet we have coal and iron, the best foundations for the most extensive manufacturing establishments. In temperance, sobriety, love of order, in religious observances, always accompanied by toleration, all the blessings which Providence has given to mankind, we have at least our equal share. This State of Ohio represents the whole United States in one sense, for all of the United States had their colonies in this soil, and this Western Reserve is nothing but Connecticut over again, slightly improved. Our population is gathered from every land and from every clime. Every nation of the world contributes to the wealth of our cities. Therefore it is that

OHIO IS ALWAYS COSMOPOLITAN

and always a fair representative of the vigor and energy, intelligence and morals of the American people; and now, fellow-citizens, something may be expected of me to say of the principles and platform, but not much. The platform of the Republican party is what it has done [cheers] for twenty-five years. The party to which we claim to belong has been in the vanguard of liberty and human progress. We commenced at a convention like this, over which I had the honor to preside, in Columbus. We commenced in 1855; the work has been going on since. We grappled with the institution of slavery and stayed its progress. [Applause.] We marshaled in the protection of the Union with 7,000,000 men and spent billions of treasure freely contributed by a patriotic people to put down a most unholy Rebellion; we reconstructed the revolting States; we emancipated 5,000,000 slaves, and we have agreed to and will give to them all equal civil and political rights. We lifted our country from the throes of war and destruction and waste of war into the most prosperous country in the world.

OUR CREDIT IS UNTARNISHED—

as good as that of any nation. Our notes are now better than gold or silver in or out of the mines of any land [applause], and float everywhere where the sun shines, as the promises of an honorable Nation, always faithful to its public obligations. All these and many more things that I might mention are the work of the Republican party of which we are members, and it is this work that is our platform. I do not care what platform is made for us, we know what we believe in, and that which we have done is the best assurance of that which we intend to do. We intend still further to advance public credit, still more rapidly to pay off the public debt. We intend to see, God helping us, that every citizen of this broad land of ours is protected in the rights which our Constitution gives to him, cost what it will.

Gen. Garfield has told us in his inaugural address that all the powers which he commands shall be used for this purpose, and I believe him, and I believe

IT WILL BE DONE.

This great object of Republican policy is now more likely to be pursued than ever before. The times are auspicious for it. The bitter feelings of the war in the South are going down. The freedmen are gradually getting lands, homes, and properties. Friends are springing up around them, and are now strong, independent men, who, while they may not agree upon some things, I do say they will stand by the flag and the cause of human rights. They have given us their guarantee that the constitutional amendments shall be obeyed, and they will be obeyed. [Applause.] Within our country, broad and beautiful in extent and power, containing over fifty millions of people, expanding to a degree never before occurring in the history of human kind, our country will then be a republic of freemen, all equal before the law and of equal rights. There are some other things, my countrymen, about Ohio politics. We have no room in this country for a leader who commands and dictates. [Great applause.] We have a great people, our conventions are gathered from all parts of our broad State,

BROUGHT HERE AS FREEMEN.

There never has been, and there never will be, room for a private or a boss. The man who attempts it had better make his will beforehand. [Applause.] And, fellow-citizens, I congratulate you upon the auspicious opening of the Administration of James A. Garfield. We know office-seeking is undoubtedly the proper pursuit of mankind. [Laughter.] There may be some disappointments, because there are fewer places to fill than men willing to fill them. But in the main the general principles and policy of this Administration are in harmony with the aspirations of the Republican party. The financial policy of the last Administration has been supplemented by the reduction of the rate of interest on five hundred millions of the public securities from 5 and 6 per cent to 3½ per cent. This wise measure has been carefully and most skillfully managed by Secretary Windom, an Ohio boy. [Applause.] They are saving fifteen million dollars a year, and now the debt which frightened brave men fifteen years ago has melted away like snow before a summer sun, no longer frightening timid men, and now the tax on whisky will pay the interest on the public debt. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, I have already said, perhaps, all that was necessary. The people of Ohio are

SATISFIED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION,

I believe, as it now stands. I believe I can, in advance of the resolution that has been or that will be offered, say that Gen. Garfield has the emphatic approval of the Republicans of Ohio in the course he has pursued thus far. [Applause.] Let him further advance the public credit; let him punish all who do wrong; let him give us an Administration pure, simple, and republican, worthy of a Nation like ours, and we will send him our approval twice over again. But, my countrymen,

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO DO IN THIS TASK.

We have got to emphasize our approval by indorsing this Administration in the election of the Republican ticket this fall. This is no child's play. As we know of the good efforts of the Republican party, that it has a powerful adversary behind it, so that we dare not do anything wrong or they will push us off our stools if we do not behave ourselves, and that is the only use I know of for the Democratic party. [Laughter.] Let us then do our part,—work as Republicans of Ohio know how to work,—and victory will perch upon our banners. [Applause.]

On motion of C. M. Moulton, of Cincinnati, all resolutions were ordered referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The call of delegations for committees then began.

NOMINATIONS.

Charles Foster was renominated by acclamation, amid applause.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. Joseph Turney was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation. George Paul was nominated for member of the Board of Public Works by acclamation. George H. Nash was nominated for Attorney-General by acclamation. J. G. Richards, of Jefferson County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and readopt the principles and policy of the party as shown in its history.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio heartily approve and indorse the Administration of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial support in all the duties devolving upon him as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the wise policy of the Republican party in giving full protection to American labor and in discriminating in favor of home protection.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the Administration of Gov. Charles Foster and the State administration of the Republican party during the last two years, under which the expenditures of the State were reduced over $1,500,000 below the expenditures of the Democratic Administration of the two preceding years, and reduced the public debt of the State nearly $1,250,000, and refunded the remainder of the debt redeemable the 30th day of June, 1881, by the issue of State bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, which were sold at such premium as to reduce the rate per cent below 3½ per cent per annum.

Resolved, That the public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the Constitution of the State relative to the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors as shall leave the whole matter to legislation.

THE FEELING AT COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—The nominations made by the Cleveland Convention to-day are warmly indorsed by the Republicans in this city, and the entire ticket is regarded as much stronger than that placed in nomination two years ago. The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor could hardly have been improved upon. Mr. Richards, the nominee, having a brilliant War record. He was also a prisoner of war for many months, and coming as he does from a section of the State that has never before been represented on the State ticket, his nomination will do much to strengthen the ticket. He is regarded as a good lawyer, an able debater, and excellent presiding officer. The nomination of Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati, is regarded as most fortunate, in that it removes all feeling which would have doubtless shown itself had any of the many candidates for second place been selected from Cincinnati. Gov. Foster was taken suddenly ill on Monday night with erysipelas, and was confined to his residence all of yesterday. Last night he had so much improved that he intended taking the midnight train for Cleveland, but, upon the advice of his physician, he remained at home, where he is still confined to his room. The Governor is not only pleased with the ticket nominated, but warmly indorses the platform, especially that clause regarding the traffic in liquor.

OTHER MATTERS.

THE MINNESOTA GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 8.—The condition of the Gubernatorial canvass is outlined to-day in a full gleaning of opinion by reporters and correspondents throughout the State. The aim has been to select representative men, and so obtain substantial indications of actual preferences for the various candidates. In some instances the instructions to interview twelve or fifteen men were carried out by the correspondent, and a general preference for one candidate was found. In such cases the lower number has been entered in the summary. As all the candidates are nearly unanimously preferred in the locality in which they reside, the total of preferences is not materially affected by that circumstance. The result is probably as accurate as a canvass made at this early date can secure, and may be relied on in anticipating the action of the Convention, unless some unforeseen cause of disturbance should arise. Gov. Pillsbury enjoys a gratifying prominence in the opinions, which is all the more complimentary in that it is spontaneous and unsought. His reëlection is evidently among the possibilities. The opinion is general, until the northern portion of the State is reached, that Southern Minnesota is entitled to the Governorship. The summary is: Gov. Pillsbury, 48; Gen. Hubbard, 35; A. R. McGill, 34; T. B. Clement, 17; O. P. Stearns, 23; Lieut.-Gov. Gilman, 4; Gen. Baker, 8; Gordon E. Cole, 2; C. K. Davis, 2; D. Sinclair, 4.

SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—The small-pox fright at Hull's Station grows worse. There were fourteen cases this morning, and one had made its appearance at Kinderhook, three miles east of Hull's. Kinderhook is arranging a quarantine to prevent the spread of the disease.

A NOBLE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, at Chelsea, was dedicated to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Randall Expects that Pig-Iron Kelley Will Vote for Him.

Kelley's Personal Hatred of Garfield Said to Be the Motive.

With This Vote and That of Smith, Randall Can Get an Anti-Administration House.

Badeau Was Ridiculously Confident that Gen. Grant Would "Capture Chicago."

Sam Tilden Had Been Ciphering on the Whole Star-Route Swindle.

Had He Been Nominated He Would Have Exposed the Whole Thing.

Discovery Yesterday of a Chance to Save $100,000 Per Annum and Improve the Service.

PIG-IRON KELLEY.

IS HE GOING TO FLY THE TRACK?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—It appears that Mr. Randall's scheme to prevent the Republicans from organizing the House of Representatives next December, and to give the control of that body to a coalition of Democrats and Greenbackers, is more comprehensive than was at first supposed. It has been learned, from a source that is entitled to confidence, that Mr. Randall expects to have the coöperation of at least one and possibly two Republicans in carrying out his scheme. The Republican upon whom he counts most confidently is William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. When the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress was to be organized March 18, 1879, Gen. Garfield was the Republican candidate for Speaker. Every Republican present voted for Gen. Garfield except

JUDGE KELLEY,

who cast his vote for Hendrick B. Wright, the Greenback candidate. Recalling this event in the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent, a gentleman who has the confidence of Mr. Randall said: "I happen to know that Randall hopes to create a diversion by the aid of Kelley, and secure the election of a Speaker who is opposed to the Administration. In this he relies largely upon Kelley's personal unfriendliness to Garfield, which is very marked and of long standing. I have watched Kelley often when Garfield was expected to make a speech, and have seen him absent himself when every other member of the House crowded in to listen. I have no doubt that Randall expects to get

HYATT SMITH'S VOTE,

and some things which happened when they were both here during the deadlock in the Senate make one inclined to think that the expectation is not so wild as some people might think. I know that Mr. Smith went several times by invitation to visit Randall in his house, and that that gentleman was very attentive and polite to him. I thought then that Randall had some big scheme on hand, for he is not a man to go out of his way to pay attention to new members unless he has an object in view, and then no man can be more ingratiating than he."

A SLIP

'TWIXT CUP AND LIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—A curious and interesting fact has just become known here. A short time before the Chicago Convention, Gen. Badeau arrived in New York from London with the stereotype plates of a campaign life of Gen. Grant which had been prepared abroad, in anticipation of a nomination at Chicago. The plan was to put the work to press immediately upon receiving news that Gen. Grant was nominated. The duty was paid on the plates, and they were taken away. When the result of the Convention became known Gen. Badeau brought them back and made application for a permit to reëxport the plates and receive the duty he had paid. This request could not be granted, since the duty had been paid on them and they had been removed. But for the entire confidence in Gen. Grant's nomination, the plates could have been left in bond, and, if no occasion for their use had arisen, they could then have been entered for export. Their prompt removal was probably for the purpose of arranging them on the press for immediate publication.

STAR ROUTES.

SLY OLD SAMMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—So much has been said concerning the employment of A. M. Gibson as a Special Agent of the Post-Office in the star-route frauds that a statement of the reason of his connection with these investigations will throw light on the policy of the Administration in engaging his services. Gibson was employed by Tilden to explore the star-route frauds for use as a campaign sensation in the event of Tilden's nomination. A mass of material was thus collected which would have been used with effect by Tilden, standing as an advocate of reform. Not receiving the nomination, Tilden did not care to place his information at the disposal of his successful rival and ungrateful party. Learning that Gibson was in possession of this valuable material, James, with the approbation of all parties interested in the investigation of the frauds, availed himself of his information and services. Another reason given to explain the neglect of the Democrats to use this information during the canvass, is that several of the leading contractors implicated are Democrats, and there was no disposition on the part of the leaders to expose their transactions.

A NUMBER OF STAR-ROUTE CONTRACTORS are coming to the city to survey the situation. Very few of them seem to be at all concerned. Most of them declare that, while there may be indictments, there will be no convictions. Some of them intimate that their possession of political secrets will be of advantage to them in the way of a defense or of dismissal of prosecution.

THE GRAND JURY.

The presentation of the star-route cases to the new Grand Jury can take place any time after the 20th of the present month. The present Grand Jury will be dismissed to-morrow until next week Friday, when they will be finally discharged. The new jury will be drawn to-morrow. It will be taken from a list of 80 made by a Board of five citizens of the highest standing appointed by the Court. The list was made in February last, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. George Wrigge, the well-known banker, gave four or five days' personal attention to the work. The Court has adopted rigid rules in regard to excusing any one drawn for jury service, and, as a result, few talesmen find a place on the juries. This aids in preventing any one not on the original list being forced upon the jury by interested parties.

MORE DISCOVERIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Star-Route Investigating Committee have to-day discovered another instance of what they consider gross extravagance in expenditures for mail service in the Southwest, and have recommended a reduction which, when carried into effect by the order that will shortly be issued by Postmaster-General James, will, in the judgment of the postal authorities, [illegible] sult in an additional saving of $100,000 per annum without in any degree crippling the postal service. The President, in view of the highly satisfactory progress already made by the Committee in the line of discovering opportunities to cut off useless contracts, and the detection of methods by which such contracts were obtained, remains undisturbed by the criticisms of his approval of the personnel of the Commission, and expresses himself as more than ever determined to sustain the Attorney-General in the untrammeled conduct of the entire investigation.

THE TREASURY.

THE CALLED BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The amount of coupon 5 per cent bonds of 1881 received for continuance at 3½ per cent up to the close of business to-day was $30,352,700. It is the opinion of the Treasury officials that nearly all the outstanding coupon 5s will be received for continuance during this month. There are upwards of $5,000,000 registered 5 per cent bonds now in the Treasury Department which were forwarded by holders previous to the 23d ult., the date fixed for the receipt of bonds for continuance, awaiting inspection of the Secretary. The cause of retention of these bonds is attributed to the fact that all the details connected with the process of extension were not strictly adhered to, and that, consequently, it remains for the Secretary to determine what portion of them, if any, shall be passed for continuance. It is now quite certain that the excess of the limit of 5 per cents converted into 3½ per cents will reach $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. The exact amount cannot be stated, however, until it is known what disposition the Secretary will make of those now awaiting his action.

NOTES.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The attorney of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago appeared before the Assessment Division of the Internal Revenue Department to-day to attempt to reduce the assessment against the bank for non-payment of taxes. The effort will be unavailing. The bank will be compelled to pay the amount assessed on its deposits which have not been returned. The main point at issue seems to be the city and county funds. The bank will pay the amount found to be under protest, reserving its right to sue to recover. It is very doubtful, however, whether advantage will be taken of that right. The principle seems to be well settled by the Internal Revenue that funds which are constantly subject to be checked against are taxable deposits. Nothing has occurred in the argument of this case to change the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue already made in the matter of the International Bank. It is claimed that there are no false returns in the case of the Corn Exchange Bank.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS,

United States Marshal of North Carolina, son of Stephen A. Douglas, is here to endeavor to retain his place, his removal having been threatened.

HUNT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Secretary Hunt and family, and Mrs. Gen. Ricketts and other guests, left on the United States steamer Dispatch for Annapolis. They will remain till after the ball Friday evening. Secretary Hunt will confer the certificates of graduation.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD

resumes charge of the Interior Department to-morrow.

NIMMO.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the internal commerce of the United States, was sent to the Government Printing-Office about the 1st of May, but, in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for printing, the Public Printer states that it will be impossible for him to begin printing his report until after the 1st of July. Mr. Nimmo is, however, taking advantage of the delay, in preparing an additional statement in regard to the circumstances and conditions affecting and limiting competition between the Mississippi River and East and West trunk railroad lines for transportation of the surplus products of the Western and Northwestern States to the seaboard. The forthcoming report will embrace a somewhat elaborate statement in regard to the commercial, industrial, and transportation interests of Cincinnati as an illustration of the conditions governing the internal commerce of the country.

JEFFERS.

Secretary Hunt has accepted the resignation of Commodore Jeffers as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, to take effect June 30. Commodore Jeffers will, about the 1st of July, visit Europe to examine and report upon the ordnance and torpedo service of the European navies, and upon the completion of this duty he will, at his own request, be placed upon the retired list. Secretary Hunt has not yet made the selection of a new Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He will be influenced by considerations of fitness rather than by the rank of the applicants.

THE CROWD OF VISITORS

at the White House to-day surpassed anything seen for weeks, the great majority calling to urge the claims of themselves or friends to office. The President did not go to Annapolis to-day. He will go down by train Friday, and return that evening.

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Lieut. R. M. Berry, commanding the United States ship Rodgers, of the Jeannette search expedition, telegraphs to Secretary Hunt from San Francisco that he will sail for the north on June 13 or 14.

CANADA.

A Powerful Opposition Developing to the Proposed Consolidation of the Canadian Telegraph Companies with the Western Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 8.—A powerful opposition is developing itself here to the new scheme for amalgamating the telegraph companies. The *Witness* has the following on the subject this evening: "One of the principal topics of conversation in stock and business circles at present is the proposed arrangement between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Montreal Telegraph Company, and the more that is known about it the less it is liked. In fact, it is rumored that on the Board of the Montreal Telegraph Company itself there is a decided difference of opinion, and that several of the Directors are nobly fighting against the humiliating proposition to hand over the telegraph lines of the country to a foreign monopoly. The *Witness* the other day gave publicity to the statement that a certain stockholder had declared his intention of taking a writ of injunction to prevent the Montreal lines passing out of the hands of the stockholders, and of this action being taken there is no doubt. The gentleman mentioned in connection with the proposed proceedings is one not easily deterred, and in his course, should it be necessary to proceed to the extremes suggested, he will have many sympathisers, while there is a third company mentioned, as if it were a Canadian one, to take possession of the lines. It is well understood that the proposition is simply to hand our telegraph lines over to a ring of New York speculators who guarantee 8 per cent on the capital stock of one company and 6 per cent on that of the other. All they extract from the Canadian public over and above this amount they will put into their pockets. This is the humiliating proposition the Board of Directors of the Montreal Telegraph Company is at present considering, and which will probably be submitted to the shareholders."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, June 8.—At the Victoria Club rifle ranges here to-day, during practice firing, when the firing party were at 1,000 yards, George Jenkins, the marker, stepped out in front of the target just as a shot was fired. The ball entered his left back just below the shoulder, and passed clear through and made a bull's-eye on the target. Jenkins walked about 200 yards towards the firing party and then dropped to the ground. He was speedily removed home and medical attendance summoned. The physicians are hopeful of his recovery. The ball passed about two inches above the heart. When being conveyed home the wounded man exclaimed: "You were making lots of bull's-eyes, but this was one too many." No blame is attached to the party who fired the shot, as Jenkins neglected to show the danger-flag before exposing himself.

Caroline of Brunswick.

The Talleyrand correspondence opens Sept. 25, [illegible], with a letter written to the King of France from Vienna. We are at once introduced to an historical personage, Caroline of Brunswick, the ill-fated (so the English supposed) wife of the Prince Regent. He writes:

"SIRE: I quitted Paris on the evening of the 16th. I arrived here on the evening of the 23d, only halting at Strasburg and Munich. The Princess of Wales, [illegible] left Strasburg. She accepted an invitation to a ball given by Madame Franck, a [illegible], and danced at it the whole evening. [illegible] the inn where I alighted she treated [illegible] Talma to a supper. Her doings [illegible] public surprise why the Prince [illegible] her to leave England and go to [illegible]

THE VICTORIA HORROR.

Resumption of Testimony in the Inquest at London.

Evidence Going to Show that the Steamer Was Fearfully Overloaded.

Superabundance of Weight Sunk the Lower Deck Below Water.

The Loose Manner in Which the Inspection of Steamboats Is Conducted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., June 8.—The inquest on the Victoria disaster was resumed this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The hull was pumped out and floated up to the dock this forenoon for a thorough inspection. The Superintendent, George Parish, and Capt. Rankin were present at to-day's inquiry. The evidence taken to-day was very important. Most clear testimony was offered by Mr. English, a well-known machinist. He said the crowd on both upper and lower decks was so great that more could not get on. He was in the bow on the lower deck, and saw that it was covered with water to the depth of six inches, which constantly increased. He once said to a deck-hand that the crowd was either coming forward or that the water was gaining in the hold. The boat was steadily sinking. She seemed to be waterlogged. It was his firm opinion that she sunk by reason of the water in the hold.

Harriet Eva Smith was on board of the Victoria on the ill-fated trip. Her brother and other friends were with her. On arrival at Woodlands she heard some one call out from the Princess Louise that

THE BOAT WAS SINKING.

Her brother then rose from his seat and said to the Captain: "The boat is sinking. Run her ashore, and we will walk home." The Captain said: "Sit down and keep still, and I will take you to shore all right." The Captain was at the wheel. He did not seem excited, but answered in a quiet, confident manner. A great many were asking him before that to run to shore. Witness did not know who they were.

To Mr. Hutchinson: "Quite a lot of people called to him to run the boat ashore. It was after leaving Woodlands that my brother spoke to the Captain. It was, I think, about half way between Woodlands and where the boat went down. It was also after leaving Woodlands that the other people spoke to the Captain."

Richard Browne testified that he was at Springbank at the time the Victoria left the dock. He went on board to go to London, but got off again. He did so because he considered the boat overcrowded. She was then listing over. There were several inches of water on the lower deck then, owing to her listing over. There was a very

GREAT RUSH OF PEOPLE

on the boat. A considerable number got on after I left. After I left she remained at the dock about five minutes. She brought a good load of passengers down, who did not get off. The upper deck was well crowded then. I was so alarmed at the appearance of the boat that I begged Mr. Meredith to come off, but he did not like to leave his seat. I saw the boat after she turned out into the stream and listed to the south, and then went on an even keel. I thought she was then eight inches out of the water. She looked like a log on the water, and I thought the wheel was very much submerged. I have gone down on the boat frequently, but never saw her so crowded before. I should say there were at least 500 people on board."

John Plummer was on the bank of the river on the 24th, and saw the Victoria pass down and back on her last trip. She was crowded on her upper deck. "I don't think there were over fifty or sixty people on the lower deck. I rowed in front of her in a small boat, and went ashore to let her pass by. The Victoria was listing as she came opposite to us. This was before she reached Woodland. I saw the boat

LISTING ON BOTH SIDES.

The people on the upper deck were rocking her and looking over the side to see how much water would come in on her lower deck, and laughing. I have often seen the same conduct on the boats before. I think the rocking motion was caused by the people themselves. The boat was not overcrowded that day. I have seen her with 200 more people on than on that day. I have seen them on the wheel-house and clinging to the stanchions. When the boat passed me I did not think there was any danger. The bow was a foot out of the water. If anything she was settled in the stern. This was about half a mile from Springbank."

To Mr. Hutchinson: "I saw about half a dozen young men leaning over the side and then straightening up and endeavoring to rock the boat, and appearing to enjoy the sport. When I heard of the accident, the impression on my mind was that they had been rocking her worse, and she went over."

To a juror: "There were not 500 people on board. She could not hold 350 properly. I have counted 370 coming off the Victoria last year."

Robert Reid, Collector of Customs, testified that he received the license fees for the Victoria on the 22d of June, 1880. The license was actually issued, however, in October, but was dated back to the 22d of May. It would expire on the 22d of May this year. "There has been

NO OFFICIAL INSPECTION

since October, 1880. My duties are to see that the conditions of the inspection are carried out. Last year I reported to the Government that the Company had failed to comply with the conditions of inspection, and twice stopped the boats from running. I had some duties connected with these boats this spring. I have a privilege—I will not say duty—to go on board the boats at any time to see if they comply with the regulations. It was my duty to know if they were sailing with or without a certificate, and to see if the equipment was according to law. I do not know that I had a duty, but I had a right to see that the conditions of the certificate were carried out, unless by direction of the Inspector."

To W. W. Reid: "As soon as the licence is given my duty ceases."

To Mr. Hutchison: "If any one informs me there is an infraction of the certificate I have a right to act."

The Foreman: "Your duty never ceases."

To Mr. Hutchinson: "I went down alongside the Victoria on the morning of the 24th of May, and had a conversation with Capt. Rankin and Mr. Parish. I spoke to parish, and asked him if he had his certificate all right. I supposed it was to run till June. He said it was mislaid; either Capt. Wastie had taken it away to Manitoba with him, or it was lost. I thought the certificate should be hung up in the boat. Parish

SAID THE EQUIPMENT WAS ALL RIGHT.

I asked Capt. Rankin about the boat, and he said it was in a much better condition than last year. I believed this to be the case, because some iron flanges on the boiler had been replaced with copper, making that part of the boiler stronger. I understood that the boat was thoroughly overhauled. I said to Mr. Moore, one of the Company's Directors, that there was no use in attempting to run the boats this year without a certificate. He said certainly not; there would be no such attempt; but that the boats were better than last year. I said to him that, owing to the amalgamation of the two lines this year, my anxiety was greatly removed. I had no knowledge of injuries received by the Victoria during the winter. I heard it stated after the accident. The alterations in the placing of the boiler were completed this spring. The alteration was not as to the position of the boiler, but only as to replacing some iron fixings with copper. I made no report of the state of the boat this spring. I was not made aware that the boiler had been shifted forward."

The Crown attorney—"Had you known that the license had expired, would you have stopped the boat's running?"

Witness—"I don't think I should, in view of the liberty that was given last year. I think I would have let them run if I found they were properly equipped."

The Crown Attorney—Notwithstanding the knowledge that the boat had required repairs, and had been repaired, and that the boiler had been changed?

Witness—I did not know the boiler had been changed.

Crown Attorney—Well, then, had you known that the boiler had been changed and the certificate had expired, would you have allowed the boat to run?

Witness—I don't know. I think it probable I

WOULD HAVE ALLOWED HER TO RUN

even if I had known that the position of the boiler had been changed.

[NOTE.—This point is important in view of Menilly's evidence. He said that when the change in the boiler took place the owners should have reported the fact to the Government.]

The witness continued: "It would not be my duty to stop the boat unless instructed to do so from headquarters. If the boat had no license I could stop the boat if I liked. I had the right to stop the boat at any time if I thought the law was being violated."

To the Coroner—"The boats last year were ordered by me to be tied up for non-fulfilment of requirements. The Victoria was tied up twice. She ran on a verbal permission other than her certificate last year. This was given by me on condition that the equipment would be completed in a given time."

Witness produced a letter from Inspector Mewburn, of Hamilton, in which he instructed him as to his duty in regard to the boats, telling him of the danger, and that he would incur a serious responsibility in allowing the boats to sail without compliance with every requisit. Witness did not consider himself under Mewburn's control.

William Durban testified that he was a passenger in the lower deck. When the vessel left the dock she was listing so as to leave twelve to sixteen inches on her deck. She then righted up. "When near Woodlands I noticed signs of danger. The boat again listed over, and I heard a cry of 'Get to the other side!' She righted so as to ship about one foot of water. I judged that

SHE WAS LEAKY

and getting very deep in the water. My wife got upon the railing, and I then got into the water on the deck up to my knees, threw off my coat, and took my youngest child in my arms. I told them not to jump. In a moment after the crash came. My wife and one child were lost. I saved the baby, 18 months old. I still have my tickets, which were not collected. We had no chance to get on the upper deck on leaving Springbank. The stairway was crowded with people. I saw no disorderly conduct of any kind on the lower deck. I saw no one moving about or trying to cause the vessel to list. I noticed that the water on the lower deck increased as we went along without any list whatever."

William Thompson was on the lower deck on the homeward trip. He noticed that the water on the deck got gradually deeper every time the boat listed. She listed a dozen times on the trip. "The last time she listed to the south was the only time I

SAW THE WATER GO CLEAR OVER THE DECK

and remain on it. At this time I stood on a camp-stool, and the water was within four inches of my knees. This was a moment before she went over. The water was deeper on the deck aft than at the bow. The people moved over when spoken to by the deckhands very quietly and gradually. There was no one within eight feet of me when she went down. There was no movement of people at the last time that would account for her listing to the south. I sprang into the water from the south railing, and glanced back over my shoulder, and saw everything going by the board on the north side. When the hull was cleared and came to the surface I swam back to it. My idea all the way up was that the boat was getting heavier and settling; that there was water in the hold. There was no disorder or drunkenness."

Walter Crawford, another passenger, said the lower deck was crowded in some places, in others not. He had gone on the Victoria many times, and the crowd that day was the largest he ever saw. "Just before the accident I heard a bubbling noise from the water on the north side under my seat, and I at once sprang overboard. I swam off on my back, and saw the boat go over with a cracking noise and an occasional crash. I saw the boat gradually tip over until the upper deck was within six feet of the water, when she suddenly went down."

The inquest adjourned till to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Meantime the hull will be examined by experts, who, it is expected, will be ready to give evidence.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., June 8.—The drought scare is over and now the cry is "too much rain." For about a week it has rained every day, and there is still a fair prospect for more. We have had some very heavy rain, thunder and lightning, and hail-storms. Hail has injured the prospect for fruit, and has done some damage to crops. The ground is very wet and has not been in a condition to cultivate for about a week; the weather is quite cold and the crops are not growing much at present, weeds seem to be making the best progress of late. Meadows, pastures, and small grain will probably do well when warm weather comes again, but it is feared that corn will hardly be an average crop, yet there may possibly be a more favorable prospect for it as the season advances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., June 8.—For a week past heavy rains have fallen here daily, and the end is not yet. Work has been suspended on the new double track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, building has been stopped, and the farmers are housed. The elements seem to be against the crops in Kendall County this season. They have passed through a savage hail-storm, just escaped a drought, and are now being flooded and drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TISKILWA, Ill., June 8.—All the country through which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad runs from Ottawa, in La Salle County, to the Mississippi River, was visited this morning by a most severe rain-storm. The cornfields along the banks of the Illinois River are partially under water, and streams are rushing through all the ravines where before there were none. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train due in Chicago at 2:30 p. m. was delayed at Utica four hours by a washout. Much damage has been done to the growing crops, especially those on low land, although previously they were looking very fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 8.—It rained in torrents throughout this section all last night. The fall was over three inches, and, following quickly on the heavy rains of Sunday and Monday night, as well as those of previous days, the creeks and streams became swollen several feet beyond their capacity, and a number of bridges that stood the storms of years were washed out. As no work can be done in the fields, a great many farmers were in town to-day, who report that a large area of corn is under water, but if it does not rain much more, and the water can soak through without a hot sun heating it so as to scorch or turn it yellow, they are hopeful, and consider the prospect as good as at any like time of the season for years. The rains came too late for oats. The extremely hot weather during the latter part of May scorched so much of it that it is now regarded as a light crop. The same applies to wheat, but there has been so little of that planted in this and adjoining counties that it it no longer classed among the crops here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 8.—The recent rains have swollen the waters of the Illinois and Vermilion Rivers, which have been rapidly rising for a number of hours. The thousands of acres on the bottom lands under cultivation are in a large measure submerged and the corn planted washed out. It is probably too late in the season for a second planting. Roads south are under water and useless.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—A dispatch from Ada, Clay County, says: "The crops in this section of the Red River Valley look remarkably well. In traveling over the country I have seen fields where the blade would average fifteen inches in hight. The weather could not possibly be improved upon,—plenty of rain, warm days, and cool nights. The grass is stooling out splendidly, and the heaviest crop ever harvested in this wonderful valley is confidently expected if the weather holds good. Almost double acreage over last year has been put in, and that in good condition. While the country everywhere was flooded with water this spring, the season here was exceptionally free from this annoyance. The reason for this lies in the fact that our heavy fall of snow was nearly all sun thawed and absorbed before it could gather and run."

INDIANA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 7.—At last the drought in this section of the country has come to an end. During the past thirty-six hours copious rains have fallen, and drooping vegetation has been revived to a most surprising extent. The result is that farmers are again confident, and trade of all kinds is getting better. A few days more of dry weather would have ruined the crops.

Odor of Human Hair.

In *Le Progress Medicale* M. Gallippe calls attention to the medico-legal value of the odor of human hair. He asserts that from the simple smell of a lock of hair he can tell whether the lock has been cut from the living subject or whether it has been composed of hair that has fallen out. Hairdressers have in some cases so acquired this art that it is said never to fail them. Hair which has fallen out has a dull appearance, attributable to decrease, and is not easily made up; it has no peculiar smell. The hair of the Chinese has a characteristic odor of musk, which is so persistent that it cannot be concealed by cosmetics, for it cannot be destroyed even by washing with potash; their hair has also a reddish tinge and is not polyhedral in section. The hair of hysterical patients has a peculiar and distinguishing odor, which is most perceptible at the approach of a crisis. Certain hair is electrical, the electricity being developed more readily after rubbing.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Proceedings of This Celebrated Organization at Hartford, Conn.

Procession of Veterans, Meetings of Corps, and Speeches of the Day.

A Banquet in the Evening, Addressed by the General of the Army.

He Hangs Old Jeff on the Sour Apple-Tree of His Contempt and Derision.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8.—The weather cleared this morning in season for a parade and demonstration in honor of the veteran soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and the streets were crowded with people to witness the parade. The city is gay with decorations. Gen. Sherman arrived on the early morning Washington express, and at 12 o'clock reviewed the First Regiment of Connecticut State Militia. The procession formed at the State Capitol soon after 12 o'clock, and marched in the following order:

Veteran soldiers and sailors.
Governor Bigelow and staff.
The Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman.
Gov. Littlefield, of Rhode Island, and staff.
Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and staff.
And other guests in carriages.

Great crows along the line of march greeted the veterans with cheers.

As far as possible the corps organizations were preserved. Gens. Burnside, Wright, Franklin, Devens, and others marched in the ranks with the boys. The several corps associations held meetings in the forenoon. Gen. Miles made a speech to the Second Corps. The Society met in public session in the Opera-House in the afternoon. Maj. Buckley made a speech of welcome, and an oration and a poem followed. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, was the orator. Secretary-of-War Lincoln had a seat on the stage, the setting of which was a military camp. Battle flags of the Pennsylvania regiments were also on the stage. After the oration brief speeches were made by Gen. Sherman, Secretary Lincoln, Gens. Burnside, Franklin, Hawley, Sickles, Devens, Slocum, and Bigelow, of Connecticut. The business meeting was next held, and officers chosen: President, Gen. Charles Devens; Recording Secretary, Col. Horatio C. King; Corresponding Secretary, Col. George H. Sharpe; Treasurer, Gen. M. T. McMahon. A committee was appointed to arrange for a general reunion of the Societies of the several armies. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Detroit.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

At a grand banquet in the evening Gen. Sherman spoke to the sentiment, "The Army and Navy." He said: "The army, split up into single companies, and even squads, is to-day a skirmish-line along the frontier of civilization, preparing the way for the emigrant, guarding the pastures of cattle which are fast replacing the buffalo, elk, and antelope of the vast interior of our continent, and in building roads, bridges, and military posts. There are few idlers in the army of the United States. All are employed save the sick and wounded, and that small fraction which exists under all Governments, who live on the reputation and influence of their mothers, cousins, sisters, and their aunts. These favored ones may flourish for a time, but, like such gentry in the past, they will be swept away by the first blast of war, when a more manly element will, as always, leap to the front. I believe the present army of the United States, in physique, intelligence, in devotion to duty, in patriotic sentiment, and the higher heroic qualities compares favorably with the same body at any former period of our history, and you, gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac, know better than I do how valuable to our new volunteers were the knowledge and experience of the little regular army of 1861, which taught you how to post your sentinels and pickets, how to pitch and strike your tents, how to cook and care for the sick and wounded, how to organize into companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps; how to skirmish, and how to fight; how to protect your bodies by light earthworks, and how to attack those of your enemies at the least cost of life,—in fine, the thousand and one things in which you afterwards became so proficient, and which, you admit, can only be learned by practice. I entertain the highest possible opinion of army societies, like this, which resulted from our Civil War. It is not true that they keep alive the animosities of that War, but, on the contrary, the social amenities here practiced are calculated to smooth war's wrinkled visage and develop the kindlier phases of human character, and above all value are the observations of living actors, here spoken and recorded, before a tribunal which can separate pretensions from practice, and thus preserve the results of experience which may be of inestimable value in the next war. I sometimes fear our people are again becoming so engrossed in their pursuit of wealth that they are liable to forget the lessons of our Civil War. To be sure, we possess most valuable records in the newspapers of the day, in official reports not yet complete, in the many histories, biographies, memories, recollections, etc., of the principal actors, and I, for one, hail the last addition to our stock of knowledge,—Badeau's "Military History of Gen. Grant" and

MR. DAVIS' "RISE AND FALL OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY."

These are now fair subjects of criticism and comment, and I believe that the cause of truth demands that every witness shall record his honest opinions of such important matters. I did not have the privilege of sharing in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, but I have been over the ground, was personally acquainted with nearly every army corps and division commander, and I say, publicly and emphatically, that, Davis to the contrary notwithstanding, I approve of Gen. Grant's movement from Washington to Richmond by land, instead of water. War is an awful game, and demands death and destruction. A certain amount of fighting, of killing, had to be done, and the banks of the Rapidan and Mattapony were as good places for it as those of the James and Appomattox. As to Mr. Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," I confess I have not seen the volume,—only copious extracts,—and hardly know whether to treat them seriously. It was not expected he would feel kindly to those who awakened him so rudely from his dream of empire, but surely, in stating facts beyond the reach of his vision or understanding, he ought to have approximated the truth, even as to his enemies. Assuming the quotations published as authentic, I wish to say it was lucky for Davis that Gen. Johnston, in May, 1864, did not obey his orders and assume the offensive from Dalton to the north side of the Tennessee River. One would suppose that after the experience of both Johnston and Hood, whose courage and skill no man disputes, even Davis would be convinced that the aggressive campaign foreshadowed in his several general propositions of April 16, 1864, was the verlest nonsense. Gen. Johnston did not have at Dalton 10,000 men, and Davis ought to have known it. Johnston, on the spot, was better qualified to judge than Davis, at Richmond. As to the removal of the non-combatant population from

ATLANTA,

Davis says that since Alva's atrocious cruelties in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century there has been nothing in comparison for cruelty. He had a right to publish such words in 1864, when extraordinary language was needed to arouse the sinking energies of 'his people' (as he called them), but at this late date it is simply absurd. Not a man, woman, or child was harmed in that removal. Maj. Clare, of the Confederate army, appointed by Gen. Hood, and Gen. Willard Warner, of my staff, now residing in Tecumseh, Cherokee County, Ala., certified jointly to me this fact." Gen. Sherman here read Maj. Clare's report, and said: "Mr. Davis will hear from Gen. Warner in good time." Gen. Sherman also exhibited the original report of Col. William G. Le Duc, United States Quartermaster of the Twentieth Corps, now Commissioner of Agriculture, showing that the number of persons sent South were 705 adults, 79 servants, and 867 children, a total of 1,651, all of whom were transported by United States troops twenty miles, and not a single piece of property broken or molested. Again, Mr. Davis records that the officers and men sent to escort and convey them to Rough-and-Ready Station, 'robbed them of the few articles of value they had been permitted to take from their homes.' This is simply untrue, and Mr. Davis ought to have known it to be so, for Maj. Clare, of the Confederate army, bore public testimony to the kindness of the escort, and Gen. Warner, since Senator from Alabama, well known and universally respected, is still living in Alabama, was then and is still responsible, and is far better qualified to testify to the facts than Davis, who was a thousand miles away. I am responsible for the order of removal, and it was right. It was eminently humane to remove the non-combatant population from the theatre of war. It produced the effect I intended, and hastened the conclusion of the War, the bloody War, which Mr. Davis, according to his own account, would never have terminated as long as he could have saved his own life. As to

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA,

he intimates that I have endeavored to escape responsibility for that act, and refers to the excesses of Wallenstein's army in the Thirty Years' War. Mr. Davis was not in Columbia during that fire, nor was Gen. Hampton. I was, and so was Gen. O. O. Howard; so was Gen. John A. Logan, and Gen. William B. Woods, now Justice of the Supreme Court, and his brother, Gen. Charles Woods, and 14,000 honest, good, true, Union soldiers. Davis ignored all these, and adopts the solitary statement of Wade Hampton, who got away and was not there at all after his troops had set fire to the bridges, depot, and cotton in the streets of his own city, all of which were burned down, or were burning when our troops entered the city. The house occupied by me was still standing when the army left Preston. The house known as the Hampton Mansion, occupied by Gen. Logan, was still standing, and the college, where Gen. Howard was quartered, was not burned. The fire originated on Richardson street, near where I saw with my own eyes burning cotton bales which had been set on fire by the Confederate cavalry. I was supreme in command inside of Columbia during the night of the conflagration, and I allow no man, not even Jeff Davis, to question my statement of a fact as seen by myself. The fire on the night of Feb. 17, 1865, in my judgment then and now, was caused by parcels of burning cotton blown against fences and sheds, which spread to houses, and finally consumed the centre but not the whole of the town. The cotton was unquestionably set fire by Confederate cavalry, which fire was partially subdued by our troops in the daytime, whilst the trains of Gen. Logan's corps, the Fifteenth, were passing, but, after the trains had passed and the night begun, the men ceased to carry water. The fire spread anew, and finally reached a shed or [illegible], and the houses, built of pitch pine, burned with rapidity and fury under a tornado of wind. What of Columbia remained next morning was wholly due to Gen. Logan's troops. Without them not a house would have escaped. Almost identically the same thing occurred in Richmond. I made a report of the facts to my Government, which was accepted, and there my responsibility ended. Still, I cheerfully admit that history may go further, provided actual truth be sought for. I want to know the truth as much as any man. Had I intend to burn Columbia, I would have done it, just as I would have done any other act of war, and there would have been no concealment. I may have said, and now repeat, that, should a rebellion again occur in South Carolina, and it should be my office to cross the Congaree opposed by Hampton's Cavalry, and if, in my simple judgment, the interest of the Government demanded, there will be no such question afterwards. But it so happens in this instance that my orders were made two days before we entered the city. They were in writing, and must be still in Gen. O. O. Howard's possession. They are recorded in the War Department, and have been often printed. These orders were purposely most merciful, because I have none but the most kindly feelings towards South Carolina, by reason of old associates and friends made before the Mexican War, some of whom were known to be in Columbia, and to whom I extended, personally and officially, every possible assistance. Honorable men accept the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, especially of such courts as do honor to our country. This whole matter has been adjudicated by Mixed Commissions on American and British Claims. All the cases were for cotton claimed by British subjects burned in Columbia. If burned by act of the agents of the United States, the United States was liable for its value. If the fire originated by act of a public enemy, judgment was to be for the United States. The testimony was overwhelming, and the judgment was for the United States. The mixed Commission which adjudicated it was composed of Count Corti, of Italy, Russell Gurney, M. P., of London, and James S. Fraser, of Indiana. This Commission acted under the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of May 18, 1871, and rejected every claim for cotton burned at Columbia, S. C., on the 17th of February, 1865. Several claims were brought for property alleged to have been destroyed by the burning of Columbia on the allegation that that city was wantonly fired by the army of Gen. Sherman, either under his orders, or with his consent and permission. A large amount of testimony was taken upon the subject, including that of Gen. Hampton and other Confederate officers on the part of claimants, and of Gens. Sherman, Logan, Howard, Woods, and other Federal officers on the part of the United States. The claims were all disallowed, all the Commissioners agreeing. I am advised that the Commissioners were unanimous.

IN CONCLUSION,

that conflagration which destroyed Columbia was not ascribed to either Federal or Confederate officers. No British claimant would have lost the case if Wade Hampton's testimony was to have outweighed that of Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Capt. H. M. Byers, Col. J. C. Audenreid, Gen. W. B. Hazen, Mr. John B. Pierce, Gen. Charles R. Woods, T. W. Osborn, Col. Maxwell Woodhull, Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Col. J. C. McCoy, Capt. H. W. Howgate, Gen. John A. Logan, and about a dozen citizens, all men of large intelligence, all personally present, and who testified under oath of what they individually saw, and were questioned and cross-questioned by acute lawyers representing both sides of all the cases. I declare that it is simply infamous for Davis to offer a naked statement of fact after such a judgment by a tribunal of justice to which he now owes allegiance, however unwilling. Were it not for the fact that he has published such statements in foreign lands, I would be disposed to treat his comparison of me with Alva and Wallenstein as the fruit of his pompous vanity, for the likeness is about as wide of probability as his own resemblance to Julius Cæsar. Again, he asserts that

AT GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston disobeyed his (Davis') orders to retreat through the Carolinas, Georgia, etc., toward Texas, by the route along which supplies for the purpose had been collected, so as to prolong the war *ad infinitum*. Now, many humane and good men believed that, after Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the Civil War should have ended, and all the horrors and devastation which afterwards resulted are chargeable to the Confederate authorities. Whatever may be the judgment of mankind on that proposition, I am sure there is no good American citizen of the North or South but what will feel a debt of gratitude to Gen. Johnston foor his good sense and his humanity in stopping the War when he did, in defiance of Davis' orders. To have resolved the War in April, 1865, from one of grand, organized organized armies into one of partizan guerrilas would be an unpardonable crime against humanity. I know that at that time many of us dreaded such an event, and I would not have believed that a man of such weight and experience could have advised and ordered it had not Davis, in his new book, revealed the truth over his own signature. Gen. Johnston still lives in vigor and health, and is abundantly able to vindicate his soldierly fame against this and other flings which Davis has cast at him. I may allude to a case in this connection to show how blind Davis seemed to have become to the humanities of war, how little sympathy he felt for the marches, toils, privations, and deaths of his own soldiers, to advise and 'order' that the remnants of his armies should flee towards Texas, thousands of miles through a country already devastated, pursued by a relentless foe, delaying for a few short weeks and months his own hopeless fate."

Mark Twain followed Gen. Sherman.

ROBERT LINCOLN.

The toast, "The President of the United States" was received with immense applause. Secretary Lincoln was also greeted with warm welcome. He spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE POTOMAC: It would have afforded the President of the United States, whom you have done me the honor to ask me to represent, great pleasure to have been able to have met with you personally, and to have responded to this toast, and, as you are all aware, he is better able to take care of himself than I, so thanking you in his name for the sentiment of the toast, I will pass to other matters. A hundred years ago the Governor of the patriotic colony within whose hospitable borders we are to-night may have known well of a distant frontier post called Detroit, but beyond, extending thousands of miles toward the setting sun, was a vast wilderness, upon which little encroachment had been made since the century before that charter was hidden in the oak in this town. It certainly never entered his thought that within another century the feeble Government which he was helping to establish would exert its undisputed sway over every foot of the ground between his home and the Pacific Ocean, and that a people of more than 50,000,000 would be enrolled under the banner and hail the name of Brother Jonathan. [Applause.] Less than 100 years ago an ancestor of mine was killed by hostile Indians at his own doorstep in Kentucky. Yesterday it became my official duty to sign formal orders for the establishment of a Signal Service station on land of the United States nearly as far west from San Francisco as California is from Kentucky. [Applause.] It is hard, even if it were possible to grasp the details of the marvelous growth of the century, but its causes are plain. On this fertile continent was set, full grown, the civilization of the Old World, and with it was planted liberty, that liberty under law secured by representative government, which found its earliest expression in a compact written here in Hartford in 1638. [Applause.] The Nation began its career of prosperity when our fathers staked their lives and fortunes upon the proposition that 'all men are created equal.' Its growth has been swelled by the coming from across the sea of thousands upon thousands who were not willing that their hopes of the future should be limited by the history of the past, and they and their children have not only shared the blessings of our favored land, but have shed their blood in defense of its institutions. Since the time when the Army of the Potomac marched forth on the difficult road that led to Appomattox, twenty millions have been added to our numbers. Providence has seemed to smile on our country as on no other since the day when, in the presence of many assembled here, the defenders of the only reproach upon our National fame gave up the contest whose underlying motive had been repudiated by the civilized world. When slavery fell, then all dangers to our Republic disappeared. Dangers which came to other Governments from the uprising of the oppressed are unknown here, for we have no oppressors. Military despotism, which, in the hope of our enemies, was to crush us, has never been heard of. I am surrounded on all sides by those who were to support it and be part of it. They have wielded all grades of military power. They are now in all ranks of civil and military life, and no one can be more patriotic than I am in wishing to each and every one of them long life and success in every endeavor. The American Republic knows they stood between liberty and anarchy, and it is willing to trust them for the future. [Continued applause.]

CHEERS FOR ABE LINCOLN'S SON.

At the close of Secretary Lincoln's speech, Gen. Barnum called for three cheers for the worthy and honored son of the great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. They were given with a will.

The next toast, "The United States," was responded to by Senator Hawley.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The State Odd-Fellows, in annual session, held three sessions to-day, all of the business, with the exception of the election of officers, being purely routine. The officers elected are: Grand Master, Charles Derring, Portage; Deputy Grand Master, Van S. Berritt, Rockton; Grand Warden, J. W. Hudson, Madison; Grand Secretary, L. B. Hills, Madison; Grand Treasurer, David Adler, Milwaukee; Chaplain, the Rev. M. C. Todd; Grand Lodge Representative, J. C. Clark. The sessions will come to a close to-morrow. The visiting brethren will be given a ride over the city, and the festivities will end with a summers night's festival at Schlitz Park. The following distinguished Illinois Odd-Fellows visited the Grand Lodge to-day: J. W. Ellis, A. T. Sherman, W. H. Crocker, A. G. Lull, John P. Foss, A. Ellwood, and W. W. Lowdermilk.

MASONS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 8.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa Freemasons, in session here, elected officers to-day for the ensuing year as follows: Grand Master, George B. Vansaun, Cedar Falls; Senior Grand Warden, W. W. Douglett, of Ottumwa; Junior Grand Warden, C. A. Binkley, of Des Moines; Grand Treasurer, H. G. Cilley, of Linwood; Grand Secretary, Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa City. Appointive officers were announced by the new Grand Master as follows: Deputy Grand Master, Lafayette Young, of Pymosa; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. A. C. Stilson, of Ottumwa; Senior Grand Deacon, C. F. Granger, of Waukon; Junior Grand Deacon, James E. Johnson, of Keokuk; Grand Tyler, Theodore Schreiner, of Mt. Pleasant; Grand Marshal, George B. Swan, of Davenport; Senior Grand Steward, J. R. Jones, of Algona; Junior Grand Steward, C. W. Wilson, of Osceola; Grand Swordbearer, J. S. Green, of New Cherokee; Grand Pursuivant, F. M. Dance, of Valley Lodge. This evening the officers were publicly installed.

DRUIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—The Grand Grove of Illinois Druids to-day selected Peoria as the place for the next annual meeting. The day was devoted to routine work and the amendment of the Constitution. To-night the Grand Grove attended a musical entertainment given in their honor at Leiderkranz Hall.

LABOR.

THE IRON TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The two blast furnaces at Conshohocken, operated by J. B. Moorehead & Co., were shut down yesterday, and, as a natural result of the large number of men thus thrown out of employment, a feeling of gloom pervades the suburb. The action of the firm was necessitated by the fact that they have 8,000 tons of pig-iron stacked in the yards, for which they are unable to find a market except at prices which would involve a loss of $2.75 to $3 per ton. Another furnace, located at Eastport, on the Reading Railroad, also went out of blast yesterday. Seven others will suspend operations during the week, and by Saturday next at least twenty furnaces in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys, which were working at lively rates a couple of weeks ago, will be as still and as quiet as the grave. The present condition of the iron trade is such as to give serious apprehension to the manufacturers, although the feeling has not yet reached that stage which may be characterized as panicky.

COOPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 8.—The coopers of the salt blocks on Saginaw River are on a strike, demanding an advance of one cent per barrel. Several manufacturers conceded the advance, and all will probably do so, as salt has advanced 15 cents per barrel to-day.

ROCK ISLAND PRINTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 8.—Following the example of the printers employed on the *Gazette*, the compositors on the *Union*, of Rock Island, struck this evening. The paper will appear in the morning under some difficulties.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Suit Against the St. Louis Stock-Yards Company—Proceedings in the Supreme Court—Licensed to Organize.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—The trial of the suit of Martin O'Neil vs. the National Stock-Yards Company of St. Louis, in which $75,000 damages are claimed for alleged breach of contract, began in the United States Circuit Court to-day. O'Neil bases his claim upon a contract said to have been made in 1873 with A. M. Allerton, then President of the Company, to furnish 150,000 yards of paving-stone for the yards at $1 per yard. He claims to have expended $20,000 in preparing to fulfill the contract, and delivered 1,200 yards; but when he made another shipment of 20,000 yards it was refused by the Company, whereby he suffered great loss.

In the Supreme Court to-day a motion was entered on behalf of the relator in the case of The People ex rel. F. P. Gleason vs. Justice Meech for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus, and for a summons. No one appeared here to prosecute these proceedings, which are intended to test the constitutionality of the Justice' act, but the motion was entered at the request of C. S. Beattie, and leave to file the petition will doubtless be granted to-morrow.

The following proceedings were held in the Supreme Court to-day:

26 and 27. Richards vs. People; motion to dismiss overruled.

3. R. & H. Palmer vs. Harris; petition for rehearing denied.

2. R. H. Alman et al. vs. Taylor et al.; petition for rehearing denied.

1. R. H. Brainerd vs. Hudson et al.; petition for rehearing denied.

43. Longfellow vs. Moore et al.; motion for extension of time to file briefs.

4. P. D. Devine vs. People; motion to strike amended bill of exceptions from the file.

24. Rawlings vs. People; motion by plaintiff to continue.

31. Monroe vs. Van Meter et al.; motion by defendant to dismiss.

4. People ex rel. Gleason vs. Meech; motion by relator for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus and for summons.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday.

The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses to organize as follows: The First South Extension Horn Silver-Mining Company, Chicago; capital, $2,500,000; object, mining in Utah; corporators, Edward H. Horsey, Henry O. Kenyon, Frank N. Kennin. Southwestern Lumber Company, Elgin; capital, $50,000; corporators, J. W. Ranstead, Henry Whelan, J. Hunter, Erving Robert, Coleman Drayton.

THE WEATHER.

Rain Fell Everywhere Yesterday, and It Got Warm North of Us.

General Belief that the Skies Have at Last Rained Themselves Dry.

It Will, Therefore, Be Clear To-Day and To-Morrow, with Warmer Northerly Winds.

Reports of the Tremendous Storms Which Have Struck Various Points in the Country.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly northerly, stationary temperature, and higher barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary temperature, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, warm, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly veering to northeasterly winds, and stationary barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

General rains have fallen in all the districts. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the Middle States, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and a fall in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Light southerly winds prevail in the Southern States and the Southwest, and light northerly in the Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. The weather conditions are unsettled, but fair weather is indicated Friday in the Lake region, the Middle States, and New England.

The rivers have risen thirty inches at Pittsburg, eighteen at Cincinnati, and four feet three inches at Greensboro, Pa.

The Ohio River will rise.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 8—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.752	53.0	95	N. E.	6	.48	Lt. r'n.
7:00 a. m.	29.747	52.0	95	N. E.	8	.....	Lt. r'n.
10:18 a. m.	29.768	56.1	74	N.	8	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.762	56.6	93	N.	12	.....	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.768	55.9	89	N.	11	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.880	53.1	81	N.	9	.....	Lt. r'n.
10:18 p. m.	29.880	53.6	73	N. W.	7	.01	Th'ng.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.
Mean barometer, 29.807.
Mean thermometer, 53.3.
Mean humidity, 88.3.
Highest temperature, 56.6.
Lowest temperature, 49.6.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 8—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'tr.
Albany	64	56		Calm.	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	66	53	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	70	56	N.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Cairo	58	58	W.	Gentle.	.11	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	77	64	N.	Fresh.	.10	Fair.
Chicago	56	53	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Th'ng.
Cincinnati	79	71	S.W.	Fresh.	.02	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	64	61	N.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Davenport	62	58	N.E.	Light.	[illegible]	Clear.
Denver	79	70	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	68	66	N.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	61	57	N.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Dodge City	82	66	[illegible]	Fresh.	[illegible]	Fair.
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	52	48	N.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Erie	55	54	N.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	65	52	N.	Brisk.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Garry	69	62	S.E.	Gentle.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Gibson	[illegible]	82	S.E.	Brisk.	[illegible]	Th'ng.
Grand Haven	[illegible]	60	N.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Fair.
Indianapolis	[illegible]	63	N.W.	Gentle.	[illegible]	Fair.
Keokuk	[illegible]	67	N.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
La Crosse	71	67	N.	Light.	[illegible]	Clear.
Leavenworth	76	70	N.	Light.	[illegible]	Clear.
Louisville	72	68	S.W.	Gentle.	1.1	Fair.
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Fresh.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Gentle.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Brisk.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Fair.
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	71	N.E.	Light.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	51	47	N.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Light.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	High.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	94	84	N.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.E.	Brisk.	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Bismarck	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Denison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	[illegible]	Clear.
Fort Buford	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	Fresh.	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Galveston	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh.	[illegible]	Fair.
Moorhead	75	67	S.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Port Eads	83	80	[illegible]	Fresh.	[illegible]	Fair.
Antonio	89	84	S.E.	Fresh.	[illegible]	Clear.
Vincent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

POLAR STATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Gen. Hazen is preparing orders for the establishment, for three years, of two Signal-Service stations in the polar region. The first of these will be commanded by Lieut. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, and will be established at Lady Franklin Bay, the second by Lieut. Ray, Eighth Infantry, will be at Point Barrow. Point Barrow is the northernmost point of the mainland of Alaska, at the point of its triangular projection into the Polar Sea. Yet its extremely high latitude, about 71½ degrees, is more than 10 degrees south of the station which Lieut. Greely will establish in Lady Franklin Bay, and from which he will push out sled parties further to the north. Lieut. Greely will, at his station, be within 9 degrees of the north pole. The serious work of these two stations will be one of careful scientific observation of the atmospheric phenomena of these regions. The temperature will be measured by minimum thermometers of extremely low range and accuracy, without parallel in former expeditions, the instruments having been constructed by the Winchester Observatory at Yale College expressly for this service.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 8.—A rain-storm of unusual severity occurred in this region about midnight last night, by which considerable damage was done to growing crops, county roads and bridges, and also to the railroads. Nearly all the trains are out of time in consequence to-day. A family named Straub, living on Glenn's Run, were swept away in the night, the mother and five children being drowned, and the father carried on a log to the head of one of the Sisters' Islands, where he was found to-day in an insensible condition. The bodies of the mother and two of the children have been recovered, but the others have been carried down the river. The weather still threatens rain. A great deal of rain has fallen here lately.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The severest rain and thunderstorm of the season visited the city this afternoon. Lightning struck in several places, the tops of trees were broken off by the force of the wind, and strewed the streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—The storm this afternoon was one of the severest known for years in this city and county. Along the line of the Short Line Railroad, between here and Cincinnati, one of the walls of Hofheimer & Selliger's new distillery was blown down.

GEN. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Gen. Grant remained at the Southern Hotel all morning. He had planned an excursion to his farm early to-day and a team was brought around to the hotel, but word came that Judge Long was sick and the trip was postponed. The General remained around the rotunda all morning with the inevitable cigar in his mouth, but he succeeded in avoiding everybody but old friends. He drove out to the race-course this afternoon and watched the events with great interest. He will probably leave for Galena to-morrow morning, and from there he will go to New York. He may, however, be delayed a day longer to give his deposition in the jewel robbery case.

NEW YORK.

Further Concerning the Fabrication of News for Stock-Jobbing Purposes.

It Is Believed Gould Has Been Hurt at His Own Game.

How Financial News Is Doctored Before It Is Delivered in Wall Street.

Mr. Gould Controls the Bulk of It, and Reads Proof on It.

A Systematic Plan to Swindle Banks by Means of Forged Drafts.

What Commissioner Fink Says in Regard to the Reduction in Freights.

The Striking Brewers Asking Their Employers to Take Them Back.

The Produce Markets Becoming More Mixed From Day to Day.

FALSE NEWS.

LEGAL STEPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—As was announced in my dispatches last night, the Associated Press came near being caught with a piece of bogus news yesterday, the publication of which might have had disastrous results on the street. It is reported to-day that the case is being worked up, and that the perpetrators of the false dispatch alleging Jay Gould's death will be hunted down and punished. There is a statute of the State of New York which provides an adequate and degrading punishment for the manufacture and dissemination of false news.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTE

are sweeping and ample. The offense which it contemplates and forbids is designated as misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Judge. This statute has been allowed to remain unenforced for many years, but it is still virile, and the officers of the law will find in it the means for discharging a duty which has now become imperative upon them. It is stated that there were two dispatches forwarded announcing the shooting of Mr. Gould, and that both came from St. Louis. Mr. Gould's counsel is said to have one of the dispatches in his possession, while the other is held by a news agency here.

A CAPITALIST

who is associated with Mr. Gould is reported as having said to-day that, "There is not the slightest reason to doubt that there is a regular organized clique in this city with members in the West and elsewhere, whose object is to deliberately misrepresent the condition and prospects of trade and commerce for their own interests. There is also every reason to believe that the dispatch announcing that Mr. Gould had been shot was concocted in this city. It is possible that within a few hours the names of all the persons connected with this clique will be given to the public, together with evidence of their nefarious work." It is quite evident that

THE CHIEF POINT AT ISSUE

in this whole matter is that, presuming the receipt of the bogus dispatch to be true, the bears have played a very desperate and disreputable game, to which the bulls very naturally object. But the question naturally arises whether the bulls would have so strenuously objected had some trick been sprung that would have promised to benefit them in their dealings on the market. It is quite well known that there are two agencies here for the distribution of financial news on the street, one of which occupies a very prominent position, and which aspires to monopolize everything in this line. The other is of less importance, but occupies a field that often clashes with the first, and hence there is a bitterness of rivalry that reaches to a desire for annihilation. Those who know state that the first news agency is

ALMOST DIRECTLY CONTROLLED BY JAY GOULD,

and that financial reports are almost daily sent to him for his indorsement before they are distributed throughout the city to the agency's subscribers. It will thus be seen that the possibilities for manipulation of the market by the man who heads the agency, through the medium of colored dispatches sent by "tickers" into hundreds of banking and brokerage offices, are manifold. In addition to this, it is the custom for the financial or Wall street reporters of certain papers here to congregate daily at this agency and receive points. Here, again, is another channel for the dissemination of news that has been cooked to the palate of the operator. It is pretty well known that the manager of the agency

DEALS IN NEARLY EVERYTHING

that comes up, and it is not to be marveled at if he should give points for publication that would aid his scheme. Furthermore, the agency in question controls nearly all the financial advertising in New York, and these schemes for the floating of stocks and bonds are made to figure in sundry journals with reading matter attachments that praise the schemes just as desired. Those who are in and out of Wall street daily say it is folly to believe that there is any more of an organization to bear stock by false rumors than there is one to bull them by the same means. Both parties are continually playing the same game, and they who win laugh loudest.

GOULD IS JUST NOW

a bull in Southwestern stocks, and it is not surprising that his friends should denounce any scheme that would have the effect to interfere with the plans he is laying for the complete monopoly of the railroad system of that region. It would be an interesting thing if the *World*, which to-day characterizes this reported attempt to kill off Mr. Gould as the work of a "liars' syndicate," were to let the public know how its own Wall street gossip, which has had a bull tone the past three or four months, is manufactured. Those who frequent the street say openly that its interviews with 'a bear broker,' 'a bull broker,' 'a prominent capitalist,' 'a leading operator,' etc., giving opposit sides of the market, ostensibly, are all spun off daily to a reporter by Mr. Gould's representative, who is probably hired at a good salary to do this line of work. The *Commercial Advertiser* to-night says it has the names of the parties who attempted to place the Gould shooting matter before the public, and may expose them if it becomes necessary to protect the public against their machinations."

FORGERIES.

A SCHEME FOR DEFRAUDING BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A systematic plan of forgery for the purpose of defrauding banks in distant parts of the United States has been brought to light to-day at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Wall street. The plan has been in operation some time, and during the past twelve months over a dozen of the forged drafts have been presented at the bank for collection. The plan of the forgers is evidently to visit some distant place and there sell a draft purporting to have been issued by the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburg, and, after having done so, to travel to a place some distance from the other and there dispose of another draft. The forged drafts are not even printed on the same paper as the genuine one,

THE COLOR OF THE COUNTERFEIT

being a light pea-green. The former is printed from a well-executed plate; but the forgers are not acquainted with the signature, if they are with the name of the Cashier of the Pittsburg bank, the forgery being totally dissimilar to the genuine. Two of these drafts were presented to-day at the bank, one through the Bank of New York and the other through the Bank of Commerce. The former received the draft from its correspondents, the Michigan Iron Bank, of Negaunee, Mich., and the latter from a bank in a remote place in Canada. The former bore the date May 24, 1881, while the latter was dated May 27, 1881. By

A COINCIDENCE

both reached the bank at the same time, and, as the blanks had been filled up by the same writer with the same colored ink and for the same amount,—$600,—the bank became aware that a systematic plan was being adopted. The New York bank has in each case telegraphed immediate information to the indorsers of the checks that steps might be taken for the detection of the guilty parties, but hitherto without success. Mr. C. D. Holden, Cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, says that the aggregate amount of the checks paid to the swindlers who have passed them will be about $6,000.

STREET TALK.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The produce markets are getting more mixed from day to day, and it is an impossibility to get an accurate and impartial view of the situation amid the conflicting and speculative reports on the condition of the crops at home and abroad. Dispatches are shown on 'Change, which receivers appear to believe in, to the effect that east of the Mississippi River the winter-wheat crop will not be over one-quarter of an average. Others are also received to the effect that all this talk of damage beyond one-quarter of an average crop is gotten up to bull the market and help the holders unload. Speculators in the East seem to be inclined to bet on the latter, while the countrymen, contrary to their usual custom of discounting the new crop at this season, are

BUYING THE NEXT CROP OPTIONS,

though they are compelled to sell their June, because it is being delivered to them, and has been of late a dead weight on the market until this morning, when Mills took some 100,000 bushels at the first call for export. The eagerness of sellers, who jumped out of their seats and almost "down his throat" to get ahead of each other, indicated that there is enough spot wheat to go around, for this month at least. Mr. Armour, when asked if he really thought there would be a famine, said he always kept an extra barrel of flour in the house against any such contingency. The bears believe he is short in Chicago. If this be true, he is at least not ready to have people think so, for he talks bullish yet. John B. Lyon is still here looking after his corn, which is coming forward and

GRADING BETTER THAN EXPECTED,

much of it going No. 2 and very little below steamer grade. Armour and Lyon were together at the call this morning, and appeared to be getting points from each other.

The bulls in oats put on their horns again this morning, and tossed the balance of this crop about with apparent ease, but they sniff at the next, and touch it very gingerly, neglecting August and concentrating their talents on June and July No. 2 mixed, in which a corner is feared.

The lard market dropped twenty points from the highest point to which it advanced yesterday, on the suspension of purchases in Chicago by Fowler, where he took about 10,000 tierces yesterday. Others say

SOME BIG BEAR SAT DOWN ON THE MARKET

in Chicago this morning, and hence the drop, which was afterwards partially recovered on light offerings and better speculative demand.

Pork remains neglected, as McGeogh seems to like his elephant, or at least to be determined to keep it until somebody wants it; while Fowler is hunting around for a customer for his, though he refused one at a good price two months ago, when the boom was at its hight, and he could easily have gotten out at a large advance.

MONEY.

RECORD OF THE PAST WEEK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—From the *Public:* The business transacted in May exceeds that of any other month in the history of the country. About almost every other evidence of the commercial situation there may be deception or misjudgment, but the payments actually effected through the exchanges at all centres of trade make their own unerring record, and tell their own plain story. Last week we gave the figures for New York, the largest monthly return in the history of the Clearing-House, with exchanges of $3,094,169,087—after deducting double the value of stocks sold, an amount larger by 9 per cent than that of any previous month. This week we have complete returns from the other cities. The aggregate for May at all the cities outside New York is $1,230,464,280. With all the annual settlements, which swell the returns for January very largely at minor cities, the aggregate of that month was only $1,208,000,000. The largest previous return for any month,—that of December last,—was $1,229,243,680, but special causes swelled the exchanges at some of the cities in that month, and transactions at New York, exclusive of stocks, were only $2,571,000,000. Exchanges for May and for last week, ending June 4, are shown in the following table:

	Week, 1881.	*Month, 1881.*
New York	$ 819,391,809	$4,884,167,127
Boston	92,862,818	389,154,901
Chicago	56,670,422	171,823,828
Philadelphia	55,429,648	228,344,759
Cincinnati	19,928,500	68,624,800
St. Louis	17,562,093	71,338,555
Baltimore	15,000,733	63,525,940
San Francisco	9,404,733	42,833,629
Milwaukee	9,050,010	31,473,675
Louisville	8,709,132	31,508,711
New Orleans	7,263,125	33,912,309
Pittsburg	7,215,216	31,898,528
Providence	3,253,500	31,525,100
Kansas City	2,400,000	7,968,000
Indianapolis	2,119,113	9,864,294
Cleveland	1,928,396	7,830,915
Hartford	......	5,886,065
New Haven	1,002,313	4,742,935
Columbus	......	3,941,740
Worcester	......	3,261,762
Springfield	......	2,916,808
Lowell	367,304	1,726,643
Syracuse	371,107	1,454,983
Totals	$1,229,005,971	$6,114,631,407
Outside New York	309,614,162	1,230,964,280

THESE RECORDS CAN HAVE BUT ONE INTERPRETATION.

There is no decrease in transactions for the month at a single city, and yet May, 1880, was one of remarkably large dealings. Outside the city the increase is 26.9 per cent, and it will be observed that the increase in exchanges at New York, less double the value of the stocks sold, is still larger, no less than 33.5 per cent. Nor do the transactions of the first week in June appear unfavorable. Outside of New York the increase is 37 per cent larger than the past month. At New York, either with or without deductions for operations in stocks, the increase is still larger. In short, indications for the beginning of the new month are even more favorable than the returns for May,—a month of unprecedented volume of business. Trouble may come before this month ends, but there are not the slightest signs of it thus far. On the contrary, the business of the country, already larger than ever before, bids fair to be relatively still more satisfactory in the future.

THE BREWERS.

THE STRIKERS ASKING TO BE TAKEN BACK AT THE OLD RATES.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The employing brewers met this afternoon, and it was reported that twelve men in Abbott's Williamsburg brewery asked to be taken back to-day at the old rates and were refused. Also, that at Obermayer & Liebmann's brewery all the men had returned to work at the old terms. A report was also received that all the employés of Maupar's Brooklyn brewery, including the foreman, had applied for reinstatement to their old positions, but were told their services were no longer required. Also, that the brewers in the Morrisania brewery had

RESIGNED FROM THE UNION

and returned to work. A dispatch was read from the Schavenen & Arneud brewery, stating that orders had been given to furnish beer to no person but regular customers. Charles Lepins, it was reported, had paid off the employés in his brewery and told them all their services would not be wanted. A telegram was sent to Germany to-day for experienced brewers. The strikers stopped the wagons of Clausen's brewery this afternoon and compelled the drivers to leave their teams. Police aid was sought for the protection of the drivers. It was stated that all the Brooklyn breweries were in full operation, and that all, save five in this city, were running as usual. The Staten Island breweries are said to be in full operation.

THE BREWERS SAY

all the firms are working with a full force except Jacob Hoffman, George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, John Kress, Bernheimer & Schmidt, and Rubsam & Hollman. This statement is positively denied by the strikers, who pointed to 1,000 of their members present in the hall. To confirm their assertion they name fourteen employers who are running their breweries as usual. Some of these, it is claimed, have offered the strikers as much as $1,000 to aid them in securing their demands. This is regarded as an advertising scheme. The scarcity of beer is only felt by small customers, the supply in the vaults of the large brewers being sufficient for a considerable time.

BOUCICAULT

AND HIS ABANDONED WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The troubles of the Boucicault family were aired again in the Supreme Court to-day on the motion of Dion Boucicault's wife for alimony. The affidavit of Mrs. Boucicault sets forth that her husband has an income of $50,000 a year, and is worth a million dollars. In one of the affidavits in opposition Mr. Boucicault declared that in 1860 he gave his wife all his property, including nineteen lots in Chicago and two houses in this city, and then had his life insured for the benefit of his family. His family was very extravagant, and he has become so reduced that he is dependent upon his earnings for his support. In a second and longer affidavit he said that he separated from his wife in 1869

"FOR GOOD AND SUFFICIENT CAUSE,

as will appear on the trial," but, from that time until 1880, he provided amply for her support and that of her children. He maintained an expensive household in his own home, No. 326 Regent street, London, England, and between 1872 and 1867 he sent from New York to his wife, for her own and her children's use, and to pay outstanding family debts, sums which aggregate $108,949. He also shows how he gave her large sums of money subsequently in America, and rehearses her attempt to secure money from him by causing his arrest in March of last year. He concluded his recital of the family troubles as follows: "It appears to me that she has, on both occasions, tried to use the powers of this Court to extort unfairly some compromise from me.

I WILL MAKE NONE.

The door of her home, with her daughters and eldest son, is open to her. Let her go home, where I will undertake she will be amply provided for, and no impediment placed to her proceeding with this suit if she pleases to do so." Finally, Mr. Boucicault says: "I decline to reply or refer to the scandalous insinuations and statements contained in her affidavit, for the same reason that I decline to enter into the motive that obliged me to separate myself from my wife, such matters having no proper place in the question of alimony now before the court."

FREIGHT RATES.

INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONER FINK IN REGARD TO THE REDUCTION CALLED FOR BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, June 8.—In relation to the reduction of freight rates which has been called for by the New York Central Railroad Company, a reporter interviewed Commissioner Fink to-day. He said that considerable of the matter published is bosh, and there was no foundation for it. He said it was accurate that on April 11 a reduction of five cents per 100 pounds was ordered in consequence of a violation of the previous agreement. He was aware that the freight carried by the Erie Railroad was largely in excess of the freight traffic of the New York Central Road, but said he was positive no unfair means had been used to bring about this excess. He had heard that

THERE WAS TO BE A MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS

of the different trunk lines, but did not feel at liberty to divulge when or where it was to be held. In regard to the statement published that he had received no reply from the Erie Road to the communication of the New York Central Road, he said no answer was necessary; that when one road announces that it will carry freight for less than regular rates, the other roads have no remedy but to follow in the reduction, or else stick to the former prices, and, as a result, have all the traffic go on the road which charges least. It was also published that the last reduction to 25 cents per 100 pounds did not entirely satisfy the demand of the New York Central Road, as this road is said to have proof that some of the other roads carried grain from Chicago as low as 18 cents per 100 pounds. Fink said that to his knowledge no road had carried grain at that low rate, but that if the New York Central Road was not satisfied with 25 cents per 100 pounds it could publish a demand that the low rate be made as low as it wished, and it it would be accomplished.

A CHICAGO MAN.

HIS ADVENTURES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dr. Whitman D. White, of No. 1231 Park avenue, came into the Yorkville Police Court to-day with William G. Wilson, of Chicago, who was in the custody of Policeman Phillipps, of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Dr. White stated to Justice Murry that Mr. Wilson had been suffering for the past few days from dementia, superinduced by a too free use of alcoholic stimulants, and had been under his care. This morning he endeavored to escape from the custody of his friends in Eighty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue, and the Doctor, who followed him to the Fifty-eighth street station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, called upon Policeman Phillipps to arrest him. Mr. Wilcox, when called up to the witness-stand by the Justice, said that he had

LOST THIRTY-SIX SHARES OF STOCK

of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company within the past few days, and also a large sum of money. He was anxious at present to get to the Fifth Avenue National Bank to prevent certain drafts in that institution, which were also taken from him, being negotiated. Mr. Wilson, his physicians said, was the President of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, and worth at least $5,000,000. Justice Murray consigned him to the care of Dr. White and Policeman Phillips. The relatives of Mr. Wilson have already been notified of his present condition, and their arrival in this city is hourly expected. He had been stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and still retains rooms there.

MR. WILSON WAS VERY INDIGNANT

at being taken to court, and he told the Justice that he was fully able to take care of himself. He said that he had been robbed of stock and drafts, and that his immediate attention was required to prevent their negotiation. Justice Murray informed him that he would place him in the custody of Dr. White, whose directions he should obey, and then dismiss the case. The Doctor and his charge took a carriage, and drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where in Mr. Wilson's rooms they found the stocks and drafts in the pocket of a coat that Mr. Wilson had worn the preceding day.

UNDERGROUND TRAVEL.

THE WORK ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD TO BE PUSHED WITH EARNESTNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The work of digging a tunnel for an underground railroad in this city is to be pushed forward with earnestness. The thing has been talked over and written about for the past twelve years, when the scheme first took tangible shape, but the new Company, with Gen. McClellan at its head, proposes to do something. The contracts are now drawn for constructing one mile of the road, part of it being from Battery Place to the City-Hall, and from Union to Madison Square, and Joseph Patterson, the well-known contractor of Baltimore, has agreed to take the work at once. The contracts will be signed at the end of this week. Patterson is a contractor of great experience, having built the Baltimore water-works and

CUT A TUNNEL

through the Andes. He appears to do the work with scarcely any disturbance to the street at all. For instance, from Morris street to the City-Hall there will be but one opening, that for the station at Wall street. From Union to Madison Square there will be no disturbance of the roadway of Broadway at all except at the two ends of the cut. The people who drive or walk along Broadway will never know that an important work is going on under their feet. The contract stipulates that the work on the two sections shall be finished within two years.

ITEMS.

A WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph, at a meeting to-day recommended to the Board of Directors the following: That a dividend of 1½ per cent on outstanding capital stock be and is declared out of the net revenues of the quarter, payable on such a date as may hereafter be fixed by the Board or Executive Committee; that a sum equal to 1½ per cent upon outstanding certificates of the indebtedness of the Company, to correspond with the dividend above declared, be paid to the holders of said certificates whenever advised that no restraint of law prohibits the payment.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Four thousand five hundred immigrants landed at Castle Garden within the past twenty-four hours.

STEAMSHIP CAPTAINS ARRESTED.

Adolph Albers, Captain of the steamer Silesia, Capt. Gustave Meyer, of the steamer Ohio, and Carl Wiegand, Captain of the steamer Salier, were arrested to-day for carrying an excessive number of passengers. The first named was held in $10,000, the second in $25,000, and the third in $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.

A writ of error was granted in the case of Frederick Leighton, colored, under sentence of death for killing Mary Dean.

DECISION RESERVED.

Judge Donohue reserved decision in the suit of Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault for absolute divorce from Dion Boucicault, on motion for alimony and counsel fee.

ABSCONDED.

Isaac S. Bloch, manufacturer of clothing at No. 18 Mercer street, has fled, leaving an unpaid debt estimated at upward of $20,000.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Frederick Herman Kroeger, aged 11, died to-day of hydrophobia.

A DOUBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An engine and some coaches on a local passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad were badly wrecked to-day by being thrown from the track. A wrecking-train was sent to the scene, and while working came in collision with another passenger train. The engine of the latter and the wrecking-cars were nearly demolished.

A LITTLE GIRL'S BANTAM.

The Narrative of an Educated Fowl—How an Ill Child Amused Herself—The Tricks She Taught Him—His Fights—His Cleverness—What the Showman Offered for Him.

New York Times.

Somewhat over a year ago, a very little girl was quite ill, and during her convalescence a pretty bantam hen hatched out a brood of chicks, and to amuse the child some of the tiny unfledged creatures were brought to the child to look at. When the chicks were about being taken away, the little one begged to have one left for her to play with, and to humor the invalid a chick was left, it being the intention of the mother to return the chick to the hen as soon as the child went to sleep. Somehow the child went to sleep, the chick was forgotten, and both were found well next morning. Then the little girl insisted that the baby chicken should belong to her, and live with her. This was at first thought to be a cruelty to the little bird, but the foster-mother was so gentle and painstaking with her adopted child that the chick was allowed to remain. For some ten days the chick nestled in the bosom of the little girl, and was fed on bread-crumbs soaked in milk, with an occasional mite of hard-boiled egg. Once it was rescued from death, when the little girl was in the act of giving it some of her medicine, which had been left on the table by the bedside. As the patient grew stronger and had beef jelly, the little chicken partook of the same dish. By the end of May, 1880, the little chick had grown considerably, could scamper all over the room, but would invariably, when any one came in, run to the side of the trundle-bed and intimate that it wanted to be taken up, and the little girl would lower an arm and the chick would get into the hand and be transported into the bed, where he would hide, for he was a little bantam cock. The illness of the little girl continued, a relapse followed, and her life was in danger. The presence of the chicken in the bed was inconvenient, and an effort was made to remove it, but the first act of returning consciousness on the part of the child was manifested when she said, "Please don't take away my dear Garibaldi"—for the child's mother was an Italian, and Garibaldi was the little girl's hero. Accordingly, Garibaldi reigned supreme.

Then health returned and the girl could sit up in a chair. Whenever she was motionless, for the poor child could hardly stir hand or foot for a month, the bantam never left her, but let her show the least movement and away went the chicken. Now as the chicken gained strength his perching qualities were displayed. A picture about seven feet from the floor became at first his roosting-place, and he would fly from a chair to a dressing-table, thence to a gas-bracket, and then to the picture; but the little girl declared that she was lonely with "Gari" so far from her, and he was induced, by the removal of the picture, to roost on the back of a chair alongside of the bed. Now came a series of lessons which the little girl imparted to the chicken, who was now fully 3 months old. If she held out her finger he would fly from the ground and light on it, and would take a piece of bread from her mouth. His first inarticulate crow was soon after heard, and he was taught to crow at the word of command, and he never would crow unless by special permission. The hardest task was to teach him to bring any small object, such as a penny or a nickel, when dropped on the floor. When a heavier piece of money, as a half-dollar, was given him, he never would touch it, and no amount of persuasion would make him do it. He became an adept retriever with pocket-handkerchiefs and collars, though with a trailing handkerchief he would often trip up and tumble. Occasionally he would develop a spirit of mischief, especially if a bit of red ribbon was exposed. With this in his mouth he would scamper around until he reached the grate of a furnace, which was in the room, and here he would drop it, pushing it out of sight with his beak. He was never allowed to go into the bed of his own free will; only when the little girl spoke to him and held out her hand; then he would come with a wild flutter, but always waiting to be lifted in. Then the only place he would take was poised right on the child's head, when if called on to crow he would crow and crow again. His period of confinement in the room was limited to four months, and so far he had never seen a chicken, because his brothers and sisters and parents were in the yard in the back of the house, and his little mistress lived in the front room. Still he was conscious that some of his relatives were near him, for he could hear them. The cluck of his own mother seemed to affect him, for he would sometimes start toward the door, bent apparently on seeing the outside chicken world. At last he was given the opportunity, on the occasion of the little girl's first going into the garden.

Gari was perched on her head. For a moment he gazed with outstretched neck at his comrades. Instinct was too strong, and in an instant he was amid his relatives, and in a moment afterward was in a fight with his own brother. His mistress tried to prevent it, but Gari's blood was up. Home training had made him probably a poor fighter, though it had not deprived him of his courage. Half a dozen times he was knocked over, but still he came up smiling to be pecked and spurred again and to be upset on the grass. He might have died right then and there had not his mistress rescued him and carried him into the house, declaring that "he never should be bad that way again," and that "his brothers were wicked, wicked things." Gari was watched for two or three days, his wounds cared for, and he rapidly recovered. It was thought he had had enough of the outside world, but a few days afterward he was missed early in the morning at about daybreak. His return up-stairs occurred an hour afterward—but such a return! He was stiff and bloody, and could hardly stand, and his budding comb was all mangled. He had apparently been quite badly treated. He moped for a week, refusing food for a couple of days. One of his toes was minus a claw, and he limped around for ten days. But he came round. It became then evident that Gari had been very badly whipped, and the question was whether he would not be killed outright some of these days by the other bantams. "He just," said the cook, "sailed in, and was fighting ivery mother's son of them at the same time, and it was me, Miss, that cotched him, belike dead, and put him in the kitchen, and he hopped up-stairs. He's a dead chicken if you lave him wid his brothers. Bantams is just as bad as Irish, Miss."

Somehow or other, for months the lesson Garibaldi had received seemed to have impressed itself on his chicken brain, for he showed no disposition to enter the lists. He was very observant of the cock-crow below, and, having now access to the back room, would perch on the window-sill, and with the permission of his little mistress would crow defiantly by the hour at the other cocks below.

His program of performances now increased. He would flap his wings at the word of command, and stand on one foot. His greatest achievement was to draw a little pasteboard box on wheels. This performance he evidently was disgusted with, for, though he would start off at the full run, he would, however, deliberately turn round at times, and pick at the paper vehicle. Still, Gari's temper was not to be trusted, for not one of the girl's brothers or sisters could take any liberties with him. No one could lift him up save his mistress, and if any one presumed to point their foot at him Gari's feathers would bristle and he would peck at the boot. There was no cat in the house during the first six months of Gari's life; then a white kitten was introduced. A fight was expected. If Gari's inclinations had been allowed to have their full bent a pitched battle would have ensued, but Kitty was not pugnacious. As there was no resistance on her part, she allowed herself to be bullied, and Gari and Kit became fast friends. No playfulness was ever displayed by Gari, so when Kitty would try to find amusement by clawing him her companion would peck at her in earnest. They became quite intimate in time, and Gari and Kitty eat out of the same saucer.

All Gari's accomplishments have been fully stated. His mistress tried to accustom him to a suit of clothes,—a kind of loose coat,—but Gari declined. You might put a coat on him, but so accoutred he never would budge. Last autumn Gari once more went into the basse-cour. Whether he had acquired the art of fighting, or was in a better humor, or his brothers were satisfied with his former prowess, is not known, but from his condition—there was not a feather ruffled—it was supposed that there had been no scrimmage, out of respect, perhaps, for an educated chicken.

After that it was thought to be against nature to keep him from his belongings. In fact, he showed visibly that though he appreciated his in-door life the garden had greater charms for him. He is still obedient to call, and a word from his little mistress will always bring him to her. On the least inducement he will follow her up-stairs and perform his tricks. He will even drag the little paste-board cart around and pick at it when he upsets it. Occasionally—he is now over a year old—he will come and spend a whole day with his mistress of his own accord. It may be said to her credit that an offer of $30 made to her by a well-known showman for the purchase of Gari as a trick bantam has been refused. "No, sir," she said to the man when he came in person, "I am not going to sell Gari—no more than I am going to eat him,—and next week I am going to take another little chick just like him, and I think I can teach him to be as smart as Gari. It ain't so hard to do."

As the writer is putting this down on paper he sees a little girl on the porch of the house opposit to him, and in the street are a flock of chickens, for it is in suburban New York. The child calls "Gari, Gari," and a handsome black and yellow bantam flies up at once to the porch and into her arms, is fondled, and is then thrown down. But he flies up three times before he consents to join the cocks and hens below.

WHOLESALE ART.

The Origin of Cheap Oil-Paintings—The Difference Between "Pot-Boilers" and "Buckeyes"—How "Buckeyes Are Manufactured and How They are Sold—The Wiles of the Auctioneer and the Picture-Peddler.

New York Evening Post.

The great number of oil-paintings in the market of late years, and the low prices at which they are sometimes sold at auction and by itinerant venders, naturally suggest the existence of some method of manufacture which will produce such works of art with more than ordinary rapidity. Yet the public have no idea of the proportions which the business has assumed or of the ingenious processes which are employed in connection with it. As the sale of these pictures is not confined to the cities, but extends all over the country, wherever a people are willing to pay for a bit of decoration in a gilt frame, and prefer what the peddlers glibly call "genuine oil-paintings" to chromos, lithographs, or cheap engravings, a large supply is constantly called for. Yet the facilities for their production will be found by any one who investigates the subject to be ample; and, however much the demand for such household luxuries may be stimulated by the prosperity of the country, there is no danger that it will not be met by the enterprising manufacturers in New York.

There are two kinds of cheap pictures in oil: those produced in the studios by artists of various degrees of ability and those manufactured in the establishments devoted to the business on a large scale, and which turn out duplicates of an oil-painting as similar concerns in other branches of industry turn out hats, coats, or shoes. Paintings of the first-named class are called "pot-boilers," from their being usually thrown off by artists to furnish the means to "keep the pot boiling." These, although showing signs of the haste with which they are painted, are sometimes not without merit. They are mostly sold in the better class of auction houses in New York, and many artists, in the absence of more lucrative employment, find their chief means of support in supplying the demand for this class of work. A clever artist can paint a tolerably attractive canvas in a comparatively short time; and, although he will put into it little of the imagination and poetry and careful thought which he would bestow upon a work for the Academy exhibition, his technical facility will enable him to make a salable picture of it. The visitor to the auction stores in the lower part of the city will often find "pot-boilers" from the studios of well-known artists. These have been gathered by the picture dealer, who is well acquainted with the sources of supply and with the worth of ready money to the impecunious artist. Sometimes the pictures are sold on account of the painter, sometimes they have been bought at a low rate by the auctioneer who offers them at his picture sales until he can dispose of them at a profit.

What are technically known as "buckeyes" are works of a different class. They are produced in great numbers at certain establishments in this city by workmen and girls who have been trained to the degree of mechanical skill necessary to make a copy of the picture before them, or at least of that part of it which is given them to duplicate. In some of the workshops the walls are covered with canvas, upon which the copyists are busily at work. One paints the sky and the distant effects; another follows with the foreground; another paints the figures; and still another finishes the picture. The work is done with great rapidity, and the result, as may be expected, is not pleasing to an artistic eye. Let the facility attained by constant practice is such that the rude copies of landscapes thus produced bear a sufficient resemblance to the original to give them a market value as pictures.

The lagest manufactory of cheap paintings in this country is in Cortlandt street. A three-story building is devoted to the business, and in the busy season nearly 1,000 pictures a week are turned out. Some of the processes employed are peculiar to these manufacturers, and the upper story, which is the "studio" or workshop, is carefully guarded against intrusion. The doors are kept locked, and no one except those employed in the establishment are allowed to enter. The present writer, however, obtained admission, witnessed the methods of manufacture, and saw the pictures grow to completion under the hands of the busy "artists."

The first step in the production of the dazzling landscape in a gilt frame which is to be the subject of the encomiums of the auctioneer or picture-peddler is the preparation of the canvas. This is done by passing cotton cloth through a machine by which it is coated on both sides with a mixture of glue and whiting, and gives something of the firmness and appearance of canvas. After being thoroughly dried the cloth is ready for the stretcher or inner frame. The stretchers are produced by an ingenious machine which shapes joints and fastens them with great rapidity, and a third machine, tended by an Irish youth of artistic proclivities, the cloth is quickly fastened upon the stretcher, and made ready for the coming landscape. The canvas then passes to the "studio." Here a line of girls stand around long tables, their dresses splashed with paint and their appearance anything but that of the ideal artist in a well-appointed studio. On the walls near by hang what seem to be stencils of various patterns, which the girls have been trained to use with great facility. The process employed is an adaptation of what is known as Theorem painting, and also as Poonah or Oriental painting. By the use of a species of stencils the outlines and principal figures in the landscape are one after another rapidly made, and the picture then passes into the hands of a more advanced painter for completion. A few skillful touches from her hand supply the deficiencies which the use of the mechanical contrivance has left, and after receiving a liberal coating of varnish, and remaining a short time in the drying room, the picture is ready for market. The frames are made by machinery in the story below the "studio." They have considerable breadth but little thickness; yet although so unsubstantial they are quite ornamental in design, and when covered with a metallic preparation known as "Dutch metal" or "Dutch gilt," which resembles gold leaf but has not a particle of gold in it, the are brilliant and showy enough to satisfy the most exacting purchaser. Thus it will be seen that in these "genuine oil paintings" the oil which is used is about the only thing that is genuine. The canvas is cotton cloth smeared with whiting; the frame, which looks so substantial, is a mere shell, and the glittering gilding has no gold in its composition. But like many other shams the sham oil painting has found a great many admirers.

When the pictures are finished they are not immediately framed, but for convenience are stacked in bins in the warehouse, according to subjects, and the several kinds are known by numbers. No. 47, for instance, will be an Italian landscape with a pair of roman-looking lovers in the foreground; No. 156, a scene on Lake George, in which the mountains are bathed in a "light that never was on sea or land"; and No. 61, a pastoral subject, with prize-cattle calmly reposing by the side of an impossible brook, and a herdsman who would be a curiosity in real life. Of the different varieties of pictures designated in this manner, most of which are landscapes, there will be hundreds of duplicates, and some subjects which have proved exceptionally popular are reproduced to a surprising extent. Of one view of Lake George, for instance, more than 5,000 copies have been sold. As the girls and boys employed in the business are paid from 50 cents to $1 a day, and the artists who finish the pictures work at low rates, the cost of production is small. The foreman of the establishment is a German artist with considerable experience in his profession. He superintends the use of the stencils, and claims to have made great improvements in their application. At any rate, the result of all this cheap labor is such that these "genuine oil paintings," measuring twenty-two by thirty-six inches, surrounded with resplendent gilt frames and boxed for shipment, are sold at from $30 to $75 a dozen, and smaller sizes as low as $15 a dozen.

There are several ways of disposing of the different grades of cheap pictures to the public. The auction sales at which "a choice collection of valuable works by American and foreign artists" is announced by placard are known in every city of any importance. In New York the dealers have permanent auction rooms in Broadway and other parts of the city, which are kept well supplied with "potboilers" and "buckeyes." Regular sales are held daily, and pictures are also sold at private sale. Some low-priced foreign pictures, generally figure pieces, are added to give variety to the collection, and on the catalogs will often be seen names which have a resemblance to those of well-known artists, and names of artists who, being dead, cannot challenge this unwarranted trading upon their reputation. Sometimes pictures will be signed Cole or J. F. Kensett, and, now that Sanford Gifford is dead, he probably will be made responsible for works which he would not care to acknowledge. The names of prominent artists are also changed to those having a similar sound.

Among the painters of figure-pieces Shryër in the catalogs stands for Schreyer, T. Rosseau for Théodore Rousseau, and A. Frère for Edouard Frere.

The mistakes made by purchasers, and the impositions prasticed upon them, are sometimes amusing. A prominent physician told a connoisseur not long since that he had bought a painting by Gerome which he wished to show to him, but on examination the work, which would have startled the French artist, proved to be signed J. Jerome.

In the smaller cities, where such sales are only occasionally held, the pictures are hung upon the walls of a room which is lighted by rows of gas jets so as to show these artistic productions to the best advantage. As each picture to be sold is reached on the catalog it is placed on a brilliantly-lighted easel in the centre of the room and the glib-tongued auctioneer descants upon its value and points out its beauties. If a visitor makes a bid the price is artfully run up by the two or three confederates present for that purpose, as long as it seems safe to do so, and a handsome price is often realized for a worthless picture. If the attempt is not successful, the picture is bid in by the auctioneer and reserved for the next sale; and another "pot-boiler" or "buckeye" is brought forward. Occasionally there will be an active competition for a picture, and the price will be carried to a high figure. It is not unusual for pictures which cost at the manufacturers $40 to $60 a dozen to bring $25 to $40 each, and occasionally a purchaser at a still more extravagant price is found.

Another method of bringing these art-products to the notice of those who may welcome purchasers is provided by the picture-peddler. This enterprising and persistent individual finds his way into dwelling-houses and shops in country and city, adapting his methods and his merchandise to the requirements of the locality. In the region of Wall street or among the better class of up-town residences in New York he often appears in the guise of a distressed artist, willing to sacrifice the picture he has just finished, on account of his pressing need. He is anxious to get an offer, and for a picture which he values at $50 he will, with apparent reluctance but secret joy, take $10. Sometimes in favorable circumstances the peddler will be bolder in his devices, and by setting an extragant valuation on a picture and eloquently describing his distressing situation will obtain a loan upon it of many times its value. Or, if he is a young man, he will represent himself as a son of the distinguished artist who painted the picture, and in that capacity will with filial affection set forth the excellence of the work and the pecuniary difficulties of his father. Whatever amount is obtained in this way, the picture which is left as security is never redeemed. Another landscape is brought out for the stock on hand, and a fresh victim is sought for. In the country towns the cheaper descriptions of pictures are sold; and the vender, after expatiating upon the superiority of "genuine oil paintings" to chromos and the like rubbish, waits eagerly for a bid from the farmer or his wife, who is surprised to find so modest an offer as is made accepted.

The methods which have been described are not the only ones by which the products of the picture manufactories are distributed over the continent. These examples of American art may be seen exposed for sale along the sidewalk in Wall street and other places in this city, and of late the dealers in job lots of cheap goods and Yankee notions have added them to their stock. The country merchant will take home a dozen assorted landscapes, to be sold at a moderate price; and so, in one way and another, these canvases, some of which are, in reality, caricatures of pictorial art, make their way into country and city homes from one end of the land to the other. The summer boarder at Lake George or in the Adirondacks finds them adorning the parlors of the boarding-houses in these regions, and the traveler in the far Western Territories meets them in the hotels at which he tarries. And as even the crudest of them gives a sort of innocent pleasure to somebody, there is no harm done by their production when they are sold for what they really are, and not used as a means of defrauding ignorant and credulous purchasers.

Taking His Son to Prison.

Brandon (N. C.) Republican.

Mr. J. R. Lewis, the mail contractor between here and Raleigh, and father of the boy who robbed the mail some weeks since, told the boy to plead guilty, which he did. The Court sentenced him to sixty days' imprisonment, and left it to the father to say where he should be confined. The father selected the jail of Smith County, and was then deputised to carry his son to prison, which he did.

A Pin in a Girl's Tongue.

Ithica (N. Y.) Journal.

Miss Harvey, of Candor, when 11 or 12 years of age, was one evening making hurried preparations to attend a party. She had a pin between her lips which passed into her mouth and was supposed to be swallowed. Dr. Miller assured such to be the fact, but the girl insisted that it was under her tongue. The physician made search for it there, but failed to discover it, and treated her pretentions as the work of imagination. One day Miss Harvey had a large bunch of swelling come upon one side of her tongue, increasing in painfulness. Dr. L. D. Farnham opened the swelling. The next day, after eleven years of hiding, the pin came out of the opening. It was two-thirds covered with a lime formation, and was much corroded.

STOVE MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Association of Stove Manufacturers was held at Niagara Falls to-day. R. E. Meyers, of Cleveland, delivered an address, speaking generally of the prosperity of the trade and business statistics in general. There were seventy delegates present. A resolution was adopted to advance 5 per cent. Another session will be held to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GALA WEEK,

Beginning June 20.

W. C. COUP'S

MONSTER FOUR-RING CIRCUS.

CIRCUS,
With Three Circus Companies.
MUSEUM,
With Automatic and other Wonders.
MENAGERIE,
With Rare and Costly Animals.
PARIS HIPPODROME,
With Roman Chariot, and Jockey Races.

Larger and Grander than any other Show in the World. Tent seating 14,000 People. Beginning June 20, on the Lake Front. Admission to everything only 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
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MONDAY, JUNE 6—A Carnival of Fun. Extra Attraction. TONY DENIER'S PEERLESS HUMPTY-DUMPTY PANTOMIME TROUPE, With that Princely Son of Momus, GEO. H. ADAMS, and a Select Coterie of Brilliant Specialists. A Gorgeous Transformation, presenting Scenes of Dazzling Splendor. Popular Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performance Sunday afternoon and evening. Sunday, June 19—Benefit of John Muir, Treasurer, afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee the greatest attraction of the present season, the world-famed

HARRIGAN & HART COMBINATION,

In their great New York success,

Mulligan Guards' Nominee.

Monday, June 13—Last Week of Harrigan and Hart —Mulligan's Silver Wedding.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
VOKES FAMILY,
PRESENTING TWO PIECES—

Belles of the Kitchen

And the charming comedietta, COUSIN JOE.
Every evening at 8, and Saturday matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JAY RIAL...........................Lessee and Manager

Every evening this week, and Saturday matinee, JAY RIAL'S IDEAL

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Introducing the only TRAINED BLOODHOUNDS. Prices 25c, 35c, and 50c. No higher. Absolutely no free list.

MONDAY, June 13—Return and farewell engagement of the celebrated ACME OLIVETTE CO.

POSTPONED!

In consequence of bad weather, the

"FREUNDSCHAFT"

have postponed their SUMMER NIGHTS' FESTIVAL AND CONCERT at BAUM'S PAVILION until Tuesday evening next, when it will be held at the same place.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Every evening at 8, and matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. ADD. WEAVER'S CELEBRITIES COMBINATION, with Sheehan and Coyne in MRS. DRISCOLL'S PARTY.

Monday, June 13, one week only of Pike's Sea of Ice Combination.

BAUM'S PAVILION.
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove, and Indiana-av.

This Evening and every evening during the summer, Sunday evening and Sunday Matinee,

GRAND CONCERT.

Admission, 25c; Sunday Matinee, 15c.

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No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

Fraud Exposed

Rue Richelieu, 13 bis, PARIS, March 11, 1881.

Dear Sir: Dr. Ricord never authorized any person to use his name; has never sold any prescription or formula of the Restorative. I am the only authorized person to make use of his prescription. Have authorized Dr. S. Bowers, of New York, as Sole General Agent for the United States of America, Canada, and the Island of Cuba.

Your Obedient Servant, [illegible]

The letter published by De Liner, and which he pretends to have received from Dr. Ricord, is a fraud. Dr. Ricord, of 6 Rue de Tournon, Paris, writes under date of April 11, 1881: That he never knew L. De Liner, of New York City; never wrote him a letter on any subject, or sold him any formula, nor has he ever authorized De Liner to prepare any remedy whatever [illegible]

[illegible] VAN [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Harrigan and Hart. "Mulligan Guards' Nominee."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Vokes Family. "Belles of the Kitchen."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Engagement of Tony Denier. "Humpty Dumpty."

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

MR. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, who accuses a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the late House of having accepted bribes, is respectfully but firmly requested to bring on his beans. There are thirteen members of the Ways and Means Committee. Of those who were members when the sugar question was decided one is now dead, two are Senators, one a Senator-elect, and one is President of the United States. The other eight are, or have been, leading members of Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Frederick Conkling has fired his scattering charge of birdshot against a rather distinguished company. He has no right to indulge in vague insinuations against thirteen public men, of whom twelve, by his own admission, are innocent. Let him be more specific. Name, name!

IT was bound to come. The Southern newspapers have restrained themselves *in re* Mahone as long as they could. Now they are breaking out again. The Mobile *Register* observes that Mahone was described by the Federal chiefs when in their front as "always a dangerous man." (He is just as "dangerous" now to those "in his front," *i. e.*, the Virginia Bourbons.) The Mobile paper continues in this strain:

> To-day we find him at work in his own State, surrounded by that motley gang ever ready to tread in the footsteps of every renegade, and we see him throwing off the mask, boldly profferring charges and uttering *abuses against his own countrymen and his own party*, shamelessly urging an alliance with the very worst elements and with the vilest scum of the rabble, in his attempt to drag down his own noble old State—the traditional mother of heroes, patriots, and Presidents—to his own degraded level! O! what a fall!

The italics are ours. Could anything be richer in the world than this superb assumption of the Mobile paper that the Bourbons of Virginia are Senator Mahone's "countrymen" and "party," while the anti-Bourbons who made him Senator are "scum" and "rabble"?

PERHAPS "the beginning of the end" of the struggle at Albany may be found in the announcement made by Mr. Russell in the Joint Assembly yesterday when he changed his vote from Conkling to Cornell. He said:

> On each ballot I have thus far voted for the return of the late distinguished Senators. They were my choice, and my judgment at that time led me to give them my support. Without desiring to make any distinction between these two gentlemen, I regard Conkling as the ideal Senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents, and am convinced by such evidence as should satisfy any fair-minded person that nine-tenths of the Republicans there are opposed to the return of the late Senators. I have a duty to perform for the Republicans who sent me here, and that is to give voice to their sentiments, and I therefore vote for Cornell.

The reason why the Republicans of Brooklyn, whom Mr. Russell represents in part in the New York Legislature, are opposed to the return of Conkling to the United States Senate is that they prefer to sustain the Republican party rather than gratify the vanity and malignity of any one man, be he Conkling himself. If every man in the New York Legislature now voting for Conkling were to take the same honest view of his duty that Russell has taken the deadlock would not last much longer. Conkling's vote, in such case, would be reduced almost to *nil*, Platt would disappear altogether, and the Legislature would soon be able to agree upon two loyal Republicans to fill the New York vacancies.

THE Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, evidently feels that he has rested long enough under the imputation of being a railroad man and an advocate of monopolies. He is now avowedly in the field as a candidate for the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1883. The Legislature elected this fall will choose the Senator. Gov. Gear is also a candidate, and has many elements of strength, not the least of which is his entire freedom from railroad connections. Mr. Wilson has been known for years as the attorney of the Union Pacific Railway, and of other railway corporations in Iowa; and it has been supposed that he entertained extreme views on the subject of the rights of the companies to regulate their own affairs without interference or dictation from Congress. The supposed attitude of Mr. Wilson on these questions has injured him politically in Iowa, though his personal popularity, always very great, has not suffered materially. But it was essential if he desired to be elected Senator in an anti-monopoly State that he should declare himself boldly in favor of the right and duty of the Government to regulate inter-State railroad commerce. Mr. Wilson discharged this duty well in his speech before the Hennepin Canal Convention, which afforded him precisely the opportunity he needed of getting a hearing in court. He went much further than anybody expected, not only asserting the power of the Government to control inter-State railroads, but denying the right of the roads themselves to realize larger profits than should be necessary to [illegible] a fair interest on [illegible] in repair. He wholly condemned the practices of watering stock, pooling, discrimination, and all the other devices known to railroad corporations to extort unfair rates from the public. The *Iowa State Register* says that Mr. Wilson has gone further in Jere Black's direction than Black went himself, and that he has "outgranged the Grange itself." Whether he has done this or not, he has given a new turn to the Senatorial canvass, and it will be a long time before anybody in Iowa will care again to charge him with being a railroad "monopolist."

SINCE ex-Senator Conkling deliberately read himself out of the Republican party, and refused in any way to read himself back again, he has been fighting a losing battle. In vain has he waited and prayed for "a reaction." The reaction cannot come until the cause of irritation is removed. Mr. Conkling has himself given no sign of relenting. He still occupies the extraordinary position of making war on the Republican party, and demanding the assistance of Republicans to make his warfare effective. "Will you," he says in effect to the New York Republicans, "kindly lend me your cudgel in order that I may beat out your brains?" Naturally, they won't. Not if they know themselves. Not only so, but the oftener this impudent request is repeated the angrier do those to whom it is addressed become. The persistent attempts of Mr. Conkling to elevate himself on the ruins of his party are wounding and disgusting his former friends everywhere. We see evidences of this on all sides, but particularly in the Western press. The defenses of Conkling are becoming more feeble. Every day some old ally runs up a white flag, and those who do not surrender show every disposition to do so the moment a decent pretext is afforded them. Almost without exception the Republicans of the West would rejoice if Mr. Conkling should be buried so many fathoms deep that he could not come to the surface again for many years.

JUDGE ROBERTSON drew a valuable distinction in his speech to his constituents at Katonah, N. Y., Saturday, between the political "machine" and proper party organization. He said:

> While I am opposed to the machine, I am heartily in favor of party organization, for that is essential to the efficiency and success of the party itself, but it must be a healthy organization, not the property of one man. It must represent the general sentiment of the Republican party, respect its wishes, and carry its will into effect; it must invite every Republican to participate in its counsels, its conventions, its nominations, and the labor and struggles following the nominations. Such an organization would strengthen the Republican party immensely. It would place in nomination unexceptionable candidates, and the officials elected through its instrumentality would be sentinels, in fact, for the protection of the people's interests.

The "machine" in New York for many years has been wholly a personal organ and a close corporation. It has been used to pull down those who differed from Senator Conkling, and to promote those who were subservient to him. It has not been in any sense a Republican machine, inasmuch as it has been employed to lose elections as well as to win them. The kind of an organization that Judge Robertson proposes to substitute for this Conkling machine would be a vast improvement upon it. The Republican party could carry more elections and be prouder of those it did carry with a self-respecting, clean, wholesome Republican organization representing all wings and factions of the party, than with a personal machine, depending for its efficiency upon the caprice and whim of one arrogant, vain, and wholly selfish man.

THE MACHINE IN POLITICS.

The common belief that what is known as the "machine" in politics is essential to party success is a delusion and a snare. As a matter of fact, it is often a hindrance rather than a help in a political campaign. In the first place, the machine force is hired for the occasion, hired and paid for,—paid to be patriotic! Let any politician who feels inclined at first blush to dispute this proposition overhaul his experiences and reflect whether the machine, in all the manifestations of it which have fallen under his observation, was not chiefly composed of Governors, Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen, Sheriffs, County Treasurers, Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc.,—of men who hold these and other "places" and want to keep them, of men who are aspirants for these and other "places," and of their blowers and strikers, who blow and strike for pay in money or in smaller "places" promised by those who strive for the higher "places." The National machine is composed of scores of little machines. The Boss of the little machine, which may have jurisdiction over a county, is Sheriff, or a candidate for Sheriff, perhaps. His Boss is a Congressman, the Congressman's Boss is the Governor of a State, and the Governor's Boss is a great Senator who aspires to the Presidency. As a rule, these Bosses are in the pay of the Government, and the theory of machine politics is, that it is one of their chief duties to organize the political party to which they belong, and keep it organized, for victory! It is impossible to conceive of a more cruel travesty on popular government. There is an aphorism, the absolute verity of which no man outside of a lunatic asylum will dispute, that "the place should seek the man, not the man the place." But the advocate of machine politics is bound, if logical, to dispute this universally admitted truth, because the machine presents a man for every "place," and "organizes" the party to put the man into the "place" before it proceeds to organize it for victory.

There is another aphorism which no sober man would be likely to dispute before any other audience than an assembly composed of idiots—namely: that "he who best serves his country serves his party best." But machine politics gives the lie to this aphorism by making the tenure of office of the public servant depend first upon fealty to party, and next upon fidelity to country. Is any man so blind as to believe that the machine, so organized, so officered, and so defiant of all the recognized principles upon which a good administration of the Government depends,—will any man in his senses dare assert that such a machine is a source of strength to the political party within whose ranks it exists? On the contrary, is it not a source of weakness? That such a machine adds strength to the party can be pretended only on the presumption that the people are indifferent on the subject of their right to the full and free exercise of the suffrage. For the main purpose of the machine is to seek the "place" with the man, and to prevent the "place" from seeking the man; and when it has secured the "place" for the man it demands that he shall serve his party, not his country, best.

The machine is an oligarchy which seeks not to learn the will of the people, but to force its will upon the people; and this it accomplishes through the party primary or caucus. It is in this preliminary step that the machine is most careful to "organize," not the party, but its cohorts and satellites. In this first step it deliberately foments a war of factions whose tendency is to distract and divide the party. Frauds are perpetrated in the party caucus to prevent the expression of the real will of the party rank and file, and to substitute for it the will of the Bosses. It is idle to claim that these corrupt processes tend to strengthen a political party composed of intelligent men. It is only when the machine is defeated that it is possible to unite the party. In a word the destruction of the machine is the salvation of the party.

The frauds which are periodically unearthed are the unwholesome spawn of the machine. The whisky ringsters were devoted adherents of the machine. They oiled its wheels with their stealings; they supported its candidates and predicted the destruction of the Republican party when it exposed them and sent them to the Penitentiary. The star-route swindlers were eminent machine men; and from the ward primary to the National Convention their voice was always for its supremacy. While they robbed and swindled they sang hymns of praise to the Bosses. It was only a small thing for this one or that one of them to lay claim to having carried a State consisting of a population of millions! They claimed, on the strength of this impudent assumption, the right to dictate the policy of the Administration *they* had chosen (?), and to select the Cabinet of the President. Such is the audacity of the machine. Its arrogance is monstrous, and endurable only by its cringing followers. It has been well said that Bossism produces lickspittleism. It is a coarse comparison, but a just one. The Boss is a despot and his satellites are slaves; they cringe, and fawn, and flatter that thrift may follow; and when they weary of prostrating themselves in the dust the Boss wearies of them. Thus manhood and self-respect are eliminated from machine politics, and selfish ambition, and passion, and hate, and autocratic dictation at the top, and greed, and small, mean rivalries, and slavish obedience at the bottom alone remain. Such a machine is a disgrace to any party, and is endurable only by the Democracy. The Republican masses refuse to be "disciplined," and when the machine threatens to discipline them they break it.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Mr. Conkling's friends allege that, by violating his pledges in the Chicago Convention of 1880, Robertson aided the nomination of Garfield. Will you give the facts in the case in THE TRIBUNE, and very much oblige, respectfully yours, S. H. M.

The facts in the case are these:

1. Judge Robertson, as a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Garfield, did not violate any pledges. "Mr. Conkling's friends" beg the whole question when they assume anything of the kind. They get the statement from Mr. Conkling's letter to Gov. Cornell accompanying the former's resignation of his Senatorship. There is no truth in it. Judge Robertson was one of twenty-two delegates from the State of New York who claimed the right to represent their district constituencies in spite of the rule which Mr. Conkling had imposed upon the State Convention requiring all the delegates from that State to vote as a unit in any way the majority (or, more accurately, Mr. Conkling) might dictate. Robertson felt his obligation to the constituency he represented, and not to some other constituency which Conkling had manipulated. The most solemn pledge he was under was to voice faithfully the sentiment of his district. Nevertheless, neither he nor his associates who felt as he did acted entirely upon their own responsibility. The question of their fealty was submitted to the Convention. The issue formed the most important incident of the proceedings. It was decided, after elaborate discussion, in favor of district representation, and the Convention thus relieved him and others of mere personal accountability. The New York State Convention had decided in favor of the unit rule, but the National Convention decided in favor of the district rule. The National Convention held at Cincinnati four years before had likewise ruled in favor of district representation. Judge Robertson obeyed the decision of two National Conventions rather than that of one State Convention in a National issue. He could not have had a higher authority for the course he took.

2. Indirectly, of course, Robertson aided the nomination of Garfield, because he and the others whom the Convention absolved from submission to State instructions and the unit rule prevented the nomination of the third-term candidate. Had Robertson and others like him gone into the Convention, betrayed their district constituents, and yielded to the dictation of the "Bosses," neither Garfield nor anybody else save Grant could have been nominated. But probably the nomination of Garfield was as remote an event in the mind of Robertson as it was in the contemplation of everybody else, except, possibly, the single delegate from Pennsylvania who voted for Garfield from the first. Garfield himself probably had no idea that lightning would strike him. He became the compromise candidate of the district delegates who had been variously urging the nomination of Blaine, Sherman, Washburne, Edmunds, and Windom. The compromise was acceptable not only to the majority, but apparently to the minority, since it was Conkling himself who moved to make the nomination unanimous.

So far as it is intended to convey an inference that Robertson was appointed Collector of New York as a reward for his treachery, there is no warrant for such an inference. There was no treachery on his part, and the assignment of an office to him cannot properly be regarded as any more a reward than the assignment of an office to any other prominent and capable man who aided the election of Garfield. Roberstson is a representative man of that large class of Republicans in New York who successfully contended for the right of district representation. President Garfield had already given offices to many representatives of another class who unsuccessfully fought the right of district representation. It would have been not only personal ingratitude on the part of Garfield, but an exhibition of indifference to the welfare of the Republican party, had he excluded all of one faction from office and conferred all his favors upon the other faction, as Conkling insisted he should do.

THE CHANGE-OF-VENUE BUSINESS.

The change-of-venue dodge, by which hard pressed criminals seek to gain time and by delay ultimately defeat justice, is now near a termination. The recent law of the Legislature limiting the challenge on account of the prejudice of the Court to two Judges, and requiring the cases to be tried in the county where the indictment is found, will take effect on the 1st of July. There are four cases now pending where the accused, with two "reputable citizens," have made affidavits challenging the fairness of all the Judges of this county, with two exceptions. These affidavits were made with a view to obtain delay. This device, however, has failed on this occasion. Judge Barnum, who is one of the excepted Judges, promptly responded to the affidavits by immediately organizing himself into a special Criminal Court, and with a docket of the four cases yesterday began business. He will continue his Court until he has accommodated the accused with the speedy trial to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

One of these persons who sought a change of venue because of the prejudice of six or eight of the Judges is Johnny Lamb, who was convicted some years ago of the murder of Officer Race, and who was sentenced to be hanged. His case was tied up in the Supreme Court for a long time, and had frequent hearings, and finally a new trial was granted him. During the long interval Lamb has been confined in the jail, and naturally it would be supposed he would be in a hurry to be tried, and, like Mr. Conkling, be vindicated. Omitting, of course, the Judge by whom he was first tried and sentenced, the pretense and charge of judicial prejudice can only be excused as a move to gain time and have the trial put off until after the summer months. If that was the purpose, then the notorious affidavits have failed, and it is likely Judge Barnum will extend to him that same fairness and justice which he would have obtained at the hands of any of the other Judges of this county.

The law gives a right to a change of venue not only because of the prejudice and hostility of the Judges, but also because of the prejudice and hostility of the general public to an extent that would make it impossible for the accused to obtain a fair trial in this community. Applications have been made in past times for a change of venue on the ground of popular prejudice and hatred, but experience has shown that changes of that kind are not altogether safe. Several prisoners charged with high crimes have had their cases removed to other counties, and have found that juries selected from rural districts take a far more serious view of the necessity of convicting guilty persons than do juries in this city. Moreover, the selection of juries has become one of the most important branches of the professional practice in criminal cases. The science and ability displayed in securing a jury that will acquit an innocent man has ceased to command any special regard; the professional talent which commands the highest fees and the greatest fame in criminal circles is that which secures a jury not organized to acquit, but constituted not to convict.

A disagreement of a jury no longer is accepted as an indication that the case was a doubtful one. In these days of the most literal construction of statutes and of the rules of evidence, no innocent man stands in serious danger of a conviction, and juries nowadays permit doubts to influence acquittals, and never to induce convictions or disagreements. The fact that a jury fails to agree where the case is clear is a testimonial in favor of the ability which marked the scrutiny under which the jury was selected and the providential wisdom of the officer executing the venire.

Between the act of legislation limiting the exclusion of Judges because of alleged prejudice and the unpopularity of rural juries, the ordinary means of delaying criminal trials in this county is likely to be somewhat restricted. The singular fact is now to be witnessed in this county of four State Criminal Courts being in operation at the same time, while the United States District Court is also trying a criminal docket.

ROBERTSON AND MERRITT.

There is evidently considerable misapprehension in regard to the substitution of Judge Robertson for Mr. Merritt as Collector at New York. The following letter will serve to indicate the doubts that are troubling the minds of some people as to the propriety of President Garfield's course in this matter:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ia., June 6.—Will you please inform me (1) what the Collector of the Port of New York was removed for? (2) or was his four years' term of service expired? (3) Did Mr. President Garfield in his letter of acceptance or inaugural reaffirm the "tenure-of-office" system, and agree to carry it out? M. C. CONNETT,
Who takes and reads THE TRIBUNE.

1. The Collector of the Port of New York was not removed, but promoted at his own request to be Consul-General at London,—an office of much higher distinction, which is said to yield about $18,000 a year in emoluments. The change in the Collector's office was made with the entire concurrence of Mr. Merritt, the former incumbent. Mr. Merritt was appointed in the first instance in the face of Conkling's opposition,—an opposition which he did not abate at any time. Hence, had Merritt been removed, Conkling would have been estopped from making any effectual protest. It would be absurd if Conkling had resigned his Senatorship because some man had been removed whose appointment he had opposed. Moreover, it was Conkling who first suggested the transfer of Mr. Merritt to the foreign diplomatic or consular service with the purpose of having one of his own henchmen—Smythe, the Insurance Commissioner—appointed as Merritt's successor. Indeed, it is said that Conkling, without any authority, caused the information to be conveyed to Merritt that he was likely to lose his office, and ought to apply at once for some foreign appointment. Merritt, thinking Conkling's influence was to be absolute with the new Administration, acted upon the hint thus conveyed to him, and asked for the Consulship at London. President Garfield transferred Merritt to London as the latter asked, but he did not appoint Conkling's henchman to the vacant Collectorship. He nominated Judge Robertson to this position, as he had the right to do.

2. Merritt's four years' term of service had not expired, but there was no infraction of the Tenure-of-Office act nor of the spirit of Civil-Service reform (which that act was by no means designed to promote), because Merritt desired the change that was made. That Mr. Conkling was caught in his own trap, as explained in the foregoing paragraph, did not affect the right of the President to act as he did. Indeed, as it was understood that Conkling intended to contest with the President the right to nominate Merritt's successor when the latter's term should expire, it was fortunate that the opportunity for the change came up in the beginning of the Administration rather than in the middle, for President Garfield was the better prepared to defend the Executive prerogative against the assault which Conkling proposed to make upon it.

3. President Garfield did not, either in his letter of acceptance or his inaugural address, defend what is known as the "Tenure-of-Office" act. This is a law which was passed at the time Andrew Johnson was using the patronage of the Government to maintain and strengthen his personal "policy" against the policy of Congress, and the act was passed to limit the Executive exercise of the appointment power to the extent of prohibiting removal except for cause when the Senate is not in session. The act would not apply to the Merritt case, because the Senate was in session at the time Merritt was appointed Consul at London and Robertson Collector at New York. The President did say in his inaugural address that he would, at some future time, recommend to Congress the passage of a law assuring to the subordinates in the Civil-Service—the clerks and employes of the Government—something like permanent tenure of office during good behavior, and such a law as this would be a greater advance in the direction of Civil-Service reform than any past efforts that have been made. If such a law were actually in existence, however, it would not have affected the office of Collector of the Port of New York in any way.

It is ridiculous to assume that Mr. Conkling's wrath was incited by any violation of true Civil-Service principles. Had Mr. Merritt been robbed of his office and thrown into the sea, Mr. Conkling would not have wasted a single regret upon him, if he could have dictated the appointment of Merritt's successor. It was because Judge Robertson was appointed, and not because Mr. Merritt was promoted and a vacancy in the Collector's office thus created, that Conkling raved.

A CHANCE FOR CONKLING.

The Republican Convention of Ohio, held yesterday, was composed of friends of the Administration, and especially of President Garfield. The candidate nominated for Governor, Mr. Foster, is a well-known friend and ardent supporter of the Administration. The Republicans of Ohio are also supporters of the President. Mr. Conkling has made an issue in New York in which he demands that the Republicans of that State shall oppose and denounce the Administration; he asks that he be reëlected to the Senate that he may go before the country and go back to Washington having authority to denounce the President and carry on a war against the Administration. Now let Mr. Conkling meet the Administration on the fields of Ohio. Let Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Platt, and Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Speaker Sharpe, and Mr. Gorham take the stump in Ohio, and let them fight the Administration from Lake Erie to Cincinnati. Let them summon the whole "306" to the campaign for "Conkling and Reform." Let Mr. Conkling go before the Republicans of Ohio and tell them that the Republican President is not a representative of the party; let him tell them that Gen. Garfield's Administration has been a failure and that it has fallen into bad hands. Let him tell the Republicans of Ohio that President Garfield has refused to delegate all Executive power to the Senator from New York. Let him tell them that the President has refused to "conciliate" him and those whom he represented. Let him tell the Republicans of Ohio that the President had refused to let Mr. Conkling select the Secretary of the Treasury and place all the patronage of the customs service at his disposal; let him tell the people of Ohio that he had only given to Mr. Conkling's friends one of the great foreign missions, and had appointed only one of his personal friends to the Cabinet; and that to the ten most important Federal offices in New York had appointed only nine of Mr. Conkling's friends! Let him proclaim his grievances and fire the hearts of the Republican Buckeyes, and rouse them to the necessity of vindicating the man who, by resigning, had delivered the Senate over to the Democratic majority!

Let Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt tell the people of Ohio how they had, "single-handed and alone," carried the country for the Republican party at the four last Presidential elections, and let them denounce Garfield and Foster as two great apostates who had opposed Conkling at Cincinnati in 1876 and at Chicago in 1880. Having told his story to every man in Ohio, let him retire to Utica and wait for the result of this the greatest effort of his life. That would be a "vindication" worth having. That would be far greater than the record of 30 votes in a Republican membership of 106 in his own State. It would tell of Conkling's fame, and power, and popular control far better than the miserable exhibition he is making as a lobbyist begging votes in the halls and barrooms of a hotel in Albany.

We will not suggest that the result of the Ohio election might be that Foster would have 30,000 majority; what we wish to suggest is, that Mr. Conkling make the fight and stand by the result. If his friends have confidence in his ability; if they have confidence in the rectitude of his conduct; if they have confidence in the intelligence and justice of the Republican people, let him openly and bravely appeal to the people of Ohio to vindicate him as the great chief and hero of the Republican party.

THE part of James F. Wilson's Davenport speech to which the railroads have specially taken exception related to the practice of "watering" stock. As an illustration (Mr. Wilson in substance says) a railway having been constructed at a cost of $10,000,000, and having during ten years paid operating expenses, interest, and dividends, has had expended upon it in addition thereto, and from its earnings, the sum of $10,000,000 in substantial betterments and improvements, until it has become a first-class road. This additional expenditure not being represented by the original stock, the managers propose to capitalize by issuing additional stock to the amount of $10,000,000, on which they propose to pay and receive dividends. To this, Mr. Wilson objects, and declares that, although plausible, it is neither just nor correct. The reason of his objection he gives in this language:

> Who supplied the $10,000,000 now to be capitalized and represented by the new stock? Was it the owners of the property? Certainly not; every dollar of it was paid by the public who patronized the road. Their money put the property in its present superb condition. *Shall they be required to pay interest in the way of dividends on their own money?* If new stock be issued for the money thus furnished and expended, dividends will be expected thereon, and so we shall have dividends paid on $20,000,000 on a road that cost the stockholders only $10,000,000. No reasoning can justify this. When the public pay an amount sufficient to meet operating expenses, interest, necessary improvements, and a reasonable dividend on the cost of the road, it has paid enough; and no doubling or watering of stock can have the slightest justification.

THE Administration has named Herman Kreissmann, of Chicago, as Consul-General to Berlin. The Germans are making a row about it, alleging as a reason that he is a woman's-rights advocate, a crusader, and pretty nearly everything else that is obnoxious.—*Peoria (Ill.) Journal.*

Herman Kreissmann is the present Consul-General. He has been in office since Mr. Lincoln's time; is not a woman's-righter, or a temperance advocate, or anything of the sort. The other fellow, who was appointed to succeed him, is the person intended by the Peoria newspaper.

THE secret of Speaker Sharpe's gross personal assault on Ellis H. Roberts, of the Utica *Herald*, is out. Mr. Roberts gave the Speaker a basting Saturday for his effort to cause a snap adjournment. Roberts rebuked the Speaker severely, but in decent language, and Sharpe smarted under the rod. That is all there was to the quarrel. When George H. Sharpe, a cross-roads politician, undertakes to put Ellis H. Roberts down for a "cur," he only shows the badness of his cause and his own hopelessness of success.

CONGRESSMAN UPDEGRAFF has presented Garfield with a span of horses. Comments from the Boss newspapers will now be in order.—*Galesburg Register.*

The Boss newspapers don't answer, but THE TRIBUNE will inform the *Register* that President Garfield has paid for those horses out of his own private purse. Congressman Updegraff was commissioned to buy them, but the President paid for them.

THERE is no parallel between the case of Congressman Marsh and that of Senator Conkling, as one of our exchanges seems to imagine. Congressman Marsh did not get an appointment he asked for, but he hasn't resigned, or left the Republican party, or threatened to do so. He will go right along attending to his business as a Congressman, and will have his sacrifice in this case doubly made good to him in the future.

ONE of the Conkling members of the New York Legislature has been communing with his constituents, and finds nine-tenths of them opposed to the reëlection of the late Senators. If the others would look for their instructions to the same quarter they would come to the same conclusion as Mr. Assemblyman Russell, and at once cease the futile effort to elect two anti-Republican Senators by Republican votes.

THE Big ME and little me party still hold one another up.

PERSONALS.

Jay Gould finally decided not to buy St. Louis, and has gone West.

"Prof. Proctor"—You lose the bet. It was George Washington who couldn't tell a lie. Iroquois is a horse.

John Sherman's friends say that he "is after Gov. Foster." The admirers of the great [illegible] should remember the story of the man who started after the bear and eventually allowed that animal to do the hunting.

Vennor predicts heavy rains for July. Vennor is not such a bad fellow, after all. Heavy rains will prevent base-ball games.

From a floating item which states that "Commodore Baldwin is the richest man in the navy," we infer that there is a navy.

"Please send me two pairs of chilled-steel pants and a boiler-iron shirt at once. I am thinking of taking a drive next week."—*The Czar.*

The Secretary of War has prohibited the use of tobacco by West Point Cadets. It is not known whether bibs and tuckers will be ordered this season.

Dr. Gardini, husband of Gerster, has been appointed United States Consul at Bologna, Italy. This is the first intimation that Gardini is an Ohio man.

Gerster says that Chicago has more musical culture than Cincinnati, but as long as Cincinnati has Maud S. the truly esthetic people of Ohio are satisfied.

"I notice that Mrs. Langtry suddenly concluded to stay at home as soon as it was announced that I would not leave America this summer."—*S. J. Tilden.*

Mr. Henry Villard seems to be well thought of by the new proprietors of the New York *Evening Post*. A letter from him, denying that he had any interest in the paper, was promptly published.

It is a noticeable fact that the friends of American actors are always willing to spend money freely in seeing them safely out of this country. Lawrence Barrett was given a banquet in New York last Tuesday night.

It is gratifying to learn by a special dispatch that Mr. J. B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, attended the races in that city last Tuesday. When a Chicago editor goes to the races nobody knows of it except the man at the gate who takes his deadhead ticket.

During the parade of Barnum's circus in Salem, Conn., last week a glass cage containing forty snakes was broken, and the reptiles were soon scattered over a good portion of the town. One result was that nearly all the prominent citizens called hurriedly on their physicians, stating that they had "got 'em again."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Rock Island (Ill.) *Union* (Rep.): The Republicans of the New York Legislature continue to "insult" Conkling by giving a two-thirds vote against him. Still, he does not resign any more.

Philadelphia *Press*: A long letter written by Gen. J. M. Schofield is printed in which he claims all the credit of the Nashville campaign. If the thing keeps up somebody will be charging after a while that Gen. George H. Thomas was a traitor in disguise and a Rebel at heart. He has been robbed of all his laurels, and why not go a step further and blacken his memory?

Saginaw (Mich.) *Herald* (Rep.): It is no doubt true, as Mr. Conkling intimates, that the organs of his side are "wretchedly edited," but we can't recollect that any of them advised him to resign or precipitate such a contest upon the Republican party in New York and the Nation as his own wretched action has done. Mr. Conkling should realize that it is his fault alone that has made so much wretched editing a necessity.

New Orleans *Democrat* (Dem.): It must be a painful and humiliating thing to every right-thinking citizen of the United States to see the second highest officer of the country—the possible President, the presiding officer of the most dignified legislative body in the land—acting as a mere runner, a paltry handy man, a catspaw to the angry Senator whose favor and smiles he seems to regard as of more consequence than the esteem of the people or his own self-respect.

Iowa State Register (Rep.): Black took the bold ground that the railroad companies do not own their roads; and now, according to the general interpretation of Mr. Wilson's speech, he applies this theory to the further logic that neither do the companies own the money that they earn. We do not believe that James F. Wilson intended to be understood as advocating such a thing, and we must ask the public to wait and see if Mr. Wilson does not contradict this interpretation of it. It seems to us he will do it. For, if he does not, his candidacy would take the form that Iowa, in making him United States Senator, would indorse this view, which we are sure the people of this State would never do.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* (Rep.): If Central Illinois farmers are not a contented set of people just now they deserve to be censured for lack of gratitude for the favors the Omnipotent has bestowed upon them. The rains of the past few days have been general. The points that missed the first showers have since received the attention of Aquarius, and the land is clad in the rich verdure and the luxuriance of cleanliness and beauty that follows the life-giving benison of the clouds. From every part of McLean, and from every locality within the range of the *Pantagraph's* wide system of news gathering, come rejoicing over the present condition and prospect of the crops. The land gives promise of an abundance; it is laden with growing grain and fruits. The hailstorms of the past week have here and there done local damage, but in the aggregate the loss from such damage is as nothing compared with the great good done in the one item of the destruction of insect pests.

Toledo (O.) *Blade*: Jeff Davis says in his book: "Lee had never contemplated surrender. He had long before, in language similar to that employed by Washington during the Revolution, expressed to me the belief that in the mountains of Virginia he could carry on the War for twenty years, and in directing his march toward Lynchburg it may well be that as an alternative he hoped to reach those mountains, and with the advantage which the topography would give him yet to baffle the hosts which were following him." This is more folly. If Lee really told Davis that he could protract the War for twenty years in the mountains of Southwestern Virginia his mind must have been breaking down under the great strain to which it had been subjected. There were not supplies enough in all the mountain country to have fed his army for three months. If Lee had succeeded in reaching the mountains the Government could have simply closed all the approaches to his position—and it then had them all in its possession—and starved him out in a few weeks.

Peoria (Ill.) *Peorian* (Rep.): If there was any doubt of Conkling's malevolent intentions at the time he resigned, all such doubt has been removed by the course he has taken at Albany. And THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is eminently correct when it says Conkling has almost avowed a deliberate purpose to break down the Republican party in the State of New York, and, if possible, throughout the country. His quarrel is no longer confined to the present Administration. A large majority of the Republican members of the New York Legislature have declared against his reëlection to the Senate, and now he is convinced that his own political career is at an end. Unless he can gain a new hold through treachery and corruption he is determined to concentrate his destructive forces upon the party which has given him all the distinction he has ever enjoyed. It is well that this fact has become apparent. Conkling is no longer a Republican in politics, and is entitled to no consideration from men who desire to continue their connection with the Republican party.

Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Rep.): And now at last Gen. Badeau's "Military History of Gen. Grant" is being published and widely quoted from. This is the "literary work" to engage in which Gen. Badeau, Grant's Chief of Staff, was given a high position in the consular service abroad some ten years ago, and retained there ever since. It is the work which Gen. Grant quite recently expressed his wish that President Garfield would keep Badeau in any easy position and high salary at Copenhagen to complete. It is just such a work as might be expected to issue under such circumstances. It is not a "history"; it is a panegyric of Grant as a military commander composed by a salaried eulogist. . . . We have little patience with this sort of "history." It is the history that the minstrels used to compose for the monarchs who boarded and clothed them. Still it is useful. Grant's military fame is too substantial a reality to be dissipated by even such indiscriminate laudation as this. It has survived much detraction, it will survive fulsome praise as well.

New York *Times* (Rep.): The figure which Postmaster-General Key cuts in the whole star-route business is pitiful, not to say contemptible. He was content to be a mere figure-head in his Department. He probably knew little of what was going on under his very nose, and Brady was able to carry on his scheme of plunder without interference, because his superior officer owed his appointment to a worthless sentiment, and not to his administrative capacity. President Hayes and his conciliation policy were remotely responsible for the disgraceful condition of things that grew up in the Post-Office Department. The cleaning out that is now going on is to be credited to the fact that the Department has been placed in the charge of a man capable of managing it on business principles. Of his determination to make thorough work of the overhauling there is no question. There is no doubt that he will succeed in rooting out corruption and establishing the service on a basis of honesty and efficiency. More than that does not belong to his province. But there should be an exacting of penalties for past misconduct that will teach a lesson to official and unofficial plunderers.

CONKLING.

Surprising Gains Made by the Administration Men Yesterday.

A Vote of 51 Polled for Chauncey M. Depew, to 29 for Platt.

Assemblyman Russell Deserts Conkling at the Demand of Angry Constituents.

Conkling, 34; Rogers, 15; Wheeler, 21; Cornell, 19; Scattering, 16; Democratic, 50.

A Democrat Demands a Statement of the Daily Cost of Conkling's Folly.

The Full Granger Strength Rapidly Concentrating on Depew Despite All Calumnies.

AT ALBANY.

PROMISES FULFILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—All the predictions made by the Administration men last night were fulfilled to-day. Depew received over fifty votes, Conkling and Platt were deserted by one of their most prominent supporters, and neither received a single addition to his force. These results have excited a high degree of enthusiasm on the Administration side, while the Bucks are correspondingly despondent. They are also getting desperate, and are ready to go to any length to prevent the triumph of their opponents. The desertion of Assemblyman C. H. Russell is the most severe blow the Conklingites have received. The force of the loss is increased by the public and deliberate manner in which he announced his change of position. When his name was called in the joint convention he arose and asked to be excused from voting, making

THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATION:

"On each day when I have been present since this joint convention met, I have voted for the return of the late distinguished Senators. They were my choice, and my preferment has led me to give them my support. Without desiring to make any distinction between the two gentlemen, I regarded Mr. Conkling as the ideal Senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents, and am convinced by such evidence as should satisfy any fair-minded person that nine-tenths of the Republicans there are opposed to the return of the late Senators. I have a duty to perform to the Republicans who sent me here, and that is to give voice to their sentiments, and I, therefore, vote for Mr. Cornell." Mr. Russell, who is a Brooklyn lawyer of considerable ability, is Chairman of the important Committee on Insurance, and is recognized as one of the most intelligent and respectable adherents Conkling and Platt had. It is believed that his action will have much weight with the other thinking members of the Buck faction.

ASSEMBLYMAN COWLES

also amused himself with another somerset, and flopped from Conkling back to Cornell again. All the Republicans except two Assemblymen—I. S. Carpenter and Sipp—were present. The former has not participated in any of the balloting, on account of illness, and the latter has voted for Rogers and Cornell, so that the Bucks exhibited their full strength this morning. Conkling received thirty-four votes, showing a loss of one since the beginning. Platt had twenty-nine, his first but not his highest score. Depew's vote was pushed up to 51 by the accession of nine more men than he had yesterday. This placed him twenty-two ahead of Platt and seventeen ahead of Conkling, but left him lacking twenty-seven votes of securing an election, 155 members being present. He tied Kernan and came within two of having a majority of all the Republicans. He gained five votes from Cornell, one from Tremaine, one from Fenton, and two from supporters who were absent yesterday.

A NOTICEABLE FEATURE OF DEPEW'S ADVANCE

is the rallying of the Granger element to his standard. The Bucks have expended their energies against Mr. Depew in raising the monopoly cry, and denouncing him as the special representative of the gigantic and oppressive railroad interests. This bugbear scared a few country members at first, but, when the most pronounced anti-monopolists in the Assembly gave their support to his candidacy, and, sacrificing personal preferences to secure union on the seemingly strongest candidate, urged his election, this false issue ceased to have any weight. The views of the Grangers are very well expressed by

ASSEMBLYMAN DUGAID,

who has been noted throughout the State for his efforts to pass laws restraining the objectionable practices of railroad corporations. He says: "I recognize the fact that Mr. Depew is, and has been, the attorney of the Central Railroad. I know that, as their attorney, he has been diligent, faithful, and valuable. I also believe that, as Senator, he would be equally faithful to the Republican party and the State. If Mr. Depew, as Senator, would represent the people of this State as faithfully as he has served his employers, there would be no more danger of his misrepresenting the State on the question of railroad management or privilege than was to be feared from Mr. Platt, a corporation man, or from Mr. Conkling, who has not hesitated at times to appear as the attorney of a railroad company. There are very few lawyers of prominence who have not served as railroad attorneys. To object to these men on the ground that they did something morally wrong would be to cast a slur upon the whole profession, for they are bound in honor, it seems to me, to do as well for the corporations that employ them as they would for private individual clients. If he is elected Senator, and will do as well for the State as he has for the Central Railroad, Mr. Depew would represent the State in the United States Senate in a very able and satisfactory manner."

THE ADMINISTRATION MEN

have displayed great shrewdness in obtaining the adherence of the prominent Grangers as the first step in concentration. Their open and earnest support of Depew did much to influence several of the changes to-day, and will cause more accessions to-morrow, it is said. Gov. Cornell gained four votes on the short term and lost four on the long. On the short term he gained two from Conkling, one from Lapham, one from Tremaine, and two from Wheeler, which were counterbalanced by the transfer of two from his ranks to the side of the ex-Vice-President. Wheeler lost one, which went to Hamilton Harris, of this city, a dark horse, who is entered for the race by Assemblyman D. Russell. Mr. Harris is one of the confidential advisers of the Administration leaders, and several of the conferences of that side have been held in his law office. Mr. Harris is a long-headed, shrewd, and wily politician, who has been a more or less active figure in State politics for nearly a quarter of a century. As far back as 18[illegible] he attained a notable

VICTORY OVER THE VETERAN THURLOW WEED,

and succeeded, by sharp maneuvering, in running his brother, Judge Ira Harris, into the United States Senate as a compromise candidate between Evarts and Greeley. Another dusky steed of no mean ability was started by another Russell, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the celebrated Brooklyn lawyer, and one of the immortal "306." The other candidates maintained about the same positions as yesterday. Superintendent Dutcher appeared on the scene with a solitary vote for the Chautauqua statesman, Fenton, [illegible] from the list. Tremaine received a [illegible] send-off from the soldier element, Assemblyman Young reading a telegram [illegible] but one [illegible] hundred [illegible] the recognition of soldiers in filling offices, and approving of Tremaine as a candidate.

SOFT-SOAP FOR CONK.

The balloting was prefaced by some preliminary sparring in the Senate by Senators Winslow and Pitts. The former presented a petition praying against the reëlection of Conkling and Platt, and proceeded to deliver a carefully-prepared speech, in which he said he was sorry he could not carry out the will of his constituents. He then delivered a glowing eulogy on Conkling, calling him the ablest statesman in the land, the champion of popular rights, a public servant of matchless ability, an intellectual giant, etc., and closing with the declaration that he felt it his duty to stand by him until he shall be again crowned by the love of his fellow-Republicans.

SENATOR PITTS

replied to Winslow's remarks in an offhand speech, which created a genuine sensation, inasmuch, from beginning to end, he handled the subject without gloves. His remarks were mainly directed to the inconsistency and absurdity of Conkling's attitude, but he covered the wider question of the late Senator's claims to the gratitude of posterity. He challenged any one to produce a commanding act of statesmanship which required every Republican to support Conkling in this crisis and send him back to make war on the Administration. Conkling's great abilities, he said, had been directed to the matter of patronage and keeping his friends in office and to running the machine.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

a prominent Democrat introduced a concurrent resolution for a sine-die adjournment on Friday next at 3 p. m., which will be voted on in the Assembly to-morrow. The Bucks now admit that Conkling is leading a forlorn hope, and cannot be reëlected. They are, accordingly, putting forth their best efforts to-night to carry the adjournment resolution. Dutcher, Sharpe, and other energetic workers have been laboring to secure enough Republican votes to combine with the Democrats in putting through the scheme. It is not improbable that they may succeed in the Assembly, but the concurrence of the Senate is wanted. In anticipation of a tie vote in that body, the Bucks have been bracing up

LIEUT.-GOV. HOSKINS,

so as to have him in condition to preside and cast the deciding vote in a case of necessity. They boast that they have an understanding with him that he will vote as Conkling desires. Hoskins has been trotted up the hill every day to watch the proceedings, and to-day he presided over the joint convention, his first public duty for eleven weeks. He is still very feeble and weak, and was assisted by Speaker Sharpe in announcing the votes and performing other duties of the position. Although Hoskins is nothing more than a subservient machine tool, ever ready to do his boss' bidding, it is known that he is eaten up with Gubernatorial ambition, and lives in hope of stepping into Cornell's shoes by the election of the Governor to the Senatorship. The assertion is made in opposition to the claims of the Bucks, that the Lieutenant-Governor will, under these circumstances, refuse to vote for adjournment as long as Cornell stands any show of being a successful Senatorial candidate. According to the voting the Senate is composed of 16 anti-Conkling, 9 Conkling, and 7 Democratic members, but, on the question of adjournment, a prominent Administration leader said to-night that Hoskins would have no occasion to endanger his health, as there would be no tie vote. Seventeen and possibly eighteen Republicans were almost certain to vote against adjournment, but, if they failed to defeat the combination policy in this manner,

ONE OR TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

could be relied on to absent themselves at the proper time, thus leaving the Administration Senators in the majority. The stupid blundering which has characterized the whole Conkling campaign is seen in this last move of the Bucks. A week or ten days ago Conkling could probably have carried a final adjournment, but now it is too late. The Administration forces are too strongly solidified, and the Bucks' game is blocked. The resolution will not come in the Senate before Friday. Administration stock is very high to-night. The leaders returned from the conference with beaming countenances, and have been talking very large around the hotel about what is to happen on the morrow. The most conservative among them say that Depew will have at least a majority of all the Republican votes on the next ballot,—that is, fifty-four. Others place the number at fifty-eight, and, at midnight, a strong Wheeler man said that Depew was sure of sixty-five votes. He will lose Assemblyman Duguid, who has been called away by the serious illness of his son. The names of

THE NEW RECRUITS

are not given, but it is rumored that Assemblyman C. H. Russell and Senator Winslow, who made the speech for Conkling this morning, are two of the converts. As soon as Depew receives fifty-four votes, Senator Schroeder and several others have publicly declared that they would consider him as the caucus choice and tranfer their votes to him. Among the well-authenticated rumors is one that two more Conkling-Platt men will desert the Bucks to-morrow, one of whom is said to be Assemblyman Derrick. The Administration men are strongly opposed to pairing just now, and intend to hold their forces as nearly intact as possible on Friday and Saturday, in the expectation that enough Democrats and Bucks will be absent to make the election of Depew possible before the end of the week.

CONKLING, CORNELL, ARTHUR, AND PLATT

have been in conference all the evening. It is believed that they are considering the possibility of a compromise if the adjournment scheme fails through. To this purport it is rumored that an influential Buck Senator went to a prominent Administration man this afternoon and proposed, by authority, that a compromise be attempted by which Depew should receive the short term and a person whom he would name, indicating Cornell, should receive the long term. The proposal was not considered, it is said. The whole story sounds rather fishy, and is not generally credited.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—In the Senate today, Winslow spoke at length in support of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, and a great number of petitions for and against their return was presented.

Just before the Senate entered the Assembly Chamber at noon, Erastus Brooks (Democrat), of Richmond, offered a resolution asking the State Controller to send to the House a detailed statement of the cost to the taxpayers of the State of every day's sitting of the Legislature. The motion was tabled under the rules, objection being made.

In the Assembly session to-day Patterson, Democrat, moved a concurrent resolution on the final adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday next. The motion lies over under the rule. If the Senate concurs, the Legislature will adjourn sine die, which action is favored by both Democrats and Bucks. It is believed that Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins will be able to preside in the Senate to-morrow, and, if there is a tie vote, he will decide for adjournment. This is said to be the policy of the Bucks.

IN JOINT CONVENTION.

The Joint Convention assembled at noon. Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins in the chair for the first time since the meeting of the Convention.

The Convention proceeded to vote to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate for the short term.

The Senate voted as follows:

Jacobs	6	Conkling	9
Rogers	4	Bradley	1
Wheeler	4	Cornell	3
Folger	1	Lapham	2

The Assembly voted as follows:

Jacobs	14	Lapham	7
Conkling	25	Tremaine	2
Rogers	9	Harris	1
Wheeler	17	Dutcher	1
Cornell	16	Crowley	1

The following is the combined vote:

Jacobs	50	Folger	1
Conkling	34	Lapham	9
Rogers	15	Tremaine	2
Bradley	1	Harris	1
Wheeler	21	Crowley	1
Cornell	19	Dutcher	1

WHEN THE NAME OF C. H. RUSSELL

was called he said on each vote he had thus far voted for the return of the late distinguished Senators. "They were my choice, and my judgment at that time led me to give them support. Without desiring to make any distinction between these gentlemen, I regarded Conkling as an ideal Senator. I have, however, just returned from my constituents and am convinced by such evidence as should satisfy any fair-minded person that nine-tenths of the Republicans there are opposed to the return of the late Senators. I have a duty to perform to the Republicans who sent me here, and that is to give voice to their sentiments, and I therefore vote for Cornell."

No choice.

The Convention proceeded to vote for a successor to Platt, as follows:

[illegible]	7	Kernan	1
[illegible]	1[illegible]	Cornell	[illegible]
[illegible]	1		

In the Assembly:

Platt	22	Kernan	44
Depew	37	Lapham	4
Cornell	7	Folger	3
Tremaine	1	B. B. Tracy	1
Crowley	4		

The combined vote was as follows:

Platt	29	Cornell	10
Lapham	4	B. F. Tracy	1
Tremaine	1	Depew	51
Crowley	4	Folger	4
Kernan	51		

No choice.

The Convention adjourned to noon to-morrow.

THERE IS GREAT COMMOTION

among supporters of Conkling and Platt to-night, reminding one of the confused movements of a community of ants on having their habitation disturbed. Depew's large gain to-day and the prospective gain to-morrow are the cause of the unwonted excitement. Throughout the evening Conkling and his chief friends held a conference at the Delavan House, while scores of their adherents stood in the hallway near the room where the conference was held, anxiously awaiting news of the outcome of the meeting. There were present at the conference, ex-Senators Conkling and Platt, Vice-President Arthur, Gov. Cornell, Lewis F. Payn, Speaker Sharpe, Richard Crowley, and Superintendent Dutcher. The best authenticated statement about the conference was to the effect that it was on the question of adjourning the Legislature without electing United States Senators. This, it is said on good authority, was the sole subject of the talk during the conference. There was a decided difference of opinion on that subject.

AT NEW YORK.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE SENATORSHIP.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Board of Trade and Transportation resolved to-day that they viewed with apprehension the efforts being made by the great corporations to control the Legislative and Judicial Departments of our Government, and declaring that in the election of United States Senators from this State party considerations were of less importance to the public interest than the selection of men who

WERE FREE FROM CORPORATE AFFILIATIONS.

Moses M. Vail, in discussing the adoption of the report, said that, as far as Depew was concerned as a candidate for Senator, he favored his election. He considered it highly important that the Legislature should elect United States Senators who would support the Administration. He thought it would be humiliating to this State if it should be represented by two Senators who ran away to come home and be justified and vindicated.

OBITUARY.

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

New York Times, June 7.

Henri Vieuxtemps, the celebrated Belgian violinist and composer, was born at Verviers on the 20th of February, 1820, and was the son of an old soldier and tuner of musical instruments. At a very early age he displayed remarkable musical talents, and his precocity in this direction attracted the attention of an amateur, who undertook to educate him, and placed him under the care of M. Leclou, Professor of Music. At the age of 8 years Vieuxtemps played in public in several Belgian towns, and De Bériot, who was amazed at the boy's talents, gave him lessons for several months. Later on, he became a pupil also of Reicha. The greater part of his life was spent in a series of travels over Europe, studying and giving exhibitions of his marvelous skill. In 1830 he visited Paris, where he played, and was received with thunders of applause. He was the musical lion of the day, and his society was much sought after by the best classes. The following year he went to Vienna, where the same cordial reception was given him. When he visited London, however, the people were not able to appreciate his talent, and he did not meet with an immediate success; but new achievements in Paris, Vienna, and Brussels awakened even the English public to a sense of his artistic ability. During his continued traveling he found time to study composition, and published his first works. When he visited St. Petersburg and Moscow he aroused a lively enthusiasm. While in Russia he composed a concerto, which was superior to his other productions, and the authorship of which was for a long time disputed. Between the years 1840 and 1843 he revisited Brussels and Paris, passed through Holland and Germany, and traveled in Poland. He then sailed for America, arriving here in 1843, and achieving a success, which he subsequently supplemented by reaping fresh laurels in Russia. In 1868 he and Mlle. Cariotta Patti gave a series of concerts in Paris and in the Provinces.

His second visit to this country was made in 1855, but it was not until 1870 that his greatest success was made here. In that year he came to New York as a member of the concert troupe of which Christine Nilsson was the chief attraction. With him were associated, besides Mme. Nilsson, Mr. James M. Wehli, the eminent pianist; Signori Brignoli and Verger, and Miss Annie Louise Cary. This company gave their first concert at Steinway Hall on the evening of Sept. 19, 1870. Mr. Vieuxtemps played twice, both times selections from his own compositions. He was warmly received by the audience, and the criticisms on his performance in the next morning's papers were all that any artist could have desired. The *Times* thus spoke of his playing: "More trickful contributions to an entertainment have been made by many violinists, and the noblest of instruments has been tortured into an emission of sounds suggestive, not of difficulties overcome with a right purpose in view, but of labor as worthy of respect as that of the man who pitched peas on the point of a needle. As quiet, classical,—so to call it,—and faultless a performance, however, has never been listened to as Mr. Vieuxtemps' rendering of the compositions alluded to above constituted. The bravura playing of the polonaise was quite sufficient to indicate the vitality of the player's skill, while the more simple ballad and the calmness of the largo preceding the gavotte—a work full of character—were marked by a beauty and equality of tone which perhaps a very few of his habitual hearers are fitted to rate at its real value." Subsequent allusions to his playing were equally flattering, and were reëchoed by the press of the country at large during the successful tour of that celebrated company of artists. In 1845 Mr. Vieuxtemps was married to Josephine Eder, of Vienna, who was also a musical prodigy in her youth. She began playing the piano when very young, and gave several concerts at Prague, Berlin, and other cities. She then studied for the operatic stage, and sang, in 1835, at Vienna, in "Los Noces," in "Norma." She subsequently appeared in several characters in Manheim, Cassel, and other places. When she was married to Mr. Vieuxtemps she left the stage and accompanied her husband in his travels. She died in June, 1868.

GEORGE YOUNGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., June 8.—County Treasurer Youngs is at Blackberry to-day attending the funeral of his brother George, who died at his home in that town yesterday.

JOHN MUIRHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 8.—John Muirhead, a cigar-dealer, dropped dead in the street to-day, caused by apoplexy. He was 29 years of age.

A CHIEF OF POLICE RESIGNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Chief-of-Police McDonough resigned to-day. His place was filled by Capt. Ferdinand Kennett, who has long done duty in the Central Station District. McDonough has been twenty years on the force, and resigns for the reason that he is tired of the work and too old to do it as he wants to see it done. In leaving he has the best wishes of all. Chapman, Chief of the Detective Staff, has been ordered to send in his resignation.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, the Algeria, from Liverpool; Amerique, from Havre; Herder, from Hamburg; Henry Edye, from Antwerp.

HAMBURG, June 8.—Arrived, the Wieland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 8.—Arrived, the England, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 8.—Arrived, Halseburg, from New York.

FOREIGN.

Nothing Very Bloody from Either Ballydehob or Skibbereen.

The Police Getting Very Tired of Being Stoned to Death.

Secretary Blaine's Reply to an Inquiry in Regard to Pauper Immigrants.

The Pope Irritated by the Attitude of Archbishop Croke Toward England.

A Theatre Burned at Belfast—The Tories Begin to Howl at Gladstone.

Seventy Prisoners in Bulgaria Have a Fight with Their Guard.

The Ministers of Justice and Education in Greece Guilty of Fraud.

Bismarck's Health Bad Enough to Satisfy the Hardest-Hearted Communist.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CORK LOOSE.

Special Cable.

LONDON, June 8.—Private dispatches from Cork say intense excitement prevails in the city and throughout the county. The tenants on the large estates, notably those of the Earl of Bantry, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Kenmare, Sir George Calthurst, Lord Fermoy, the Earl of Cork, and the Earl of Egmont, and on the Countess of Kingston's estates at Mitchellstown, are said to have conspired to make a general strike. The League branches are very active and armed resistance is openly preached. Lieut.-Gen. Hamilton, the officer commanding the Cork District, has asked for more troops, and the detachments at Fermoy, at Mallow, at Buttevant, and elsewhere, will be reinforced at once. The Third Dragoons at Ballincollig have been split up into half-troops and scattered all over the country.

THE FORTS

on the Lee, Camden, Carlisle, and Haulbowline, have been drained of men, and the guardship Revenge, lying in Queenstown harbor, stripped of her marines, and yet Gen. Hamilton has not men enough to supply the demands of the local magistrates.

Just before daylight this morning, fifty dragoons from Ballincolig—by the way, the usual rumors are flying that the Fenians intend to blow up the Government powder-works there—and nearly 300 men drawn from the first battalion of the Twentieth foot, the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the Army Service Coprs, were dispatched by special train to

SKIBBEREEN.

Orders were also telegraphed for the One Hundred and Seventh Foot lying at Buttevant, and the Second Battalion Twenty-fifth Foot at Fermoy to send eighty men each to Skull and Ballydehob. It was reported that both the railways running west from Cork, the Cork & Bandon, and the Cork & Macroom, had been tampered with, and a pilot engine was sent on in advance of the special. Four miles from Skibbereen, it was found that a number of old rails had been placed across the road-bed, and that the culverts had been torn up, but the train was stopped in time to avoid a run off.

MR. WARBURTON,

the resident magistrate at Skibbereen, accompanied by the O'Donovan, the Messrs. Swanton (one of whom it will be remembered was fired at on the Ballydehob road three weeks ago), and other magistrates, met the troops, who were reinforced by the arrival of a body of constabulary under Sub-Inspector Frazer. The streets of the town were filled with peasants, and the soldiers and police were hooted and stoned as they marched to the market square. Meantime news arrived of

A RIOT AT BALLYDEHOB

last night, in which a body of marines was compelled to retreat under the protection of the priests, and soon the Ballydehob rioters, with an enormous mob from Skull, Dunmarway, Buttevant, Bantry, and the districts round about, marched into Skibbereen. The priests, however, addressed the people, urging them to disperse. During the forenoon peasants flocked into town from every side, and at 11 a. m. there were 4,000 or 5,000 present. Special trains later in the day brought more troops from Fermoy and Cork, and large drafts of constabulary from the outlying barracks.

THE PRIESTS, NUMBERING NEARLY FIFTY,

stood between the military and the mob. At 2 p. m. an attack was made on the branch of the Munster Bank, stones being flung through the windows. This was done apparently out of pure mischief, as no attempt was made to batter down the door or enter the building. The branches of the Provincial Bank and Bank of Ireland were not attacked. The troops were at once ordered to disperse the mob, and they charged clear through them, not, however, using their bayonets. A few soldiers were injured by stones, and some of the rioters were clubbed with the butts of the rifles, but no lives were lost. The Munster Bank was probably attacked because

THE LAND AGENTS

in the western part of the county deal largely with it. The bank opens temporary branches on fair and market days at the villages in the western district, and its local managers, who, like the managers of other banks in Ireland, are mostly Scotchmen, have the reputation among the peasantry of being "Gombeen men"—i. e., usurers. Late in the afternoon desultory skirmishing between the military and the mob began. The main body of the soldiers and police is quartered for the night in the Town-Hall, but strong patrols are on the streets, and these receive an occasional volley of stones.

THE SHEBEEN HOUSES AND HOTEL

were closed at sunset by order of the magistrate. At the scrimmage at Ballydehob last night the marines were roughly handled. Some of the men lost their bayonets and only fought their way through by using their belts vigorously. To-night Skibbereen is a small camp, but

IT IS THOUGHT THE WORST IS OVER.

The priests are exhorting the people to go to their homes, and many have left, but their places are taken by new crowds. Ballydehob has a hard reputation. Twenty years ago the "battle of the spuds," in which many lives were lost, was fought there. During the famine the peasantry there were compelled to eat their asses, and the people do not like that page of their history to be cast up to them.

THE "BATTLE OF THE SPUDS,"

since renewed in a thousand faction fights, broke out on a market day in 1860, the Bantry men having taunted the natives with the old story, and raged for two days in a potato-field behind the hill overlooking the town.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, June 8.—A special train with troops from Cork arrived at Skibbereen, County Cork, this morning. An obstruction had been placed on the track to wreck the train, but it was discovered in time to prevent a disaster.

FIFTY HORSE MARINES.

DUBLIN, June 8.—A party of fifty marines, sent from Bantry to Ballydehob, was met at the latter place by a mob numbering some thousands. After much stone-throwing and some bayonet charges the marines were compelled to retreat to the bally under the protection of the priest. Two were severely injured. The Skibbereen Branch of the Bank of Munster was wrecked by the mob.

A PROCESS-SERVER

has been so severely beaten at Dromore, County Sligo, that he is dying.

BALLYDEHOB.

CORK, June 8.—Many of the bayonets with which the marines charged the crowd at Ballydehob were broken. The people assembled on the top of a steep hill at one end of Ballydehob. The soldiers thought to fight their way through, and some hurled stones at the people. Quietness having been restored at Skibbareen, 100 troops were about to quit the town, when the rails were found torn up. The town again became excited. The military are quartered in the Town-Hall. The Magistrates have closed the liquor shops after 6 p. m. until June 15.

THE GUNBOAT GOSHAWK

lies off Skull. The rails cut at Skibbereen have been repaired. It will take some days to repair the telegraph wires. A farmer named Healy has been arrested at Limerick under the Coercion act.

SECRETARY BLAINE,

in reply to a question by Brereton, Irish Emigration Agent at Dundalk, as to whether the landing of able-bodied paupers in New York would be objected to, has written that poverty is no bar to immigrants willing to work and obey the laws, but that the immigration of dissolute paupers and criminals is certainly objectionable.

THE POPE

is said to be much impressed by the active participation of the Irish clergy in the land agitation despite his express injunction. He has laid the matter before the Congregation for Extraordiuary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in order to recall disobedient Bishops to duty.

WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION

prevails among the military and police, owing to the manner in which they are ordered about to serve as targets for the missiles of the multitude.

THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, June 8.—Lord Carnavon, Conservative, formerly Colonial Secretary, in his speech at Burton yesterday strongly condemned the policy of the Government, which, he said, was responsible for the civil war in Ireland. They would find the question not to be one of land merely, but that every class of property would be menaced. He did not think Englishmen would long be hoodwinked by the reckless rhetoric of demagogs or plausible nostrums of political quacks.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Conservative, former Home Secretary, in a speech at St. Helen's ventured to say that no Government had ever made so many serious mistakes in so short a time.

Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Birmingham, said it was perfectly evident that the causes of disorder in Ireland are more deep-seated than was supposed, and that they are not to be found in the action of this or any previous Government. They are to be found in the condition of the people themselves. Force, he said, was no remedy, but a certain amount of force was necessary to uphold the law.

THE AMERICAN BOYS IN GOOD HEALTH.

The members of the Cornell crew are in excellent health.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of May show an increase of £2,368,828 in the imports, compared with the same month last year, and an increase of £1,809,772 in the exports.

FAILURE OF IRON MERCHANTS.

The failure is announced of Arthur Norrington & Co., iron and metal merchants; liabilities, £73,000.

THE BELFAST THEATRE.

The Theatre Royal, Belfast, Ireland, was destroyed by fire this morning.

WHAT FRED VOKES KNOWS ABOUT IT.

"The Theatre Royal, Belfast, was one of the finest and best-managed theatres in all Ireland," said Mr. Fred Vokes to a reporter. "I deeply regret to hear that it has been destroyed. Mr. J. W. Warden, its manager and proprietor, is a very estimable man, enjoying an enviable reputation as a theatrical manager among our profession. He is a very careful man, and I can't conceive how such a catastrophe could have happened. Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents, firemen and watchmen being employed continually."

"What was its seating capacity?"

"Well, I should judge that the house could comfortably seat 2,300 persons. It was built, of course, after the old style; the lower portion is called the pit, there being no parquet. The loss will be great, inasmuch as the scenic effects and stage properties were undoubtedly the oldest and most complete in the country. The lobbies were as good as a museum; the portraits of the greatest actors of the present day and for over half a century past were on view there. A magnificent clock, estimated to be of considerable value on account af its antique and peculiar workmanship, stood in one of these lobbies. It was a presentation to Mr. Warden by Barry Sullivan.

ALL THE CELEBRATED ACTORS

have played on its boards, such as E. B. Brooks, Keene, Kemble, Macready, Barry Sullivan, and a host of other artists of pronounced merit. I may add that the ancient English armor swords, battle-axes, and dresses in the possession of the theatre were known to be of great value, and in themselves great curiosities. Mr. Warden, who is now rather advanced in years, was a popular actor himself in his younger days. I have no doubt but that the house is insured, although the people there do not insure their property as extensively as they do in America. The stage was about as large as McVicker's, or perhaps smaller. It was very roomy in the rear, and about twenty-eight feet between the scenes, and thirty or thirty-two from footlights to rear. It was the only theatre in Ireland constructed in the lower portion for shape. A great loss will be effected to these if the entire building has been destroyed. It was situated in the very heart of the city. Its revenue per night averages £150 sterling, equal to about $750 of American money. We had a very lucrative engagement there about a year and a half ago."

THE VILLAGE OF BRADLEY,

Hampshire, has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

reopened to-day, 6,060 bales being offered, chiefly Port Phillip, Sydney, and New Zealand. Biddings were fairly animated. Prices were about the same as at the last sale.

THE LAND LEAGUE

appears to be practically affiliated with the Fenians and ribbon-men, and to have them working actively in its service.

The Sheriff's sale at Mullingar passed off quietly.

CABLE.

PENZANCE, June 8.—The steamer Faraday successfully landed the shore-end of the new Atlantic cable.

FRANCE.

LIFE SENATOR DEAD.

PARIS, June 8.—Count de Donehet, French life Senator, is dead.

He was born in the Department of the Loire Nov. 16, 1795, and was, therefore, in his 86th year. He studied at the Seminary of Saint Irénée, and was ordained priest in 1819. After two years further study in thelogy he delivered a series of sermons in Tours, Blois, and Lyons. In 1827 he was made Vicar-General of Tours. In 1835 he was made Coadjutor Bishop of Nancy, and in 1836 became Archbishop of Bordeaux, succeeding Mgr. de Cheeverns. His letters and pastorals have been published, making six volumes. He was made Cardinal in 1852, and by right became a Senator of France. His pamphlet on the French expedition to Rome was that which attracted greatest attention, and which gained for him a Cardinal's hat.

A STATUE TO VICTOR HUGO.

The members of the Paris newspaper press intend to raise a statue to Victor Hugo in the street where he lives.

ROME.

FATHER CURCI.

ROME, June 8.—Father Curci, now 80 years of age, who, 1877, was expelled from the Order of Jesuits, for recommending a modus vivendi between Italy and the Papacy, has published a work entitled, "The New Italy and Old Zealots." It highly praises the character, aims, and methods of the present Pope; severely blames the misplaced zeal of the extreme Catholic party as tending to maintain antagonism against the Church in Italy; declares the restoration of the temporal power impossible, and that it would, even if practical, be harmful amidst the modern democracies; deplores the language of the Catholic press in Italy; and exhorts Catholics to participate in politics, so as to introduce Christian ideas into national legislation.

GERMANY.

BULGARIA.

BERLIN, June 8.—The *North German Gazette* says: "The remarks of the Russian *Official Gazette* on the Bulgarian question faithfully reflect the views of the Imperial Powers."

HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, June 8.—The Chamber of Commerce has sent in a communication to the House of Burgesses in favor of the treaty incorporating Hamburg in the Zollverein, as the Chamber considers that the guarantee therein that Hamburg shall remain, though to a limited extent, a free port territory assures the maintenance and development of the transatlantic wholesale trade, internal commission trade, and export industries.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, June 8.—Bismark's indisposition compels him to continue restricting his labors to the minimum and perform them in a recumbent position.

RUSSIA.

RETRENCHMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—It is understood that one of the first reforms to be introduced by Gen. Vanowski, the newly-appointed Minister of War, will be a reduction of the number of Generals of Cossacks by six, involving a yearly saving of 180,000 roubles.

JEWS.

Intelligence from Kieff states that the census of the Jews has been taken there, with a view of expelling those not entitled to reside in the town.

THE EAST.

FRAUDS.

ATHENS, June 8.—Ministers of Justice and Education have been relieved of their functions, in consequence of revelations connecting them with great administrative frauds.

A BAD LOT.

TIFLIS, June 8.—In a conflict at the small Town of Koubla, between seventy prisoners and their military guard, more than twenty-five men were killed or wounded. About thirty prisoners escaped, carrying off ten rifles.

SWITZERLAND.

TRAINS BY ELECTRICITY.

GENEVA, June 8.—It is intended, if possible, to run trains on the railway through the St. Gothard Tunnel by electricity, which is to be produced by machines now employed in pumping air into the workings and for other purposes.

MEXICO.

RAILROADS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 8.—Degies deposited in the Monte Piedad to-day $50,000 guarantee for compliance with the railroad contract yesterday. A subvention is granted the Company of $8,000 per kilometre of importation duties.

SPAIN.

DEAD.

MADRID, June 8.—Archbishop Fernando Blanco, of Valladolid, is dead.

DEBT REDUCED.

The floating debt of Spain was diminished 12,000,000 pesetas during May.

AFGHANISTAN.

A BATTLE.

CANDAHAR, June 8.—A force of cavalry and infantry, near Girriskh, was attacked by the Ameer's troops, and routed after four hours of fighting.

CUBA.

TREASURY THIEVES.

HAVANA, June 8.—Several Treasury clerks have been arrested.

CHICAGO FIRES.

A still alarm to Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, at 3:50 yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a flag-shanty on the Rock Island Road, at the Twenty-fifth street crossing.

The alarm from Box 25 at 6:30 yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the Formosa tea store of John W. McFarlane, at No. 88 State street, in the large five-story stone-front building known as the Stewart Block, and owned by John Borden. The damage to the building, which is insured for $27,500 in various companies, is quite small. The stock was badly damaged by fire, smoke, and water, and the loss has been estimated as high as $5,000. It is insured for $6,000, placed as follows: Commerciol, Newark City, German of Pittsburg, $1,500 each; People's of New Jersey, $1,000, and United Firemen's, $500. The fire originated from unknown causes among a lot of tea-boxes in the rear of the store, and must have been smoldering a long time before it finally broke out.

The *Fire-Insurance Patrol Reporter* gives the following on the Canal street fire: Dry-house, owned and occupied by Matuska, Craig & Co. and Lhotka & Schwartz, insured for, Allemania, $1,000, and Farmers' of New York, $500. Loss, total to insurance. The building in front, owned by E. H. Shirk, was insured for $8,000, and was only slightly damaged. Matuska, Craig & Co. have a total of $12,000 insurance, and lose but little, and Lhotka & Schwartz have only $4,000 insurance. The dry-house was completely destroyed. The fire originated under the boiler, and was probably due to the carelessness of boiler-repairers, who had been overhauling the boiler, and were working on the same yesterday afternoon.

STREET-CAR MATTERS IN LA SALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 8.—The negotiations pending between the La Salle & Peru Horse Railway Company and the Twin City Railway Company for the purchase of the former's tracks and franchise by the latter have terminated unsuccessfully. The former will take up their track, and probably street-car connection between the two cities will be permanently interrupted, which is not relished by the public.

RAGING FLAMES.

An Extensive Fire in Progress in the Suburbs of Quebec.

Impossible to Give an Estimate of the Loss, but It Will Be Heavy.

The Police and Firemen in a State of Utter Demoralization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 9.—A very extensive fire is raging in the suburbs here. Half of St. John suburbs, situated between John street and St. Rochis, is already destroyed. All is utter confusion. The police and firemen are demoralized. The burnt district is the middle portion, including portions of St. Marie, St. Clair, Sutherland, La Tourelle, Oliver, Richilieu, and Darguillon streets. St. John's Church is in imminent danger. It is impossible to give an estimate of the loss to-night, but it will be very heavy.

FIGHTS.

Between Men.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Frank White, the feather-weight champion pugilist, and Jimmy Kelly, Harry Hill's champion, came together in a glove fight in Clarendon Hall to-night. The pugilists had met twice before, and each had gained a victory. As there was bitter rivalry between the boxers, the mill was awaited with unusual interest in sporting circles. The ring was in the middle of the hall. The fight was catch-weights, White entering the ring at 116 pounds and Kelly at 130. Mike Donovan was second for White, and Jerry Murphy for Kelly. John L. Sullivan, the heavy-weight champion of Boston, was referee. He announced that the men would fight six rounds. Time was called at about 10 o'clock.

In the first round Kelly led off open-handed with his left, evidently feeling his way, and only smiled when White retaliated with a good rib-bender. White remained on the defensive, and Kelly let go right and left. White cleverly avoided the blows by ducking. On straightening themselves they sparred for an opening. Kelly, after dabbing White on the nose, let his right down heavily, and made White wince. Heavy exchanges followed. Time was called and the men were carried to their corners, Kelly having the best of it.

Kelly opened the second round by rushing at White, who received him boldly. After several exchanges on both sides, White planted some terrific right-hand blows on Kelly's left cheek. Kelly staggered all over the ring when time was called.

The third round was very lively. Both men were all over the ring, and some hard slogging took place. Each got home on the other repeatedly. Kelly, much elated, again and again sought the countenance of his opponent, but he was prettily stopped, and, with a cross-counter which made Kelly's teeth chatter, the round was ended with the odds slightly in favor of White.

Cheers were given when the boxers came up for the fourth round. Both men meant mischief. Kelly got home with a stinging blow from his left on White's nose, but he received a merry rattle on his jaw for his effort. Several deliveries at long shots with right and left followed, when the men came to close quarters. The round ended with the points about even.

The fifth round was a hot one. Both men fought determinedly, giving and taking blows sent in with great rapidity. When the round ended the men were much pressed for wind.

In the early part of the sixth round White stopped several ugly blows; then Kelly let go a terrible right-handed cross-counter on the left side of White's jaw, which knocked him down. He got up in a dazed manner, and every one became excited. Jerry Murphy, Kelly's second, yelled out at the top of his voice, "What are you about, Kelly? knock him out!" At this stage Capt. McCullagh, who had been present all the evening, rushed into the ring with a squad of police and drove all the outsiders out of the ring, ordering the fight to be stopped. Some of the spectators were frightened, and beaver hats and long coats suffered badly in the excitement. A few jumped out of the windows. When the hall had been cleared by order of the police, Sullivan, the referee, declared the fight a draw, on the ground that both men were willing to fight the battle out. The time of the fight was twenty-one minutes.

Between Dogs.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—Early this morning, at a point known as "Little Paddy's Run," almost upon the brink of the Ohio River bank, was a ten-by-twelve-foot pen, well arranged according to standing rules for fighting dogs, and around this was a small but quiet crowd of men.

The Louisville dog, "Jack," was a pure white, weighing twenty-nine pounds, a full-blooded bull terrier, and belonged to Jack Kreiger.

The Brooklyn dog, "Ben," was a pure white, except a lemon-colored cheek, weighed twenty-nine pounds, and was also a full-blooded bull terrier, and was sent here for the occasion. The fight was for $500 a side, pay or play.

Promptly at seventeen minutes past 7 o'clock the dogs were turned loose in the pit and it was an "up-and-up" fight between them for forty-eight minutes, during which time the Brooklyn dog seemed to be studying his part well for the best part of the action, and at the expiration of the time it was evident that he was putting in better and more telling licks. His pluck increased, and it was noticeable that he had been working slowly at first, but was gradually getting down to business, which he gallantly maintained for thirty-two minutes more, when both dogs were caught, sponged, and time was called, with Jack to scratch.

Jack again released went at his opponent in the most savage style, and was met by Ben with his usual desperation, and at the first snap Brooklyn caught Louisville by the nose, and some of the most remarkable dog-fighting ever witnessed on the American Continent was seen for the next twenty minutes. Ben, with that peculiar cunning, would snap Jack's nose and face, swing to it awhile, let loose, and snap again, and in this manner kept repeating the dose until the Louisville dog's face, and, in fact, entire head, looked like a bloody gridiron. His ears were torn; there was a great gash in his neck, and the blood flowed in torrents as he danced about the pit with his terrible slayer from Brooklyn. In twenty minutes after the second dash commenced the dogs were again separated, sponged, and "blowed," when the referee again sounded his stentorian voice with the word "time," and it was Ben's scratch.

Once losse, he waltzed across the pit, and then Jack was freed, when they went at it again. Ben kept peppering his best into Jack's nose and face, and the way he got in his work for the next few minutes was enough to astonish the oldest dog-pitter in the crowd. During this round Jack got in some of his best work, having placed his teeth under Ben's jaws in such a way as to be able to raise him up and slam him against the ground, which, by the way, was one of his best tricks; and it was during one of these surges that Ben's flesh tore, thus releasing him from Jack's grip, and for a short trip Brooklyn went flying in the air. This dash lasted fifteen minutes, during the latter part of which Ben doubled up his energies, and it became evident that Jack was losing ground fast.

The dogs were again taken to the sides of the pits to receive the usual wetting and blowing; and in a few seconds the referee again called time, when Jack failed to come to the "scratch," and the fight was declared won by Brooklyn. The worst part of it all was to see the life-blood streaming out of the gritty Kentucky dog as he made the attempt to get in his last scratch. He left the hands of his pitter, walked lamely to the middle of the pit as the black blood poured out of a wound in his neck, and when he reached it gradually sank down from thorough exhaustion. The few men present soon became sick of the sight, and as they turned to leave the spot Jack's owner shouted to a negro man present, saying: "You can have that dog if you save his life." The negro said, "All right, sir," and, as the crowd left, started into the pit to take the victim away; but it was no use, as in exactly half an hour after the battle was decided poor Jack had gone to that land where dog-fighting is unknown.

The [illegible] fight lasted one hour and [illegible] five minutes, and is declared to be the most desperate at times of any previous battle ever fought here, although last fall, in a fight between Dan Kane's fine dog and a Cincinnati animal, both died from the effects of the mill. During to-day's engagement the betting on the grounds was not heavy; probably $3,000 changed hands, but outside big money was won and lost. It is said that in Brooklyn the result was looked forward to with very great interest by the entire sporting fraternity, and as soon as the mill was over the result was wired in ciphers. The conduct of the crowd present to-day was very orderly, and a person twenty-five yards from the centre of the pit could not have told what was going on only for the "sic" of the pitters and growls of the warriors.

BOYTON'S MISSISSIPPI VOYAGE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 8.—Capt. Paul Boyton left this evening at 5 o'clock for down the river, accompanied by N. V. Brower, editor of the *Times*, and James Rowan, who go as far as Clinton with the distinguished floater. Large crowds were at the levees to witness the departure.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Time Nearly Up! Store crowded from morning till night. Goods going fast. All admit such bargains never before offered in Chicago as are now to be had at the three consolidated bankrupt sales No. 172 State street. Only a few left of the following great bargains: Men's cloth pants $1.00, guaranteed worth $4.50 or money returned; men's fashionable hats 31 cents, guaranteed worth $1.75 or money returned; fine shirts, 50 cents, worth $1.50; socks 5 cents, worth 40 cents; ladies' elegant embroidered chemise, skirts, and drawers 49 cents, worth $1.50; fine stockings 8 cents, worth 50 cents; fine handkerchiefs 8 cents, worth 40 cents, at 172 State street, two doors from Monroe street. Remember this great sale must close at the end of five days.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is the surest insect-killer. It makes short work of roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. Also preserves valuable furs and woolens from the ravages of moths. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

COSTUMES, CAPES, &c.

UNPRECEDENTED
Bargains!
IN FINE
Black and Colored
COSTUMES,
Capes, Mantles, and Ulsters,
AT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

Our entire stock of SUITS and GARMENTS has been MARKED DOWN, to close.

Elegant Black Silk Costumes at $50 and $60, quite equal to Suits sold elsewhere for $100.

Black Lace Bunting Dresses, choice styles, $25.

Heavy Black Silk Mantles, trimmed with Lace Passementerie and Fringe, $9; the cheapest garment in Chicago.

It should not be forgotten that we exhibit many
NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES
Which cannot be seen elsewhere, and when sold will not be duplicated at these closing prices.

WASHING DRESSES
and
Linen and Mohair Ulsters
IN IMMENSE VARIETY.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SPANISH LACE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
Have placed on sale a Large Importation
"Matlasse," "Hand-Run," and "Real" Black
Spanish Lace,
Of the most desirable widths and choicest patterns,
Marked at the Closest Prices.

These goods being exceedingly scarce in desirable qualities, an early inspection is advised.

106-110 State-st.,
56-62 Washington-st.

FLORIDA WATER.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.
Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER.
Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Stranger, Alighting at Vincennes, Ind., Is Followed by Hoodlums.

Becoming Exasperated, the Stranger Agrees to Fight Any One of Them.

On the Way to the Fighting-Place the Hoodlum Assasinates the Stranger.

Three Negroes Murder a Man for a Quarter, and Get a Lynching to Boot.

Care and Skill Exercised in Assassination by Arkansas Moonshiners.

Swift Justice Meted Out to Mexicans for the Murder of an American.

Termination of an Old Feud in Georgia by a Treacherous Murder.

A Chicago Man Arrested in St. Louis for Connection with Grain Stealing.

COWARDLY MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 8.—A cold-blooded murder was committed by Thomas Boyer, a youth of 18 years, in the streets of Vincennes at 11 o'clock to-day. About half-past 10 o'clock this morning a man apparently 25 years of age, well dressed, alighted from the Ohio & Mississippi freight-train from the east at the Second Street Depot, and started into the city. Boyer, who is a desperate young ramin, in company with Tom Nugent, Mack Moreland, Charles Brummel, and Dick Cogan, all boys, followed the man, taunting him at every step. They walked along for several squares, and finally the stranger, becoming exasperated, asked Boyer, the chief assailant, to accompany him to the river, where they would settle the difficulty. Boyer consented, and started for the river, two squares away. When they had walked about fifty yards in that direction, Boyer deliberately, and without provocation, drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering the right side between the third and fourth ribs, passing through his body, cutting off two main arteries and striking against the third rib of the left side. The stranger staggered to the opposit side of the street and fell dead. The murderer, after the deed, fled across the Wabash into Illinois. Sheriff Kackley went in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing him in the woods across the river. He was brought to the city, and as he passed through Main street to the jail, cries of "Hang him!" were heard on all sides, and a mob of men and boys pressed close to the heels of the Sheriff, who, however, succeeded in incarcerating him in prison. A Coroner's inquest is now being held, but there are no facts elicited as yet which identify the murdered man. Telegrams have been sent in every direction, but without avail. The prisoner puts a bold face upon the matter, and claims that the killing was done in self-defense, which is untrue, as several of our prominent citizens were eye-witnesses of the cowardly deed.

ELEVATOR FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Mr. William L. Hull was arrested here to-day at telegraphic request of Francis J. Kennett & Co., prominent Chicago grain-dealers. Mr. Hull is widely and favorably known in mercantile circles in this city, and was once connected with Miles, Sells & Co. The prisoner will be taken to Keokuk, Ia., to answer to a charge of grand larceny preferred by the firm. The facts in the case, as far as could be ascertained, are these: The firm at Chicago received certified reports of the amount of grain in their Keokuk elevator. These were tagged to warehouse receipts, and were salable in the Chicago Exchange. The Company ascertained that the grain credited them at Keokuk had been withdrawn from the elevator, and that the tickets were absolutely worthless. For a long time they were unable to place the discrepancy, which was daily footing up thousands of dollars. This went on uninterruptedly for several weeks, and only a few days ago the mystery was cleared up, when it was ascertained that some men connected with the elevator disposed of the grain to their own profit, covering the move by sending the false certificates to the firm. The exact extent of the losses are not yet known, though they are now in excess of $30,000. A warrant for grand larceny has been sworn out at Keokuk. Mr. Sturgis, one of the gentlemen connected with the elevator, was arrested at Keokuk on suspicion, and will be held until further developments transpire in the matter. Three arrests were made in Chicago, but the names of all interested parties have so far been suppressed, as the authorities at Keokuk, Chicago, and St. Louis are still on the lookout for persons whom they suppose are implicated in the frauds.

MURDERED BY MEXICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander T. Rankin, a prominent retired Presbyterian clergyman of this city, has received to-day the distressing intelligence of the terrible murder of his son, Dr. Sylvester Rankin, on May 22, at San Yiedro, State of Tamaulipos, Mexico. The details of the tragedy are given in a letter to the father from Lieut.-Col. F. Dewitt C. Foster, of the Fifth Mexican Cavalry Regiment. It appeared the doctor with several friends attended a "fusta" on Sunday night, May 22, where he remained until quite late. He started for his home about midnight, when he was waylaid a short distance from San Yiedro and murdered and robbed of a gold watch and a large sum of money. A vigilance party captured the assasins, named Gonzales and Miranda, and were about to hang them to a tree when the authorities arrived on the spot and prevented them. Both of the villains, however, were tried and sentenced to death. Dr. Rankin was 50 years of age and a native of Clermont County, Ohio. He studied medicine at the Buffalo, N. Y., Medical College, and graduated in 1857. He praticed a short time in Buffalo, and went to Lawrence, Kas., afterwards to Denver, Colo., and then to New Mexico. At the beginning of the War he entered the Union army as a volunteer surgeon in Kit Carson's regiment, and afterwards served as a contract surgeon in the United States army, being present at the great battle of Vabrerde. He remained in the service until the close of the War, and in July, 1865, went into Mexico and served as a surgeon in the Mexican army until the execution of Maximilian. He afterwards practiced his profession in different parts of Mexico, settling at Victoria City five years ago.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—At noon to-day the murder case of William McQueen was concluded in the Criminal Court and given to the jury without argument. When the old man took the witness-stand in his own behalf the court-room was hushed and the jurors leaned forward to catch his utterances. The accused's presence was remarkably impressive. Laying aside his Highlander cap, he walked slowly to the witness chair. Pushing back his long, white hair, which hung down over his shoulders, he began his statement: "Gentlemen of the jury, I did not inteded to kill my wife. We had never quarreled much. She had pawned everything in the house, and when I took up that ax I did not intend to kill her. I was going to strike the pillow beside her head to frighten her, when by some mischance I struck her. I have chopped wood for a living, and if I intended to killed Agnes I would not have inflicted a wound with which she would have lived three days. I am an old man, and not afraid of death. I have been nearly drowned twice and shipwrecked once, and I do not fear death now, for I have met it often before." This statement was dramatic, and evidently deeply impressed the jurors. Instructions were given by Judge Laughlin for all degrees of murder. The Court adjourned until 2 p. m. At 2 o'clock the jury reported they had not agreed, and were locked up until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A BREAK FOR FREEDOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 8.—There was a good deal of excitement at Thomaston to-day over the desperate attempt of two convicts to escape from the State Prison, and fears were entertained of a general attempt to break jail. During the day Haynes, the Rockland murderer, and a Portland thief named Bragdon, on their way to the shops threw some liniment and pepper into the eyes of the guard, completely blinding him. They then rushed across the guard-room and rushed at the outer guard with a bowie-knife and the pepper, but the guard raised his rifle and fired, the ball passing through Haynes' right lung. Bragdon ran back in time to escape the second shot from the rifle, and both men were secured and found to be fully armed. It is believed Haynes had made arrangements for a general jail delivery. He killed his guard at Rockland a few years ago, and this is his third or fourth attempt at escape, all of his plans involving the killing or maiming of the guards or watchmen.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—The details of a murder and a triple lynching in Sevier County were received to-day. The murdered man was R. F. Hall, who lived in the vicinity of Locksburg, and who had started for an adjacent county for the purpose of visiting friends. Upon reaching Rolling Fork Creek he found the waters very high and dangerous, and hired three negroes to assist him across. The darkeys, believing he had a large sum of money, assaulted him, knocking him down after a sharp scuffle, and rifling his pockets. The thieves secured twenty-five or thirty cents, and enraged at the smallness of the sum, or fearing the consequences, they completed their work by strangling the old man and throwing the body into the water. It floated down the stream some distance and lodged in the branches of a fallen tree. By some means a clew to the murderers became public. A band of armed men set out to hunt them down. The ringleader was captured first. He confessed, and begged piteously for life, but was taken back to the banks of the creek and hung to the limb of a tree. Tuesday, at nightfall, the two remaining murderers were captured, and, by midnight, were brought back to the scene of their crime. Ropes were procured, and presently the guilty wretches were dangling from the limb of an adjacent tree. The crime and punishment have created a whirlwind of excitement in the immediate vicinity of the scene, though the action of Judge Lynch is universally approved.

FATAL TERMINATION OF AN OLD FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 8.—Yesterday a long-existing feud between John E. Shuttles, of Greenville, and Pleasant M. Turner, of Meriwether County, both citizens well connected in that locality, resulted in the killing of Shuttler by Turner. These men for months past, whenever they met, hurled curses and abuse at each other, but recently it was understood that the hatchet had been buried. On the day referred to, however, Turner visited Greenville and imbibed quite freely, and during the day he met Shuttles, and together they enjoyed a social glass, presumably for the purpose of reassuring each other of renewed friendship. While in a saloon, and soon after having drank, Shuttles started to leave, turning his back on Turner as he did so. When in this position Turner drew his pistol and fired twice at Shuttles, each shot taking effect and resulting in the death a few minutes after. Turner was promptly arrested and jailed. The brutal murder caused much excitement in Greenville, where both men were well connected and had many friends. Fears were at one time entertained that Turner would be mobbed and summarily dealt with, but the best class of citizens interfered and quieted the then impending trouble.

A MOONSHINE MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, June 8.—Information has been received of a most dastardly murder, committed in Van Buren County, at what is known as the "Gulf Neighborhood." Lewis Sweedon is the name of the murdered man. It is whispered he knew too much concerning the illicit manufacture of Mountain Dew for the health and happiness of certain citizens. The plan for the murder was diabolically systematic. Sweedon lives on the edge of a deep wood, and in front of his house is a low porch, his favorit resort. The men who murdered him cut away twigs and branches of trees for a distance of sixty-five yards from the porch into the wood, giving them an unobstructed aim. The first fire carried death with its leaden messenger. The old man fell, shot through the heart, dying beside his chair in a very few minutes. Officers King and Lewis went up from Clinton to the scene of the murder and arrested three men supposed to be implicated. All the men were lodged in the County Jail. It is expected that other arrests will speedily be made.

FRATRICIDE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8.—Dwight Kidder, Jr., who fatally shot his half-brother, C. D. Kidder, was to-day held in default of $10,000 for examination. In an interview to-day the prisoner said: "It all came from carrying a pistol. I have carried one for six years; if I had a boy who carried one I would break his neck." The prisoner said his mother overheard the murdered man saying she wanted his father to die, so that she could get $5,000 insurance on his life. The prisoner asked him if he said so. He said he did. The prisoner threatened to kill him if the remark was repeated, and was put out of the house. The prisoner ran, and his brother ran after and struck him, and the prisoner then fired the fatal shot. The deceased was a prominent local Democratic politician, and the affair causes much excitement.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 8.—The Coroner's jury, after a thorough investigation as to the cause of the railroad disaster Sabbath morning last on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, four miles west of this city, whereby Frank Horton and Thomas Hurley were killed, returned a verdict this afternoon, finding that the death of these two men was caused by the "culpable and criminal negligence of Charles B. Lewis, night operator at Cedar Rapids." The Coroner immediately issued a warrant for Lewis' arrest, and he was taken into custody. Information has been filed before Justice Anderson by W. F. Fitch, General Claim Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, charging Lewis with the crime of manslaughter. The preliminary examination will be held to-morrow.

WINE, WOMEN, AND CARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—James S. Crane, the late defaulting Postmaster at London, O., was this morning sentenced by Judge Swing, of the United States Circuit Court, to imprisonment for one year in the Montgomery County Jail at Dayton. Many years ago Crane was left a large life estate, but, although now a comparatively young man, he has gone through it, wine, women, and cards being his constant companions for years. It is understood that he is also liable to prosecution on several counts for forging the names of relatives. His sentence to-day is regarded as extremely light, considering his character and crime.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 8.—An attempt was made to-day at Chesaning to lynch four of the circus employés who are implicated in the murder of Monday night. They were escorted to the depot by a posse of twelve men, who kept the mob of fully 300 men back with loaded revolvers. The prisoners were finally put on the train and brought to Saginaw City. Their names are J. Hughes, John Quinn, Sim Robinson, and William Murray,—the last two colored. Murray hails from Chicago. The prisoners will all be brought into court to-morrow.

CIRCUS-FOLLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind., June 8.—Last night the Chicago, Wabash & Michigan Railway ticket-office of this place was entered by burglars, who are following Van Amburgh's circus, but were scared away before getting anything. They entered other places, and were more successful. They are doing their stealing while the show is going on at night. Other towns have been visited by these crooks.

RAILROADED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—Last Saturday evening Charles Latour snatched Mrs. Meade's pocketbook, containing $25. He arrested on the charge, brought before the City Court, and placed under bond of $800 to answer in the Circuit Court. Yesterday he was indicted by the Grand Jury, and to-day he entered a plea of guilty, and the jury fixed his punishment at three years in the Penitentiary.

LYNCHING OF MURDERERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—An old man named K. Hall, living near Locksburg, was robbed and afterwards murdered in Sevier County a few days ago by three negroes, who assisted him to cross a swollen creek. The fact becoming known by the citizens, they turned out in a body and captured the murderers, who confessed, and hanged them to a tree near the spot where they committed their dastardly crime.

NEW MEXICO DESPERADOES.

ESPNOLA, N. M., June 8.—Two desperadoes named Knowles and Connors attacked Voorhees' store, intending to rob it, and shot the proprietor twice, probably fatally. The latter returned the fire, and the desperadoes fled. A lynching party immediately organized and pursued. Knowles was shot dead. Connors was captured and returned to-day, and undoubtedly will be lynched to-night.

DISEMBOWELED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 8.—A difficulty occurred yesterday at Oak Bower, a small village near here, between Pres Ingraham and Andy Rhea about a well-auger, in the course of which Ingraham cut Rhea in the bowels, inflicting a fatal wound. Ingraham took to the woods and escaped.

SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—George W. Hubeley, a mail-route agent, convicted of stealing from the mails, was refused a new trial, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment one year in the Penitentiary.

INDICTMENT OF LAW-BREAKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 8.—To-day George Lander was indicted for the rape of Mrs. Mary Sturgess, aged 70 years, and Herman Myers and William Clark, of St. Louis, for robbery. All are in jail.

A DEPUTY-SHERIFF MURDERED.

DANVILLE, Va., June 8.—In Stokes County, North Carolina, on Thursday night, Frank Baker, a Deputy-Sheriff, was shot and killed by Jesse Smith, for whom he had a warrant of arrest. Smith escaped.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 8.—A single highwayman, masked, stopped the Fredericksburg stage, on board of which were four passengers with the driver, and rifled the mails and robbed the passengers.

A POSTMASTER.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—James C. Crane, defaulting Postmaster at London, O., was to-day sentenced by Judge Swing to one year's imprisonment in the Montgomery County Jail.

CONVICT KILLED.

THOMASTON, Me., June 8.—Samuel E. Haines, serving a life sentence for the murder of a guard, was fatally shot to-day in making his third attempt to escape.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 8.—The *News'* special says Dr. Ball, in jail at Tyler for murder, and six other prisoners made a dash for liberty. Ball and three men were recaptured.

ROBBER SHOT AND KILLED.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 8.—Valentine Marquis was shot and killed by Fred Baxter while attempting to rob the latter's room.

GEN. HILLIARD.

He Announces His Intention of Retiring to Private Life—Col. Elliott to Succeed Him as Adjutant-General of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard to-day announced that he proposed to retire to private life next month. This news will be a surprise to the militia of the State. Gen. Hilliard was first appointed to his present position by Gov. Beveridge in 1875, and was reappointed by Gov. Cullom under the new military code in 1877. He went into office when the State had but a few independent and struggling military companies, and has since rendered efficient service in systematizing and improving the service. Upon him has devolved the labor of perfecting the details of the organization, and in this work he has shown great zeal. In fact, Gen. Hilliard was an enthusiast upon the subject of the State militia to such an extent that his will intended efforts have occasionally been misunderstood, and he has become unpopular in some quarters. But he will retire with the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed largely to the advance made of late years in the organization and equipment of the Illinois National Guard, and that he has performed his duties faithfully. Gov. Cullom has decided to appoint Col. Isaac H. Elliot, of Princeton, Bureau County, as his successor. Col. Elliot was a Presidential elector last fall, and is popular among all classes in his section of the State. His military record is exceptionally good, and he has the reputation of having been an excellent disciplinarian and one of the best commanders in the service at the beginning of the War as Captain of Company E, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, his first commission being dated Sept. 18, 1861. He was promoted in 1863 to be Major, in 1864 to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1865 to be Colonel. His appointment will give general satisfaction wherever he is known. Lieut.-Col. A. R. Mock, Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted with regret, as he has made a very efficient officer. Col. Mock was a member of the House in the present and preceding Legislature.

LEON CHOTTEAU.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Leon Chotteau, of France, delivered an address before the members of the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon on the subject of French prohibition of American hog-products, taking strong grounds against the action of the French Government, and expressing an opinion that the prohibitory decree would soon be withdrawn. The Exchange will send an official copy of the address to Secretary Blaine.

INVESTIGATING AN OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The investigation of the charges against Dr. Marden, Superintendent of the County Hospital, was continued to-day, the main witness being Emily Bucks, of Chicago, a ferocious young female, who preferred the charge of attempted rape against Marden. Her testimony was unsatisfactory, and but little dependence is put in it. The investigation will probably close to-day.

THE RAILROADS.

Reduction of Five Cents on Grain and Provisions to the Seaboard.

And the Indications Are Favorable for Another Like Decline.

The Southern Pacific Enjoined from Raiding on the Texas Pacific Land Grant.

Gould Incorporates the Missouri Pacific in Nebraska.

REDUCED RATES.

In accordance with instructions received from Commissioner Fink yesterday, the General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city held a meeting yesterday morning and reduced east-bound rates on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York. The reduction is on seventh, eighth, and ninth classes, which include grain, provisions, and bulk meats. The new tariff will be as follows:

From Chicago to—	*Grain.*	*Provisions.*
New York	25	30
Philadelphia	23	28
Baltimore	22	27
Boston	30	35

Commissioner Fink, in announcing the reduction, which he says was made at the request of the New York Central, states that these rates can be restored again to old figures without requiring the usual ten days' notice. There is not the least probability, however, that the rates will be advanced again this summer. The game practiced when the rates were suddenly restored in May cannot be repeated now, for the roads will not be able this time to secure large contracts at the new rates, as shippers contemplate a still further reduction before many days have passed. The lake rates are so low now that even at the new rail rates shippers will find it much to their advantage to ship by lake. It is well known that large contracts have been made by some of the roads lately as low as 18 cents per 100 on grain, Chicago to New York. The New York Central, it is stated, demanded that the rates should be reduced to that figure, or at least to 20 cents per 100 pounds, but Commissioner Fink thought it would be best to make the experiment with the 25-cent rate, and, if this would not work, the rates could then be reduced still more. Everything indicates that the roads will not be able to increase their tonnage very materially at the 25-cent rate, and, as soon as they become aware of this fact, further cutting will be indulged in, as the Vanderbilt lines, which have lately run rather behind in their tonnage will not allow themselves to be taken at a disadvantage very long by rival lines.

The outlook is anything but encouraging to the Eastern lines. They have not only to meet a very active competition by lake, but the Mississippi barge lines are also diverting a great deal of business from them. Besides, a number of new lines have been formed and constructed during the past year, and a number of others are still in the course of construction, which also helps to reduce the tonnage of the old established lines. If there was enough business to keep all these lines going, there would be but little danger of a further break in rates. But there is not now half the amount of traffic to be handled that there was at this time last year, and consequently the roads are compelled to compete for what there is or remain idle during the summer. There are but few lines that can afford this, and therefore they will try to get business at whatever rates they can, regardless of pooling arrangements and orders from Commmissioner Fink. As matters now stand the east-bound pooling arrangement is a dead letter, and cannot prevent competition between the various lines.

The fact that Commissioner Fink is unable to carry out the provisions of the live-stock pool, and but half rates are charged on live-stock, without any prospect of a restoration very soon, shows the temper existing among the various roads. The live-stock pool is much less complicated than the pool on dead freight, and if the former pool cannot be enforced it will certainly be impossible to keep up the latter.

A storm between the trunk lines is brewing, and a serious outbreak may be expected before long. The relations between the Vanderbilt lines and the Wabash, as heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE, are no longer friendly, and both sides are forming combinations and are making preparations for a lively tussle. Mr. Vanderbilt also looks with unfriendly eyes upon the Erie, which he believes is aiding and abetting the Wabash, which complicates matters still further. Then the relations between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads are also in a highly disturbed condition, owing to the absorption of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and as an opportunity offers the two lines will get each other by the ears. What the final outcome of all these complications will be is hard to tell, but this much is certain, that some one will get badly hurt before everything will run again in regular and smooth channels.

COUPON TICKETS.

The Committee of fifteen appointed at the last meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association in New York, to consider and report upon a list of points from which coupon tickets shall be issued, covering the whole country, and also to recommend colors and tints to be used for coupon tickets, held another meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter in the chair and Mr. A. E. Little acting as Secretary.

The Committee was unable to arrive at any definit conclusion on account of the meagre facts on hand as to the points to which coupon tickets can be issued.

Mr. Little, the Secretary, who is an expert in this kind of business, was instructed to prepare a list of points to which coupon tickets can be issued, and send a copy of the same to all Ticket Agents in the country and request them to furnish him with a list of points on their respective lines. The list thus prepared by Mr. Little is to be submitted to the next Convention of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, which will be held at St. Louis in September. The matter in regard to tints and colors of coupon tickets was submitted to a sub-committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cummings, Wood, Tarall, Daniels, and A. J. Smith.

The Sub-Committee will meet again just previous to the next Convention of the National Association at St. Louis in September.

The General Ticket Agents say that some action is necessary regarding a uniform system of coupon tickets. As matters now are the system is very complicated, and errors and discrepancies are of constant occurrence. There is hardly a road that does not favor a new deal regarding the sale of coupon tickets.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A dispatch from Santa Fé, N. M., to the New York *Tribune* states that on the petition of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company a temporary injunction was granted, May 26, by the Supreme Court of New Mexico, restraining the Southern Pacific Railway Company from operating or occupying 130 miles of road, and to recover all that part of the road built through the land-grant of the Texas & Pacific Company in that Territory. It was stated also that Judge S. B. Newcomb, of Las Cruces, had been appointed Receiver, and that the writ to show cause why the temporary injunction and Receivership should not be continued was made returnable at Santa Fé June 24. The counsel of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company said that he had not received news of the order of the Court, but that such a suit was pending. "Congress," he said, "made a grant of lands in 1871 to the Texas & Pacific Company to aid it in building its railroad to the Pacific coast; it granted every alternate section of public land on each side of the railroad as such line might be adopted by the Company. The Company adopted a line and filed maps of it in the Department of the Interior, and lands twenty miles in width on each side of the line were withdrawn from sale to fulfill the terms of the grant. Like all railroad grants, this took instant effect, and the lands belonged to the Texas & Pacific Company from the date of the grant, subject to be defeated only in case the Company should not build its road or the General Government should choose to forfeit it. Without the consent of the Company, and against its will, an organization known as the Southern Pacific of New Mexico built a railroad largely within the grant of the Texas Pacific without authority from Congress for so doing. This organization claims to hold its rights under the general Rights-of-Way act of Congress, which was passed in 1875, four years after the grant to the Texas & Pacific. It is claimed by the latter Company that this general act gives no rights to the Southern Pacific of New Mexico for two reasons: First, that Congress could not give rights in 1875 which it had already granted in 1871; and, second, that it did not undertake to give any rights to lands which had been previously withdrawn from sale."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus editorializes upon a plan to use the electric light for headlights on railroad locomotives and for the purpose of illuminating trains:

Railroad men have recently been considering the feasibility of using the electric light for headlights to their engines and for the purpose of generally illuminating trains. The difficulty in the way seems to be that the jar of the locomotive and coaches is liable to cause uncertainty in the continuity of the light. But there is one method that does not appear yet to have been discussed to which this objection will not apply. That is, utilizing the existing telegraph-poles and wires for the purpose of making a continuous illumination along all the railroad tracks. There are thirty telegraph poles to the mile, and if on every other one of these were hung an electric lamp the entire track could be made as light as day. This would do away entirely with the need of the expensive and cumbrous headlights, and, to some extent, with the necessity for using oil lamps in the trains. It would also obviate all the dangers to railroad traffic that now are incident to the darkness. Accidents resulting from "washouts," or fallen trees, or land-slides, would be things of the past. Obstructions placed by malicious persons on the tracks would be seen at once, or, were the malefactors to take the precaution of cutting the wires before attempting to wreck the train, that would at once extinguish all the lights within the circuit and give warning to the train officers that danger was ahead. Moreover, suppose the case of a train dispatched on mistaken orders: as soon as the mistake was discovered, the operator at the battery could, by a simple movement of the hand, extinguish the lights, which would be a signal for the trains within his circuit to come to a stand and wait for orders. It may be urged against the suggestion that some of the lamps might get out of order, and remain so unless a close and expensive system of supervision were maintained. This difficulty can be met with the further suggestion that, by a simple system of lettering and numbering the lamps, the engineers of passing trains could report to the next station what particular lamp or lamps might happen to be out of order. At any rate, the plan, which has been suggested by a practical railroad man of great experience, presents so many point of apparent advantage that it must be worth examination. To the public at large it would certainly give a greater feeling of security than is possible under the present system; and, if the economical questions connected with it can be satisfactorily adjusted, it would undoubtedly be considered a large step in advance.

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., June 8.—The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, better known as the Fayetteville Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco, was opened to this city to-day. A special train bearing Second Vice-President and General Manager C. W. Rogers, T. E. Cassidy, General Freight Agent, D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent, R. B. Harding and A. H. Sevier, Railroad Commissioners of Missouri, J. Crawford, Auditor, and E. R. Moore, Attorney-General of Arkansas, A. L. Crawford, President, and E. L. Foote, Secretary, of the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, arrived at the depot about 2 o'clock. Shortly afterwards came the regular train, with about 500 excursionists from the stations along the line. The engines were decorated with flags and had a gala appearance in honor of the day. As the trains pulled in amidst the cheers of the thousands of people who had come from long distances to see the first locomotive, a salute of fifty guns was fired. The cadets from the Industrial University were drawn up in line, and presented arms as the officials and their party alighted from the train, while the college band played a lively air. The Hon T. M. Gunter delivered an excellent address of welcome, which was happily responded to by General Manager Rogers. The Hon. E. C. Beaudenott made some stirring remarks, followed by a witty and eloquent speech from John A. Day, attorney of the road. A procession was then formed, and all were taken in carriages to the hotel, where a sumptuous lunch was served. In the evening a grand banquet was given, and a ball, at which all the prominent citizens of this part of the State were present. It is estimated that 15,000 people from this part of the country were assembled to welcome the new line, and there is a general feeling that this portion of Arkansas will now enter upon a new era of prosperity and growth. Fayetteville is a beautiful city of 3,000 people, situated on the summit of the Boston Mountains, and in every way fitted to become the metropolis of Western Arkansas. The St. Louis & San Francisco is being rapidly pushed on to Fort Smith, and from there will be extended down into Texas. The people are awake to the importance of the road and its value to them. Expressions of good-will and joy are heard on every side.

JAY GOULD AND PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 8.—Our city has enjoyed some distinguished callers to-day. Jay Gould, with a party consisting of A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President of the Wabash; James F. Howe, Second Vice-President; W. F. Merrill, General Superintendent Peoria & Iowa Division; Capt. Hoges, President of a Texas road; and John B. Casson, of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, arrived from St. Louis by special train at 11:30 this morning. The party were cordially received by a committee of citizens and the managers of the Wabash at this point, and entertained with a drive over the city. Mr. Gould has just returned from the West, and came to view Keokuk, which is to become an important point on the great Wabash Line. He also desired to look at the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, one of his latest purchases. He expressed himself as highly pleased with our city. The party left for Peoria early in the afternoon.

QUINCY, MISSOURI & PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—Gentlemen returned from the work on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific extension of the Wabash Road westward from Milan, Mo., state that the laying of iron has been commenced at the latter place, and six miles are already laid. An extra force is now at work, and it is expected that trains will be running into Trenton, Mo., by the 1st of July. Information gathered from officers of the road leads to the belief that the road will not be built beyond Trenton this year, though the surveys are completed to a connection with the Omaha line of the Wabash. The present extension will carry the road 142 miles west from Quincy.

IOWA MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 8.—A preliminary survey is making by engineers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for a line from this city east, via Correctionville, Idagrove, and thence southeast down the Valley of Coon River, to connect with the Council Bluffs line of the road at Coon Rapids. Another survey over a shorter line is making by another party, leaving the Council Bluffs line near Defiance, in Shelby County, and is to come via Mapleton and Smithland. The first line mentioned occupies the route over which it is expected the Lake City line of the Chicago & Northwestern is to be extended. If the first mentioned line is selected, there will be a lively contest between the two companies.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—The object of Jay Gould's recent visit to Omaha was divulged to-day by the filing of articles of incorporation of the Missouri Pacific Railway of Nebraska. The signers of the articles are Jay Gould, A. A. Talmadge, S. M. Smith, T. B. Drake, and John L. Webster. Capital, $3,000,000; headquarters at Omaha. Jay Gould intends to extend the Missouri Pacific either from Atchison or St. Joe into Nebraska, and make several other roads tributary to the main Missouri Pacific system.

MITCHELL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The Hon. Alexander Mitchell telegraphs, in response to an inquiry about the rumôred issue of St. Paul common, as follows: "The stockholders authorized the Directors to issue, if they should see fit, $5,000,000 of common stock and offer it to the shareholders at par, the money to be used for building depots, machine shops, and bridges, the purchase of equipments, and for double-tracking and other other improvements adding permanent value to the property."

ANNUAL MEETING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The annual meeting of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company occurred here to-day. The old Board of Directors, with the exception of M. K. Jessup, were elected, F. T. Thompson being chosen in his place. The earnings for 1880 were $427,000; operating expenses, $273,000; net earnings, $154,000; interest on funded and floating debts, $123,000; surplus, $30,000.

SOUTHERN FREIGHT RATES.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—The Rate Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association met to-day at the Galt House in this city. A large number of railroad men were present, principally from the South. The purpose of the meeting is to fix a general system of freight rates throughout the South.

RATIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ratified the contract of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

NORTHERN CENTRAL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Board of Directors of the Northern Central Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 15.

NEW YORK, TEXAS & MEXICAN.

ROSENBERG, Tex., June 8.—The New York, Texas & Mexican Railway has established a branch office here. Col. D. E. Hungerford, Vice-President and General Manager, with a corps of engineers, is here. A connection is being graded with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, and will also connect with the Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Road.

ITEMS.

Six car-loads of immigrants arrived on the Lake Shore Road yesterday.

Five hundred immigrants arrived on the Michigan Central yesterday morning. Twenty-five thousand have come over that road during the last two months. The average arrival of this class of passengers has been about 500 per day.

The towns in the Western States are at last coming to their senses in refusing to vote aid to every railroad scheme that is organized. Elections were held in the north tier of townships of Wayne County, Indiana, last Saturday for the purpose of voting a tax to the Indianapolis Bloomington & Western Railroad. But one of the four townships voted in favor of a tax, and in this township unfairness is claimed, and the election will probably be contested.

The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the managers of the Western roads to propose a plan for the settlement of the passenger and freight troubles, to be submitted to the meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association to be held in this city June 14, has held several conferences at Commissioner Midgley's office, but so far has been unable to agree upon anything. It is hardly probable that a plan can be worked up by the Committee that will prove satisfactory to the various interests.

One of the morning papers of yesterday intimated that the report, given a few days ago, that all passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road would, after the 15th of June, arrive and depart from the Union Depot on Canal street, was incorrect. The report was correct, and the Burlington officials had large quantities of advertising posters printed fixing the date on the 15th; but, owing to the fact that the express companies could not secure facilities for transacting their business so soon, the date of starting trains from the Union Depot is delayed about a week, considerably to the loss of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: There is a strong probability that within a reasonable time another railroad will be built from Detroit to Bay City, and from that point to the Straits of Mackinaw. The capitalists who have the project under consideration have discussed it in all its bearings, and one of them yesterday said to a reporter for this paper that he had no doubt such a road would be in operation five years hence. The plan is to run out on the Grand Trunk to the vicinity of Frazer, and then strike northward through Romeo and Almont, and so on to Bay City, keeping about twelve or fifteen miles east of the present Detroit & Bay City Road. It is claimed, and with obvious wisdom, that such a line would open up to Detroit a very large business, inasmuch as the country is fertile and populous. The plan also contemplates the extension of the line through Bay, Iosco, Alcona, Alpena, Presque Isle, and Cheboygan Counties to the Straits of Mackinaw, most of which is good farming country. This line would give another outlet to the Saginaw Valley and prove a valuable feeder to the Grand Trunk Railway. This line would be one practically without grades and with no obstructions by snow. It is estimated that it can be built and equipped for $20,000 to $25,000 a mile. It is argued that such a road must pay, because the Detroit & Bay City is successfully carrying bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars. Although the project has not yet taken very tangible shape, it is reasonable to hope that the gentleman who thinks five years will see it booming is a veritable prophet.

CASUALTIES.

RACING STEAMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The steamboats St. John and John H. Hanna left the wharf here at 5 o'clock for up-river, and immediately commenced racing. At 7 o'clock the latter boat exploded her middle flue, scalding fourteen hands, all colored, three or four fatally. Three others jumped overboard and were drowned. The St. John took the Hanna in tow and brought her to the city, arriving at 10 o'clock. Two of the scalded men were firemen standing in front of the boilers at the time. The others were roustabouts at supper in the ward room. The wounded men were removed to Charity Hospital.

LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., June 8.—This morning an unusually heavy thunder-storm occurred here, during which the lightning struck the residence and tailoring establishment combined of H. Pfingstine, Jr., demolished the chimneys, and unroofed the house. Shingles fell in atoms in all directions for a block around. Entering the house, it broke mirrors and other furniture, and made its exit through a door, melting latches and wire screen as would a furnace. The inmates of the building were badly stunned, but not seriously injured.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 8.—Lightning wrecked the houses and destroyed the orchards in this vicinity last night. Mrs. Noonan, an elderly lady living on the South Side, fell dead this morning. Mrs. Lewis Johns was found dead in bed this morning. Cause probably consumption. A 9-year-old boy named James Basetta was drowned in the river here this afternoon while bathing. Arthur Devinni, another boy, attempted his rescue, and was about drowning when Daniel Snyder, a railroad employé, reached and brought him ashore.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 8.—Fred Bird, a brakeman on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, was run over by the cars at Independence to-day and badly injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANENPORT, Ia., June 8.—A wild engine running before train No. 4, midway between Iowa City and Downey, struck and killed a man by the name of John Tomley, this evening.

KILLED IN A COAL-MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 8.—Wilhelm Richem, a miner and a German, working in the employ of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Company, was killed this morning while at work in the mine. He was working away steadily, when a large stone fell from the roof of his room and, it is supposed, killed him almost instantly. He was 55 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—Thomas Croll, a wealthy farmer, living near Henryville, Ind., was killed by lightning last night. He was found to-day with his horse three miles east of Henryville, with one foot in the stirrup. Both man and beast were dead. Croll was 55 years old and leaves a family.

A BIG UNDERTAKING.

A Scheme for the Founding of a Colossal Cattle Ranch in the Far Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—A Bismarck special to the *Pioneer Press* says: "M. H. Cochrane, the great cattle fancier of Canada; J. P. Wiser, member of Parliament; and W. F. Lewis, a heavy merchant of Quebec, are in town en route for Fort Benton and the Northwest to found a colossal cattle ranch. They will locate it in the Bow River country, 300 miles northwest of Fort Benton. They have with them seventy-five head of fine blooded mares and stallions and eighty imported bulls. They have fifty more bulls in quarantine at Quebec, which will follow in a few days, and will purchase 5,000 graded cows in Montana. The land set aside for this use by the Canadian Government amounts to 200,000 acres. They propose making fine stock a specialty, believing that by the time they are able to supply the local demand the country will be reached by one or more lines of railroad, when the surplus can be shipped in refrigerator cars."

CAPT. MILES STANDISH'S SWORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 8.—The Arabic inscription upon the sword of Capt. Miles Standish, of Plymouth, that has heretofore defied the efforts of savans to decipher, has at last found a translator. This sword was a favorit weapon of Standish, and was acquired by him when he was fighting the battles of Christendom against the Turk in what is now Austria, before the Captain went to Flanders. James Rosendale, a native of Palestine, while in the town last night, was shown the two inscriptions upon the sword. One of them he pronounces very ancient in cuneiform Arabic. The other in medieval Arabic. The latter inscription he readily transiated as follows: "With peace God ruled His slaves (meaning creatures), and with the judgment of His arm He troubled the mighty of the wicked (meaning the most powerful) and evil of the wicked." The other inscription Mr. Rosendale thinks is synonymous with the later, but is not certain, and has taken a copy with him to investigate. He says the sword is one of the oldest arms in existence, and very valuable. He thinks that it dates back at least 300 or 400 years before Christ. Other Arabs recognize the inscription as a common one upon Arabian arms.

CRIMINAL.

Attempted Suicide—The Hoodlums and the Policeman—Cruelty to Children—Another Opium-Den.

James White, employed as a laborer by James Monaghan, plumber, at No. 3027 Cottage Grove avenue, while suffering from delirium tremens yesterday morning, undertook to regulate the motions of his heart with a screw-driver. He plunged the blade into his breast three times, inflicting painful, but not necessarily fatal wounds. He was attended by Dr. Major, and was thence removed to the County Hospital, where at last accounts he was getting on nicely.

Daniel Mooney and James Ryan, the two young men who thought they could do up Officer Mathew McGuirk, of the Hinman Street Station, and who for their pains got shot, one in the forehead and the other in the right ankle, were yesterday fined $25 each by Justice Ingersoll for disorderly conduct, and were sent to the House of Correction in default of payment.

Ada Stanley, the young married woman recently arrested for the cruel treatment of her babe, appeared at the North Side Police Court yesterday, and was discharged from custody. The evidence adduced proved that she had been guilty of inhumanity in leaving her helpless offspring alone for as much as eight consecutive hours, but it also showed that, since the Humane Society had intetested itself in behalf of the neglected youngster, the mother had been most diligent in her efforts to have her child well cared for. The Court, (Justice Robinson) admonished the woman to so shape her future that further interference on the part of the officials should not be necessary.

Thomas Wright, a tailor employed by D. B. Meizer, of No. 733 Halsted street, who was caught stealing from his employer's store, was yesterday held by Justice Ingersoll in $2,000 bail to the Criminal Court. He was arrested in the act of carrying off a suit of clothes worth $35, and about $100 worth of fine clothing was recovered at his house, No. 235 Shurtleff avenue. From all the facts, it was concluded that several hundred dollars worth, and perhaps $1,000 worth, had been stolen by him during the seven or eight months he has been employed there.

The Armory police pounced down yesterday evening upon a Chinese opium den on South Clark street and found in a back room of the establishment four white men and two white women enjoying the pipe, and devoid of all coverings. They were run in, as were also Sam Chin, Ah Hing, Wing Sing, and Joe Ark, the celestial proprietors. While the police are attending to opium-dives, they should ferret out that North Side up-stairs apartment where persons, after soaring away on clouds of smoke to realms of heavenly indifference, awake to find themselves relieved of whatever of value may have been about their clothes ere the flight began. The trouble thus far has been, that the persons robbed were so "eminently respectable" that they did not care to further disgrace themselves by an exposure which an appearance in the Police Court would necessarily entail.

John O'Neil alias Keenan, who is believed to be the Hensley murderer, was yesterday liberated from the Penitentiary at Joliet, where he has been serving a year for the Fippinger burglary at Harlem. The story of this notorious criminal's doings is altogether too well remembered to need any repetition here. The Fippingers, it will be remembered were an old couple whom Keenan and his companions compelled to disclose the hiding-place of their valuables by roasting the soles of their feet with the flame of a candle. Detective Loughlin was at the Penitentiary yesterday when he was released, and at once re-arrested him upon a capias. He will next be tried for the burglary of Mr. L. H. Crumb's house, on Oakley avenue, near Van Buren street, which was one of a series of crimes committed by him just prior to the murder of Hensley. "Whitehead" Connors and James Riley, who were undoubtedly his companions in crime, have never been captured, and some go so far as to say that the police have made no earnest endeavor to capture them. It is nearly a certainty that Keenan can never be convicted of the murder until they are captured, and, should he be acquitted of the Crumb burglarly, as is quite within the range of possibilities, the authorities will be unable to hold him longer.

The body of a full-grown female child was found at about 9:45 o'clock last night at No. 41 Ruble street. The police arrested Sarah Row, 29 years of age, who acknowledges that she is the mother of the infant, and that it was still-born. She says that her husband died about two years ago, and that she then formed the acquaintance of Aldine Austin, who works somewhere on Lake street, who is the cause of her present troubles. The woman was locked up, and will be kept till after the Coroner's inquest.

A POSSIBLY FATAL WOUND.

William Morgan, the day watchman at the Palmer House, was struck on the head yesterday morning with a bottle by Samuel Phillips, a colored boy 18 years of age, who was discharged day before yesterday. The injuries inflicted may prove to be very serious, as Morgan's skull was fractured and his scalp badly lacerated. The provocation for the assault could not be learned. At the hour named Phillips attempted to ascend the servants' stairway,—a thing permitted only to persons employed at the hotel, and such others as have written passes from the hotel office. Phillips was displeased at the restriction placed upon his actions, and thought to persuade the watchman to disobey orders by telling him that he had lost $5 up-stairs, and that he desired a chance to recover it. Still the watchman refused to do as requested, and, without further ado, the colored boy seized the bottle and used it as aforesaid. Dr. McVicker dressed Morgan's wounds, which he says are not necessarily fatal, though exceedingly dangerous if inflammation sets in. The fracture in itself is a serious thing. The police were on the watch all day for the vicious "coon," but failed to find him in his accustomed haunts. Morgan's condition last night was so precarious that the Central Station detectives were turned out in force. They expected to have their man before daybreak.

SAENGERFEST AT OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—The seventh biennial Sängerfest of the Pioneer Sängerbund of the Missouri Valley began here this evening, and will continue until next Sunday. All the principal cities of the Missouri Valley are represented here by their German singing societies, among the number being singing societies from Council Bluffs, St. Joe, Leavenworth, Atchison, Kansas City, Lincoln, Columbus, and Omaha. A grand opening concert was given this evening, attended by three thousand people. It was given in the temporary Music Hall, erected by Omaha singing societies and citizens generally at a cost of $5,000. The Fest will prove a grand musical success.

A FIGHT WITH THE UTES.

LANE CITY, Colo., June 8.—News reached here this evening that last Monday William May, brother of Richard May, who, with other ranchmen, was recently killed by the Utes, organized a company of one hundred men and attacked a band of hostile Utes near the big bend of the Dolores River. After a short skirmish the Utes withdrew, leaving two dead on the field. Since the murder of May and his companions, the remaining settlers have declared their intention to mutually aid in the defense of their settlements and not await the tardy movements of the Government towards peace negotiations.

A Pound of Flesh—A St. Louis Man Who Could Have Satisfied Shylock.

St. Louis Republican.

An interesting surgical operation was performed by Dr. Hodgen, on Friday last, at a private house, the subject being a well-known real-estate agent of this city, a pound of adipose tissue being taken from the back of his neck. The patient is a very large man, whose weight is now 249 pounds. The fat had begun to gather in such heavy folds about the neck as to become a source of constant annoyance, the head having been crowded forward and held in an unbecoming position. The skin was divided at right angles, so that the wound made a sort of cross, from beneath which all the underlying fat was taken. The piece of flesh is said to have weighed exactly one pound. The patient took nothing to sustain him in the trial, and did not appear to suffer much, even when the parts were being cauterized to prevent a formation of new tissue. The wound being closed up and bandaged, he lighted a cigar, ordered the pound of flesh to be cast into the sewer, and sat quietly down to read the paper. Only a few drops of blood were lost, and no serious consequences are expected. In fact, the patient may be seen taking his customary walks, and appears to enjoy life as much as ever. He expects to be able to attend to business this week as usual, the principal care being taken not to [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Two New Iron Propellers Being Built at Wyandotte for the Goodrich Line.

Decision of the Treasury Department Regarding the Carrying of Inflammable Freight.

Grain Freights Easy Yesterday, the Charters Being Generally for Corn.

A Fine Tug—Sailors Fined—The Steamboat Lines—A Fast Trip.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Clearances—Accidents—Along the Docks—Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

TWO NEW IRON PROPELLERS BUILDING.

The Goodrich Steamboat Company is having two iron freight boats built at Wyandotte. They are to be named the Wisconsin and Michigan. They are intended to run between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and will be constructed with particular reference to breaking ice during the winter months. One of the boats is fast approaching completion, and will be launched by the 1st of September, and the other during October. They measure 200 feet keel, thirty-four feet beam, fourteen feet depth of hold, and are calculated to carry about 1,200 tons each in thirteen feet of water. They will be furnished with large and powerful compound engines, and steel boilers measuring ten feet in diameter and seventeen feet six inches long. Like all iron boats, these will have a false floor, raised twenty-two inches above the bottom floor, and will be supplied with three large bulkheads, which can at any time be filled with water for ballast. A good sized centrifugal pump to force these bulkheads will be kept on board, and it can also be used effectively in case of either vessel leaking. Both boats will have an average speed of thirteen miles per hour. They will have full length cabins, with accommodations for 120 first-class passengers. The total cost of these model boats is estimated at $150,000 each, when completed.

INFLAMMABLE FREIGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter in answer to an inquiry regarding the right of passenger steamers to carry empty naphtha, benzine, and gasoline barrels, or other like dangerous and inflammable freight:

"SIR: The Department has received your letter relative to your right to carry upon passenger steamers empty barrels that had contained naphtha, benzine, gasoline, or other like dangerous articles, and you request the Department's decision on the subject. You also refer to and ask the Department to note a question addressed by you to said Inspectors in a letter dated 4th inst., among the inclosures, which is as follows: 'Whether it is necessary for us to apply for permission to carry refined petroleum which will not ignite under 110 degrees. If so, please inform us to whom, when, and where.'

In reply to the first question, you are informed that the Department holds that barrels which have contained naptha, benzine, gasoline, etc., are dangerous articles to carry on passenger steamers, and are among those intended to be prohibited by Sec. 4,472, Revised Statutes. In reply to the second question, you are informed that all applications to carry on passenger steamers refined petroleum which will not ignite under 110 degrees Fahrenheit should be addressed to the local Inspectors of the district in which the vessel runs. If the vessel does not enter or clear at a Custom-House, the Inspectors are authorized to grant a permit to carry such oil, if in their judgment there is no other practicable route for its transportation, and also to indicate on what part of the vessel it may be carried with safety. If the vessel enters or clears at a Custom-House, it will be the duty of the chief officer of customs to decide upon the question of route, and of the Inspectors to grant the permit and indicate on what part of the vessel the oil may be carried."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were easy yesterday, most of the charters being for corn to Buffalo at 4 cents, wheat to Kingston at 8 cents, and 2¾ cents on oats to Buffalo. The engagements were: For Buffalo—Propeller City of Rome, 125,000 bu oats; propeller Arabia, 40,000 bu corn; schooner Annie Voight, 47,000 bu corn; schooner David Stewart, 37,000 bu corn; schooner C. J. Wells, 37,000 bu corn; schooner J. C. Maston, 40,000 bu corn. For Kingston—Schooner T. R. Merritt, 20,000 bu corn; schooner not named, 20,000 bu wheat at 8 cents. For Collingwood—Schooner Barbarian, 20,000 bu corn, through rate. For Montreal—Schooner Georgiana, 18,000 bu wheat. For Erie—Propeller Delaware, 40,000 bu corn. Lumber freights continue active and firm.

A FINE TUG.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to John R. Gillet, Esq., of Detroit, for a fine lithograph of the new tug Champion, built last winter, as she appears when entering Detroit River from Lake St. Clair with a tow of six large vessels. The Champion is one of the largest, most thoroughly equipped, and powerful tugs on the lakes, and Mr. Gillet is to be congratulated on having possession of so valuable a towing craft.

SAILORS FINED.

The three sailors arrested Tuesday at the instance of the Vessel-Owners' Shipping Association, for disorderly conduct, were brought before Justice Walsh, of the West Madison-Street Police Court yesterday, who, after hearing the evidence, fined one of them $10, another $5, and discharged the third with a reprimand. A regular policeman is now stationed at the shipping-office, and no further trouble in that neighborhood is anticipated between Union and non-Union sailors.

DENIES HE WAS BEATEN.

James Degraff, who boards at the Baltimore House, and is a ship-cook by profession, called at this office and said that the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE was incorrect in so far as it said that he had been followed to his boarding-place and beaten by Union sailors for shipping on the schooner Jones. He did engage to go on the Jones as cook, but changed his mind. He was not molested in any manner by sailors or any one else.

THE DRY-DOCKS.

The propeller City of Fremont went into Miller Brothers' dock yesterday to be tree-nailed and otherwise repaired.

The Union Towing Company's tug Success came out of Millers' late yesterday afternoon, in first-class condition.

THE STEAMBOAT LINES.

The Anchor Line propeller Delaware leaves this evening for Buffalo.

Leopold & Austrian's fine propeller City of Duluth leaves this evening on her return trip to the city whose name she bears.

The side-wheel steamers Chicago and Sheboygan, of the Goodrich Line, left on their regular trip to Milwaukee this evening.

The steamer Lawrence, of the Northern Line, left for Grand Haven last evening with a big load of freight and a few passengers.

The Montana, of the Western Transportation Company Line, arrived last evening from Buffalo with a huge load of merchandise.

The propeller Jay Gould got away last evening.

DOCK NOTES.

Lumber craft still scarce.

Thick weather continues outside.

Not a lumber charter reported yesterday.

A large fleet from the lower lakes is now due at this port.

The steam-barge Chicago and tow arrived in port yesterday.

The big steam-barge City of Rome is at a South Branch elevator.

The New Era and her string of lumber barges left for Muskegon last night.

Incoming vessels report very thick, foggy weather from the Straits up, making navigation extremely slow and dangerous.

The steam-barge James Davidson finished taking on her cargo of corn at the Galena elevator last night and started for Buffalo.

ACCIDENTS

IN THE RIVER.

The schooner Bolivia, while being towed down the South Branch yesterday forenoon, had two stanchions on her starboard side broken and part of her rail carried away.

While waiting for the draw of the Wells street bridge to open yesterday afternoon the propeller Jay Gould was backed into by the steam-barge Annie Laura and had one of her fenders taken off.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 8.—Lumber freights active and firm. Fourteen charters, with five million feet capacity, reported to-day at $2.50 and $2.75 to Ohio ports, $3 and $3.25 to Buffalo, Erie, and Tonawanda. Lumber shipments thus far, 74,000,000 feet, less than for the same time last season. Weather cold, and wind north and fresh.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 8.—Clearances to-day five. Lumber shipments, 1,196,000 feet.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent had a talk with the Agent at the Central Wharf and other prominent people who have interested themselves in a line of boats between this port and Chicago, and they know nothing of the rumors in regard to the steamers Saginaw and Kewena. They do not expect such a line this season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, June 8.—The announcement was made to-day that the reorganization of the Western Elevating Company has been effected, and that the new arrangement will go into effect immediately. It has also been decided to restore the rates that prevailed previous to the break. These were five-eighths of a cent per bushel for elevating, including five days' storage, and one-fourth of a cent per bushel for storage each succeeding ten days, the vessel paying the usual one-eighth cent per bushel for elevating. All the elevators have agreed to the terms with the single exception of the Lyon, which has held aloof all along and been the only barrier against a combination. It is well-known that this house is controlled by John B. Lyon, of Chicago, who is the chief operator in oats "corner." The effort to obtain cheap storage for these oats was the principal cause of breaking up the Association. From what can be learned, the "Ring" which seeks to introduce the vivious system of "corners" here will not gain much advantage. The Lyon has a capacity for only 100,000 bushels of grain.

SHORT SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR BUSHELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, June 8.—The schooner S. L. Watson, which arrived in port a few days ago with a cargo of 12,150 bushels of corn consigned to C. F. Sternberg, and which she unloaded at Sternberg elevator, was 764 bushels short. Her owner, Mr. S. L. Watson, had the grain reweighed at another scale and found the weight given by the elevator house correct. He has written to the Armour & Dole Elevator "D," at Chicago, where she loaded, and says the mistake must have been made there.

BUFFALO COAL-SHIPPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, June 8.—The coal-shippers at this port held a meeting this afternoon and passed a resolution that they would not pay more than 85 cents per net ton from chutes, and 90 cents when wheeled in, on coal from this port to Chicago and Milwaukee. They claim that if vessels insist on higher freight it will be better to forward to the West by rail.

TO HAVE A NEW WHEEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The steam-yacht Emile did not get away for Chicago yesterday as reported, her owner having concluded to replace her damaged wheel with a new one before leaving dry-dock.

THE STEAM-BARGE POTOMAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—As soon as unloaded the steam-barge Potomac will go into dry-dock to ascertain what damage, if any, she sustained while ashore near Erie.

ON A LAKE CRUISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 8.—The revenue-cutter Commodore Perry started for a lake cruise to-day.

RECEIVING A NEW CENTRE-BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The schooner Henry C. Richards is receiving a new centre-board here.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A COAL ISLAND.

Milwaukee *Republican*: "The locality where the steam-barge Potomac was ashore is off Twelve Mile Creek, about twelve miles east of Erie. There is a smooth rocky bottom at the place, and the Potomac ran on so hard that she wasfully five feet out of water when she came to a stop. It was very foggy at the time, and Capt. Mansfield did not dream he was so near shore. The cargo consisted of 1,000 tons of hard coal, from Buffalo for Chicago. A force of men were put to work the second day she was on, and the cargo was nearly all thrown overboard in the lake. The coal made a perfect island about the steamer, and rises three feet above the surface of the water, which is eight feet deep. After her release the Potomac went into dry-dock, and then proceeded on her voyage to Chicago."

THE STEAMSHIP BRUNSWICK.

Detroit *Post and Tribune*, June 8: "The fine new steamship Brunswick arrived at the Detroit dry-dock on Monday night. The Brunswick is the first iron boat of this kind on the lakes, and considerable interest is taken in her by vessel-men at this port. She will be ready for work on Saturday, and her performance will be eagerly watched on all sides. One feature in the new boat is that she is provided with shifting boards, which prevent a cargo of grain being displaced by the rolling of the ship. The lines of the Brunswick are exceedingly fine, and her stern is one of the prettiest on the lakes. She presents a very handsome appearance and reflects much credit on her designer and builder. She was built at Wyandotte under the superintendence of F. A. Kirby."

A FAST TRIP.

Cleveland *Leader*, June 7: "The propeller H. Chisholm arrived about 5 o'clock last evening with 1,932 tons of ore on a draft of fourteen and one-half feet of water. She was only sixty-two hours running from Escanaba to this port, and only six days on the round trip, having in tow the schooner Negaunee."

HOW THEY DO IN THE DOMINION.

At Toronto they collect harbor dues on the amount of cargo called for in the bill of lading, and if it falls short they refuse to refund the difference. The Captain of the British Queen, which was six tons short on 212 tons of coal, proposes to carry the question into court.

COAL RATES.

Toronto *Mail*: "Coal rates from Oswego are still 25 cents, but vessel-men are putting their heads together for a raise, and, judging from other ports, they deserve it. The coal receipts are short of the quantity received this time last year, and the cost by rail is 75 cents per ton from the bridge, so that vessel-men are submitting to a loss of from 40 to 50 cents per ton."

A PROFITALE CHARTER.

Toronto *Mail*: "The schooner Jessie Stuart has been chartered to carry lumber from this port and Port Hope to Wilson, N. Y., Capt. McGeachie getting $140 per month for the vessel and his own services, all other expenses being paid. She carries 75,000 feet."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Hancock, sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Erie, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Bay City, salt.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop W. H. Gratwick, Saginaw, salt.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Saginaw, lumber.
Prop Lewis Gilbert, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Maine, White Lake, ties.
Schr Radical, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Red Wing, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Golden West, Alpena, ties.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, White Lake, railway ties.
Schr J. P. De Coudres, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Frank Crawford, Jacksonport, telegraph poles.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Brighteye, Bay City, salt.
Schr Robert L. Fryer, Bay City, salt.
Schr St. Andrews, Kincardine, salt.
Schr M. A. Gregory, Menominee, sundries.
Schr C. C. Johnson, South Haven, bark.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, railway ties.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's Island, railway ties.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Belle, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, bark.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, shingles.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Ahnapee, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, shingles.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Michigan City, light.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hunter, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. B. Jones, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Manitowoc, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Bailey's Harbor, railroad ties.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Willie Loutit, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Gladiator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Ontario, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Typo, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr O. R. Johnson, South Haven, bark.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron-ore.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 15,241 bu wheat.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 35,300 bu corn, 15,200 bu wheat, 265 brls flour.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 25,000 bu corn, 625 brls flour.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop Columbia, Ogdensburg, 17,865 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Escanaba, Escanaba, light.
Schr Mary Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Trio, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Manistee, light.
Schr Scud, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Alsance, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr Starke, Muskegon, light.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, light.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Cheney Ames, Escanaba, light.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 59,000 bu corn.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, 300 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin, light.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's River, light.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Early Bird, Ludington, light.
Schr O. Mitchell, Kingston, 22,614 bu corn.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Passed down—Propellers Badger State, B. W. Blanchard, Winslow, Commodore, and City of Concord and schooner L. L. Lamb; steam-barge Havana and schooners Helena S. Chamberlain, John Martin, and Escanaba; schooners George C. Finney, Emen, P. S. Marsh, H. Fitzhugh, Florida, and Havana.

Passed up—Propellers Roanoke, Argyle and schooners Sligo and Bessie Burwick, Boston, and Fountain City; steam-barges Huron City and schooners James F. Joy and Sam Flint, Smith Moore; schooners H. A. Kent, L. Hanna, Waneetee, D. Vance, Belle Hanscom, William Home; tugs Niagara and Reindeer fleet, tug L. Q. Rawson, tug Johnson and barges.

Arrived—Propeller Arctic.

Wind northwest, eleven miles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 8.—Passed up—Propellers Waverly, Starucca with Y. S. Hazard, Mary Mills and consort; schooners Scotia, Lizzie A. Law; steamers Cleveland, Pearl, Flora.

Passed down—Propellers Badger State, Winslow, City of Concord and consort, S. Chamberlain with Escanaba and consort, Bay City and barges; schooners P. J. Marsh, Havana, H. Fitzhugh, Florida, Guido Pfister, Ino; tugs Champion and Raffle.

Wind north, light. Weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 8—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Smith, Moore, Roanoke, R. E. Prindiville and barges; schooners Leonora, Havana, Jura and Wansett; tug L. L. Lawson.

Down—Propellers Empire State and Lycoming; schooners Josephine M. Muir, George C. Finney, and J. Godfrey.

Wind—Northeast, fresh. Weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—Arrived—Propellers Minneapolis, New York, Cuba, Milwaukee, John Pridgeon, Jr., Nebraska, and schooner Champion, grain, Chicago; propeller Northerner, copper, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers Minneapolis, Avon, Fountain City, J. Pridgeon, Jr., Nebraska, and schooners B. F. Bruce, Champion, Thomas Parsons, and Maria Martin, coal, Chicago; propeller Japan, Duluth; schooner Montauk, coal, Green Bay; schooner Riverside, coal, Racine; propeller Northerner, Hancock.

Charters—Schooner George Murray, coal, to Chicago, 90 cents, wheeled in; steam-barge Barnum, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1.

Canal freights dull. Wheat 5 cents and corn 4½ cents.

Shipments 294,000 bushels. Forty thousand bushels of oats were also shipped.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Grain freights are dull and lower. Charters to Buffalo—Steam-barges C. J. Kerster and Nahant, wheat at 4 cents; capacity, 105,000 bushels.

Ore vessels continue in demand, and the schooner J. E. Gilmore was taken for Ashtabula at $1.60, the schooner H. P. Baldwin for Cleveland at $1.60, and the schooner Emma C. Hutchinson for Sarnia at $1.55. They all load at Escanaba.

Arrived from below—Steam-barge Potomac and schooners James D. Sawyer, Niagara, Helvetia, and S. V. R. Watson.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—Chartered to-day—Schooners Wawanosh, corn to Port Colborne, to arrive, 2¼ cents; William Elgin, to arrive, corn to Kingston, 5¼ cents; Harriet Ross, coal to Detroit, 40 cents, free; propeller Dromedary, corn to Montreal, 8 cents; schooners Singapore and Craftsman, corn to Kingston, 5 cents; propellers Dominion and A. Muro, corn to Montreal, 8 cents; schooner W. H. Oades, wheat to Chicago, 6¼ cents; schooner Victor, corn to Port Colborne, through rates; schooner James White, wheat to Ogdensburg, 7 cents.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 8.—Arrived—Tug W. B. Castle; schooners H. Folger, F. Neil, John Burt, Ishpeming, H. Wells, and F. Leighton.

Cleared—Propellers V. C. Fay and V. Swain; schooners D. P. Rhodes, A. C. Maxwell, Wabash, C. H. Kimball, J. F. Card, and I. N. Foster.

Passed up—Propeller C. F. Hodges.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 8.—Arrived—Steamers I. H. Owen and W. S. Brown; schooner Iron State.

Departed—Steamers I. H. Owen and W. S. Brown; schooners Itasca, W. H. Rounds, C. Wilson, C. B. Benson, Grace Murray, Iron State, and M. S. Bacon.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—Cleared—For Chicago, propeller Avon, merchandise, and schooner S. H. Foster, coal; for Milwaukee, schooner Thomas Gawn, coal.

Charter—Schooner Thomas Gawn, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, p. t.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 8.—Coal freights to Chicago and Milwaukee have advanced to about $1.60 a gross ton.

Charters to-day—Schooners Millard Fillmore, Sam Cook, and Comanche, coal, Oswego to Chicago, on private terms.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 8.—Cleared—Steam-barges Lowell and tow, George King and tow, and tug Carkins with dredge.

Arrived—Steam-barge Jenness with three barges.

Wind northwest, light. Weather fine.

CAPE VINCENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., June 8.—Arrived—Schooner M. J. Cummings, from Chicago, corn; schooner Rising Star, from Chicago, corn.

Departed—Schooner M. J. Cummings, for Chicago, light; schooner Rising Star, for Detroit, light.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 8.—Passed up—Schooner A. J. Dewey, Oswego to Detroit, coal.

Down—Propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 8.—Entered—Propeller Germania, Buffalo, light.

Cleared—Propeller Germania, light, Bay City; Lehigh, merchandise, Chicago.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 8.—Passed up—Schooner Mystic Star, Oswego, for Chicago, coal; steam-barge Niagara, Toronto for Chicago, barley.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 8.—Passed up—Propellers Atlantic, Buffalo; Joseph L. Hurd, Chicago.

GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., June 8.—The schooner Jane McLeod left for Sable to load for Chicago.

The Revenge of the Marquis.

In the Town of Salisbury, on the 25th ult., says the *St. James Gazette* (London), a charge of assaulting Lord Edward Thynne, formerly member of Parliament for Frome, was investigated before the presiding magistrate, Mr. J. H. Jacobs. The defendants were described as the Marquis Townshend, Col. Nepean, and Mr. Francis Ellis. Mr. Powning, solicitor, appeared in support of the charge, of which the following are the particulars: Lord Edward Thynne stated that while he was driving from Salisbury to Laverstock, where he resides, he met the defendants on the road, and the one who described himself as the Marquis Townshend attacked him with a riding-whip, smashing his hat and drawing blood from his head. He was struck more than once by the Marquis, who kept on saying, "Is that enough? Is that enough?" Col. Nepean held the horse's head while the assault was being committed, and Mr. Ellis encouraged the Marquis. The assault lasted five or six minutes, the defendants then going off in the direction of Pitton, away from Salisbury. Replying to the Marquis, he said he knew 39 Dover street, London, and he knew the Marquis Townshend there, but he could not swear that the defendant was the same person. He somewhat resembled the defendant. The Marquis Townshend said that Lord Edward Thynne had eloped with his wife some years ago. He was ill at the time, and this was the first opportunity he had had of giving him a castigation. Col. Nepean said he interposed to prevent the assault, but Lord Edward Thynne expressed his belief that all three defendants had conspired together to commit the assault. Col. Nepean denied this, and said that if he had not held the pony a lady who was in the carriage with Lord Edward Thynne would have been killed. He interposed to stop any further assault. Mr. Jacobs said he had no alternative but to remand the defendants. Bail, however, if forthcoming, would be accepted for their appearance. Subsequently they were released on bail.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Lecture by Edwin Lee Brown, President of the Humane Society.

The Sufferings of Cattle, Swine, and Horses During Long Journeys by Rail.

Mr. Edwin Lee Brown, President of the American Humane Society, lectured in Fairbank Hall last evening on "Cruelty to Animals in Transit." He was introduced by Mr. Ferd Peck, who said the subject was one of vast and far-reaching public importance, not only from humane considerations, but on account of its sanitary influence upon the welfare of the whole people.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

The "American Humane Association" was formed in October, 1871. Its objects are to call together, at stated intervals, the representatives of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which now number upwards of 100, and other friends of humanity to all creatures, for consultation, information, and to devise the necessary measures for lessening the present great cruelty to animals in transit on the various freight-lines of our country. This last object has, naturally, from its prominence and importance, overshadowed to a great extent all others at the meetings, and is, of course, that which largely attracts the attention of the public to the Society at the present time.

A business resident of Chicago for twenty years, with its somewhat rough experience, is not apt to become easily discouraged at anything, but I must confess that during each of the four years I have presided over the National Association I have become more and more impressed with the magnitude of the task in connection with cattle transportation. It is almost as great a one as was the overthrow of slavery. It rests on my mind all the time; it tires me out; at times I am almost discouraged.

He quoted the following passage from the testimony of Zadock Street, an agent of the Society, who had traveled more than 18,000 miles over some of the principal railroads, and seen 1,340 local stations where animals were collected and shipped:

OVERLOADING.

"It is no uncommon thing to see from eighteen to twenty head of large, fat cattle in a car of twenty-eight feet long and eight feet wide; and thirty-six to forty-eight cattle, 1 and 2 years old, in a car. Also, 120 stock hogs in each deck of a double-decked car, and from eighty to ninety large, fat hogs in single-deck cars, where there did not seem to be standing room for them. I have seen 100 large, fat sheep forced into each deck of a double-decked car, in extremely hot weather. I have seen large, fat cattle, young calves, and hogs overcrowded in the same car, some of the calves lying down, and hogs eating them while yet alive! I have seen hundreds of cars with cattle so overloaded that there was hardly standing room. The cattle would use all their strength to get relief until some became exhausted and fell down. In that condition they were trampled upon by their fellows. Shippers use the goad upon their cattle until blood runs. They wring and twist the tails of the cattle until the joints are dislocated; the poor creatures moaning piteously from the horrible cruelty. The animals, when down, would use in vain all their power to rise, and in that condition would be trampled to death by their fellows. The official reports of the different railroad companies show that thousands of animals daily arrive at stations dead, and thousands more in a crippled and tortured condition, with broken horns and broken limbs.

"I have seen ten or twelve trucks and drays from early morning until noon hauling away the dead and crippled animals at one stock-yard." [The Union Stock-Yards at Chicago, in 1879, and "most of them," said Mr. Brown, "were eaten by the people here."] "I have seen more than 1,000 dead hogs taken from a single train; dead because of overloading and confinement day after day in the cars in the hot weather, and hundreds more nearly lifeless when unloaded! The treatment of cattle in cars is more easily seen than that of hogs; this causes more comment by observers; but I believe that the cruelty to hogs generally exceeds that of cattle."

GREED OR THE LOVE OF GAIN,

regardless of consequences, is one great enemy, which we fight in this contest. First comes the drover, or shipper of cattle. He reasons, naturally enough at first glance, that the more animals he can put into a car, the greater will be his profit, as the railroads generally carry live-stock by the car-load, and not by the pound; forgetting, as he is apt to, that the loss from overcrowding may more than counterbalance the saving in freight. The loss to shippers from this one practice alone—the overcrowding in yards—amounts to millions of dollars annually. Next to shippers are the men interested in the "feed-yards." At distances throughout the country of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, as stock-trains are run, there are now established large, and in some cases immense, feed-yards or stock-yards, the largest of which is that known as the "Union Stock-Yards" at Chicago. These feed or stock-yards, while nominally owned by the different railroads, are really too often owned by the officers of these roads, and are managed for their private benefit. The profits received from them are very large. No shipper of live stock is allowed to purchase any feed outside the yards, but must pay their managers any exorbitant prices they choose to ask, which prices are generally from two to three times as much as the feed can be bought in open market; while the "yardage" charges, or charges for use of the yards, are also equally exorbitant. Of course, the natural and inevitable result of this extortion is, that the shippers give as little feed to their animals as possible, and do not unload them at the yards any oftener than they are obliged to; although this, as in the case of overcrowding in the cars, is a false economy, resulting usually in loss. This loss from "shrinkage" of weight in live stock, caused by insufficient food, water, and rest during transit, is estimated at about one-tenth of the whole value of stock shipped, and amounts to

AN ENORMOUS SUM EACH YEAR.

This greed on the part of the shippers and stock-yard managers causes infinit suffering to the poor dumb beasts. They are not only overcrowded to suffocation and death in the cars, and deprived of food, water, and rest for days,—sometimes for a whole week at a time,—but they are cruelly beaten and tortured when they become fractious. As I said on a former occasion, it would seem almost as if those having them in charge were devils, and not men!

A very common cruelty of shippers is to deprive cattle of water for some time before reaching the final market; and then, just before selling, to allow them to drink all the water they can, thereby selling so much water at the price of live animals.

Mr. Brown exhibited an instrument of torture taken from a drover at the Union Stock-Yards,—a steel prod, with a straight spike an inch and a half long, and winding around it a spiral-shaped prod. The straight point was driven into the flesh first, and then the spiral one screwed in, and then the goad was drawn out. This weapon was also used to gouge out eyes when steers would not go in the direction required.

It is against these cruelties, and many others almost as inhuman and unnecessary, said Mr. Brown, that we are waging war; and I doubt not that we shall eventually succeed, "if we faint not," for the cause is just.

The evil effects of these cruelties are diffused throughout a large portion of our community, and, I may add, throughout the world, as American packed meats are sent wherever commerce has found a market for our produce. The cattle trade, and by "cattle" I mean, in this connection, all animals which are slaughtered for human food, has resolved itself into "the survival of the fittest." At Chicago, the greatest cattle and packing market on the globe, one would naturally expect to find for home consumption, and for use in packing, the very best meat-food on this continent; but such is not the fact. The average meat eaten and used in this vicinity is among

THE POOREST AND MOST UNHEALTHFUL;

and for this reason: At the Union Stock-Yards the maimed, feeble, and sick, as well as the dying animals, are sold for "present use" and these animals furnish quite a large portion of the meat-food of this community. Animals which die in the yards, or before reaching there, are *not* sold to butchers for cutting up or packing, but to the so-called "rendering" establishments, for the purpose of being converted into tallow or lard. But if an animal has the "breath of life" in it, it is sold to the butchers, even if it dies immediately outside the gate. The stronger animals—those which "by reason of strength" have borne the cruelties and fatigue better than their weaker fellows—are reshipped for the East; and at Pittsburg, Buffalo, and other stock-yards on the way, this sifting process goes on, and also at New York, Philadelphia, and the other Eastern markets—the maimed, overheated, and diseased animals are sold for immediate use as meat-food, while the stronger and healthier ones are shipped to Europe. From this it will be perceived that Europe really gets the very best of all of our live-stock.

And again: even if in our various live-stock markets, all the diseased or dying animals were *condemned*, and not used for food, the remainder are not in a fit condition for slaughtering until they have had at least two weeks' rest, with ample food and water. In the heated and feverish condition which their treatment in transit causes, they are utterly unfit for immediate slaughter; but they are generally slaughtered as quickly as possible. Under the microscope, the flesh from a hog which has been killed immediately after having been overheated, and that from one which has died from "hog-cholera," present exactly the same appearance; no person can tell them apart. And in this connection I will say that, on asking a well-known microscopist of the West whether I had overstated the facts in saying, as I had said, that I estimated that one-half of the meat used in Chicago

WAS NOT FIT FOR FOOD,

his reply was: "My dear sir, if you had said nine-tenths instead of one-half you would have been nearer the mark." The Board of Health takes no cognizance of the condition of food-animals before they are killed, considering it to be its duty to examine the meat only, and to condemn that if unfit to be eaten.

But cruel, inhuman, and unchristian as are many of the practices very common in connection with cattle, they do not even approach in utter devilish cruelty a practice to increase the thirst of the poor creatures which has been brought to my notice recently, and which was kept from the knowledge of our agent. At three or four of the large feed-yards between 200 and 300 miles west of Chicago cattle are frequently "salted."—i. e., given all the salt they will eat by their inhuman masters,—and then, without a drop of water, are reshipped for a twelve or twenty-four hours' run to Chicago. Words of mine are utterly powerless to describe the horrible torments which these poor beasts suffer. And yet such cruelties, or others almost as bad, are happening hundreds of thousands of times each day in this nineteenth century of our Lord, in this "civilized," "Christian" land! How long shall these things be?

I might go on for hours, if your patience and my endurance would permit, with accounts of other cruelties of common occurrence; such as the breaking of the legs of hogs by clubs and throwing them into the attendant carts when they will not go where their drivers wish; the twisting off the tails of cattle to make them show more "life" when offered for sale, or to make them obey orders; the beating with whips and clubs and the riddling their hides and flesh with various shaped "prods," many of them as infernally wicked as the one I have just shown you.

THE REMEDY.

And now a few words about some of the proposed remedies for these great evils.

First—The railroads can and must "lend a helping hand." It is useless for them to answer that they regret these things as much as we do, and that they would gladly put a stop to them if they could; but, says the Manager or Superintendent, "if our road tries to stop this cruelty, and if its agents see that the animals have proper rest, food, and water, the shippers would ship by some other route where they are not so particular, and we should lose the trade, and of course that would not do at all." The old rum-seller's plea, you perceive: "If I don't sell liquor, somebody else will." So the railroad man says, in effect, "If I don't allow this cruelty, somebody else will, and therefore I am justified in my wrong-doing." Now, I claim that all these excuses of the railroads are, as a matter of fact, not true. You and I all know that the "railroad kings" of this country, with their gigantic, overshadowing power and influence, controlling the legislation of States, and oftentimes of the Nation, could stop these cruelties wherever and whenever they should choose by the simple lifting up of their fingers. Have we not the right to insist that they shall do it?

Our American Humane Association should have an agent with authority to protect the animals under National laws at each principal cattle-yard in the country, and other agents constantly traveling over the various railways. I say with authority under National laws, because this cattle traffic is National in its character, and principally between different States, so that State laws, no matter how stringent, are wholly insufficient in this case, as experience has demonstrated. And as it is now pretty well settled that these United States are a "Nation," let us see to it that it is no longer disgraced by these barbarities.

EDUCATION IN HUMANITY

to the lower animals is another most important work before us. The children in all our public schools, and in our Sabbath schools, and in our homes should be instructed in the duty of humane treatment to animals, and should be furnished with humane literature. And clergymen might usefully and properly devote one or more Sabbaths in each year to the preaching of sermons on humanity to the lower orders of creation, a subject now too generally ignored by them.

In conclusion, Mr. Brown asked those present to join the Illinois Humane Society. They would not regret it. Aside from the good done to the poor dumb animals, they would do themselves much more good,—would become better men and women.

THE NEW JUSTICE ACT.

Judge Lawrence to Plead Its Constitutionality.

THE TRIBUNE stated the other day that preparations had been made for getting up a test case to try the constitutionality of the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, which provides, in brief, that Chicagoans cannot be taken before Justices living outside the city. Cottie and some of his friends applied to Justice Meech to issue a summons against one Nelson G. Meyers, of the Town of Hyde Park, the summons to be in the old form, directed to any Constable in Cook County, and the revenue to be that of Cook County. Justice Meech refused to issue the summons, but did furnish one in the new form, directed to any Constable in the Chicago district, to be served in case the Constable found Meyers in the city district. On the strength of this the Cottie crowd worked up a petition for a mandamus to compel the Justice to issue a writ directed to any Constable in Cook County, with the venue laid in Cook County, commanding the Constable to summon Meyers to appear before him in the City of Chicago on a day named, to answer, etc. The papers in the case were laid before the Supreme Court Tuesday. Yesterday the railroad companies of this city, which have been annoyed beyond measure by having to send representatives to Thornton, Lemont, and other towns in the county for the purpose of answering to shystering suits, decided to unite for the purpose of defending the law, and they have accordingly made arrangements to secure the professional services of Judge Lawrence to represent Justice Meech in this case. The railroads are not only ready to do this on their own account, but were requested by the Citizens' Association, which has taken an interest in the subject, to engage some prominent lawyer. Therefore, Cottie and his people will not have the thing all their own way in the Supreme Court.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.

"Legitimate Assimilation or Illegitimate Appropriation."

The *Baptist Weekly*, of New York, called attention, in its last number, to the alleged charge of plagiarism made against Dr. Lorimer, of this city, a year or so ago. Dr. Lorimer was charged at that time with borrowing a portion of one of his sermons from a discourse of the Rev. Dr. Parker, of London. That there was borrowing was unquestioned. The only point was whether it was a case of "legitimate assimilation" or "illegitimate appropriation." Dr. Lorimer wrote, at the time, an apologetic and explanatory letter to Dr. Parker, who answered his note in a very unsatisfactory manner, as though the explanation did not suit him. The *Baptist Weekly*, continuing, says that now Dr. Lorimer's turn has come. According to the *Weekly*, Dr. Lorimer delivered a brilliant sermon at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Neale in the autumn of 1879. One of the passages therein—"No honest man had occasion to fear him; no unjust person could feel quite easy in his presence"—now appears in a book of Dr. Parker's, entitled "The Sayings of Mine," published in 1881. So the *Baptist Weekly* says, referring to Dr. Parker, "The poisoned chalice has returned to his own lips. Dr. Parker has the floor. Let him rise and explain." It appears, however, that it is not, after all, Dr. Parker who is called upon to rise and explain, because the London clergyman appears to have used the remarks quoted above in a sermon on "Gospel Parables," which was printed in the *Fountain*, a religious paper, of Aug. 7, 1879, a few months prior to the delivery of the funeral sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 8.—Three weddings occurred here to-day, all of well-known young people. This afternoon Mr. Charles Russell and Miss Hattie, daughter of L. D. Wilber, were married at the bride's home, in the presence of a large company, by the Rev. L. D. Boynton. They left on a bridal tour West. This evening Mr. Walter Newman and Miss Eva, daughter of William Lamming, Esq., were united in matrimony by the Rev. L. D. Boynton, and Mr. Frank Schaller and Miss Minnie Merrill by the Rev. D. B. Cheney.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 7.—The marriage of Mr. John Torphy and Miss Maggie Johnson took place at the Catholic Church in this place last evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Father John B. Unverzught officiating. Mr. Torphy is Assistant Superintendent in the Voris-Rogers quarries, and is one of our most energetic and reliable citizens. The bride is daughter of John Johnson, Sr., an old citizen, and is one of the most popular and respected young ladies in Bedford. After the ceremony was over a reception was held at the residence of Mr. Johnson, which was largely attended by the friends of the contracting parties. A splendid collation was spread, and the festivities did not cease until a late hour. A great many valuable and useful presents were bestowed upon the bride.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Ind., June 8.—At 8 o'clock this evening William E. Hogin, of the firm of Hogin & Sons, was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Smith, daughter of the late Hon. William C. Smith, at the residence of the bride's parents in this place. The Rev. W. S. Birch officiated. The wedding was a grand affair. Guests from Wabash and surrounding places were present. The presents were many and rich. The happy pair are favorits in Marion, and start in their new life with the best wishes of all.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Belle D. Blessing, of Milwaukee, and the Rev. J. H. Niebleck, pastor of a Presbyterian church at Cedar Rapids, Ia., late of California, were married by the Rev. Dr. Nichol, of Immanuel Church.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., June 8.—Miss Evelyn Pennell, daughter of W. A. Pennell, a prominent young society lady of Normal, was married to Mr. Samuel Brown, of Wenona. The marriage was attended by a large number of friends of this place, Bloomington, and Wenona. The happy couple departed at once for their home at Wenona.

SPORTING.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Heavy rains early this morning laid the dust nicely on roads to the race-track, and did the course no harm. The weather was cooler to-day and the attendance was better than yesterday. Gen. Grant was present again and took great interest in the sport. W. H. Johnson paid the forfeits to-day for the filly Aranza, recently purchased by Lorillard, in the Merchants' Stake and Citizens' Plate, in which she was entered, and started East with her to-night. She will go direct to Rancocas stock farm.

In the first race, club purse $250, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, there were six starters including Gabriel, Liahtunah, Callao, and Matagorda. Gabriel was favorit in the pools at 2 to 1 over Siahtunah, and won the race, Matagorda second, Liahtunah third; time, 2:13¼. Callao was left at the post.

Second race, Jockey Club Stakes for 2-year-old colts and fillies, $50 entrance, $500 added, $100 to second horse, third to save stakes, three-quarters of a mile, fifty-one nominations, six starters. During the forenoon, Cottrell's entries, Babcock and Harry Gilmore, were strong favorits, but just prior to the race Lettina had the call. He was doomed to defeat, however. Babcock took the race after a sharp and exciting contest, Lettina second, Gilmore third; time 1:17.

In the third race, club purse $350, for all ages, mile heats, there were four starters. Gen. Pike was a hot favorit at two to one over Boulevard for first heat, and $395 against $100 for the second heat. Gen. Pike won easily in straight heats.

Gen. Pike	1	1
Mary Anderson	2	3
Pacific	3	2
Boulevard	4	4

Time—1:43¾; 1:43¾.

RAIN VS. RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., July 8.—Yesterday was to have been the first day of the June races, but there has been no trotting yet, owing to the continued rain-storm since Monday afternoon. The track and grounds would still be in good condition with twelve hours of dry weather, and if the rain stops the sport will commence to-morrow and crowd four days' races into three. There are ninety-six entries and all here, with a big crowd of anxious people praying for sunshine.

A new Central Michigan circuit was formed here to-day, and $10,000 in premiums were hung up. The dates are as follows:

Eaton Rapids, last week in July.
Charlotte, first week in August.
Marshall, second week in August.
Coldwater, third week in August.

A. Osborne, Eaton Rapids; D. M. Shuler, Charlotte; N. J. Frink, Marshall; S. B. Kitchell, Coldwater, are the Secretaries; and D. M. Shuler is the Corresponding Secretary of the Circuit.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, June 8.—At the Brighton Beach races to-day the mile dash for all ages was won by Glenmore, Startle second, Scotilla third; time, 1:47.

The selling race, mile and a quarter, was won by Marchioness, Gyantiva second, Weekly third; time, 2:21¼.

The mile and a half race was won by Judge Murray, Bob Swim second, Jerry third; time, 2:51. Blaylock was suspended two days for not riding Jerry properly at the finish.

The handicap hurdle race, mile and a quarter, was won by Tom Kinsella, Terror second, Lennox third; time, 2:29. French pools paid $123.

THE TOLEDO MEETING.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—Entries for the summer meeting in the State Trotting Association close Monday, June 13. The free-for-all pacing race has been changed by removing the 2:16 limitation, and making the race open to all. The meeting occurs June 21 to 24, inclusive.

TROY VS. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 8.—The Troys won to-day by fortunate batting in the third inning, when three earned runs were scored on hits of Ferguson, Cassidy, and Connors, and a two-baser of Caskins. The errors of the Detroits were all made in this inning, but did not affect the score. The Troys played a perfect fielding game. About 350 people were present.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Troy	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base-hits—Troy, 7; Detroit, 7.
Fielding errors—Troy, 0; Detroit, 3.
Runs earned—Troy, 3.
Two-base hit—Caskins.
Bases on balls—Troy, 1; Detroit, 2.
Left on bases—Troy, 8; Detroit, 5.
Struck out—Keefe, Evans, Rielly.
Double plays—Hankinson-Ferguson-Connors, Caskins-Ferguson-Connors.
Balls called—Keefe, 66; Leary, 80.
Strikes called—Keefe, 19; Leary, 28.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

SUICIDAL.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., June 8.—F. W. Lindhorst, a cigar-manufacturer of this place, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. Lindhorst had been despondent for many years, and has had some family ruptures. A letter from his daughter, who has been married twice, announcing a third engagement, was received this morning, and doubtless hastened the deed. Her two marriages were in opposition to his wishes, and led to a separation from his wife, who favored them, which lasted for several years. He was 65 years of age, and had been a resident of Winona for fifteen years, coming here from Madison, Wis.

ALBERT GARRETT.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Albert Garrett, a well-known conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at his home, No. 1311 Platt avenue, between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. He had been subject to fits of melancholy for some time, and during a heavy thunder and lightning storm early this morning he became much excited, drew a pistol from beneath the pillow, and blew his brains out.

JOHN MORRIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 8.—A young man named John Morris committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the brain with a revolver. No cause can be assigned for the rash act, as he was in good circumstances financially, of good habits, and soon to be married to an estimable young lady of this city. He was well known and highly respected.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 8.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the German-English College, held in this city, the old Board were reëlected and the following new members chosen: The Rev. A. Brenner, Girard, Ia.; the Hon. R. H. McClellan, Galena; William Meier, Yellow Creek, Ill.; John Froelich, Bula, Ia.; the Hon. P. Farley, Dubuque; Dr. Nadersberger, St. Paul; J. B. Brown, Galena; the Rev. J. G. Bauer, Winona, Minn.; the Rev. E. J. Funk, St. Paul; Thomas Edwards, Bath, Dak. The Faculty for the ensuing year remains the same, with an addition of one teacher. The college building and grounds are the finest in this part of the West. The institution is conducted under the auspices of the Northwestern German M. E. Conference.

FINE OPENING FOR A CYCLONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 8.—The band tournament commenced here to-day in a storm. Fifteen bands are present, and a large crowd, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

JUSTICE STANLEY MATTHEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—Justice Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presided at the Federal Court here to-day.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. All these are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, for sale and sell for Radway's.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

James T. Hall, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

W. M. Dunn, Jr., U. S. A., is registered at the Palmer.

Arthur C. McIntosh and family are at the Tremont.

F. C. Lathrop, of Le Roy, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

G. M. Bartlett, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

James P. Orr and family, of Pittsburg, are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kimball, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

E. C. Armstrong and family, of Cincinnati, are at the Tremont.

Gov. L. M. Morrill, of Maine, registered at the Palmer yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh, of Denver, Colo., are at the Tremont.

C. K. Thomas, Fred and Charles Kemp, of Baltimore, are at the Palmer.

T. Martin and Miss Zimmerman, of Dublin, Ireland, are at the Tremont.

Judge Russell Houston and Philip Speed, of Louisville, are at the Palmer.

Capt. Charles B. Hall and Capt. E. Conklin, U. S. A., are registered at the Pacific.

J. H. Cheney, Vice-President of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, is at the Palmer.

E. Hitchcock, of Paris, France, and John W. Bett, of Toronto, Canada, are at the Pacific.

Malcom Peters, President of the Danville & St. Louis Railroad, Indianapolis, is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtiss left Chicago Tuesday evening for Europe. They sail from New York Saturday on the Rhineland.

The Randolph street bridge will be closed for repairs to-day. The Randolph street, Milwaukee avenue, Chicago avenue, and Indiana street cars will be run over the Lake street bridge during the interruption.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 54; 9 a. m., 57; 10 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.48; 8 p. m., 29.45.

The Press Committee of the North American Sængerfest Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Feldkamp's, corner Randolph and La Salle streets. Matters relating to advertising and other routine business were transacted.

The South Side Turner Rifles, of Milwaukee, passed through the city yesterday homeward bound, after taking in the Turnerbund festival at St. Louis. There were fifty of the party, including a drum corps of a dozen boys, about 12 years old.

An owner is wanted at the Twenty-second Street Station for an end-spring, square-box, open buggy, painted black, with leather dashboard. It was found by Officer Denis Mahoney under a high sidewalk at the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets.

Thomas O'Connor, a small boy residing at No. 105 String street, accidentally fell at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets from a delivery wagon of W. C. Kent & Co., upon which he was riding, and had his left hip broken beneath the front wheel.

At the annual meeting of the Dime Savings Bank, held June 7, for election of Directors, the following Board was elected: William Converse, President, 2504 Michigan avenue; J. K. Botsford, A. H. Reed, Vice President; H. C. Reed, J. W. Converse, Secretary; C. R. Converse, Kelsey Reed, Treasurer.

H. M. Carr, General Superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad; W. M. Jones, General Solicitor of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad; R. S. Skinner, Auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; and John C. Noyes, General Manager of the Erie Dispatch, are at the Pacific.

The Chicago Laborers' Benevolent Association met last evening at No. 45 North Clark street, with Joseph MacDonald in the chair. The evening was spent on routine business. It was stated that over $300 had been spent by the Society this spring in aid of the widows and orphans of its members.

That branch of the 'longshoremen known as the Salt-Heavers' Union met at No. 691 Halsted street last night to start a movement towards getting higher wages. They now are getting 50 cents per hour, while working coal-heavers get 70 cents, and the salt-laborers claim they are worth as much as the others.

The Tinners and Sheet-Iron Workers held a meeting last night at No. 54 West Lake street to temporarily fill the offices of Vice-President and Treasurer, who are going on a tour through some of the Eastern cities for a few weeks to report on the management of Unions in those places. No other business of interest was transacted.

Thomas McCabe, employed as a piano-mover by Story & Camp, was severely injured about the right shoulder at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a piano falling on him as he was engaged in removing it from a house at No. 177 West Indiana street. He was attended by Dr. Henrotin, and then sent to his home at No. 85 Hastings street.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Armour & Co., 475 tons salt; A. B. Meeker & Co., 1 car pig-iron; J. V. Farwell & Co., 18 cases dry goods; H. Channon & Co., 4 coils wire rope; C. M. Linington, 3 cases needles; Montgomery, Ward & Co., 2 cases dry goods; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 50 baskets champagne. Collections, $7,229.

Niels Jacobson and J. P. Scott have made to Robert McCoy a voluntary assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are a number of small outstanding accounts. The principal creditors are Haiman Schaffner and Messinger & Hubbard. The assets are all the stock, machinery, furniture, etc., now contained in the premises No. 25 South Canal street, where the firm carried on a furniture business.

Company E, First Regiment, met last night in the Armory, corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, for the purpose of electing a First-Lieutenant to fill a vacancy occasioned a year ago by the promotion of First-Lieut. G. H. Quinn to the Captaincy of Company K. Last night's election resulted in the selection of Second-Lieut. Henry Lesch. Sergt. Elliott was promoted to the office of Second-Lieutenant.

Last evening the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, who is just returning from an eighteen months' missionary tour in Australia, preached in the Chicago Avenue Church. Over a thousand persons were present, and a forcible discourse was delivered on the following text: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" It was announced that on next Sunday the Rev. Mr. Pym, of the English Established Church, would conduct services.

Branch 5 of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent Association met last night in the Railroad Chapel building on State street. The only facts that could be obtained in regard to their secret discussion were that they were talking of changing their place of meeting and that routine business was transacted. The question as to whether the branch organizations shall be given up and all unite in one central Union is now being agitated by the Carpenters.

The management of the Grand Opera-House has decided to postpone the opening of James O'Neill until Monday, June 20, in order to give the star and supporting company ample time to rehearse the play in which the favorit actor will make his rentrée to the Chicago stage—to wit: "A Celebrated Case." The hiatus thus caused has been filled by an engagement of Mr. C. D. Hess' Acme Olivette company which was so well received at another theatre here last week.

The Democratic County Central Committee met last evening at the Palmer House to arrange for the primaries to be held Saturday, June 25, for the election of the General Committee. The list of polling-places and judges was completed, with the exception of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. The only interesting feature of the meeting was a wrangle over the method of filling the vacancies in these wards, the discussion assuming a heated form under the leadership of Ald. Hildreth. The meeting adjourned for one week.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 77 Southport avenue upon Mrs. Henriette Gunz, 65 years of age, who died of general debility; at No. 113 Sheffield avenue, upon Albert Drogosch, a boy of 13 years, who accidentally fell down an elevator shaft, from the fourth story to the basement, of a tin-shop at No. 59 West Lake street, where he was employed. Also at No. 2880 Hickory avenue, upon John Eagan, 56 years of age, who was accidentally drowned off the canal-boat Cashier, in the South Branch of the river, near Fuller street bridge, at a late hour Tuesday night.

The war still goes on between Crane Bros. and the iron-molders. The former keep special police to guard their men, who, in spite of the Union men, will work where a non-Union man works. Some of the others expostulate with him, and, if he does not take the hint, they send him a letter of a very decided character. If he still persists, they go and find a sailor out of a job and offer him $5 to pound the obnoxious land-lubber. The tar wants no better sport than this, and earns his money. The police, too, hammer or club any Union man that is too noisy. Six police clubbed one of them yesterday noon at Crane Bros.' shops. One non-Union man has a whole policeman and club all to himself to escort him to his meals and back to work again.

The monthly meeting of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum was held Tuesday, Mrs. Goudy, President, in the chair. The Matron reports the number of children admitted during May to be 15; left, 28; number in the Asylum, 118; number of inmates, 125; in school, 75; in nursery, 38; applications, 24. The Treasurer, Mrs. Mulliken, reported the following cash donations for the month: $50, Mr. W. C. Goudy; $2, Mrs. O. R. Keith; $4, Mrs. C. Bishop; $5, Mr. Woodhead; $1, Mr. Cheesebarger; $2, Mrs. J. N. B. Harvey; $5, Mrs. H. C. Dean; $25, Mr. Wirt Dexter; $25, Mr. O. W. Potter; $10, Mrs. Moore; $25, Mrs. E. C. Larned; $25, Mrs. E. Blackman; $25, Mrs. J. C. Coonly; $5, Mr. W. A. Baldwin; $5, Mr. G. Lutz; $10, Dr. Isham; $1, Mrs. J. B. Hughes; $1, Miss Fannie Russell.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore Tuesday three miles north of the Lake View Water-Works. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, but the jury, for lack of evidence, were compelled to return the usual verdict of found drowned. The deceased was about five feet nine inches tall, full beard, no hair visible on head, either because of natural baldness, or because of the action of the waves upon the scalp; breast thickly covered with long black hair. The body had been in the water a long time, and the features were altogether unrecognizable. His dress would indicate that he was a sailor, and that he was drowned in the early part of the spring or winter. It included a diagonal woolen vest, a dark knitted woolen jacket, a blue flannel shirt, two red flannel undershirts, dark woolen pataloons, with narrow stripes, blue suspenders with a white stripe in the middle, red flannel drawers, and sewed boots. In the pockets were found 25 cents in silver, and a number of tickets upon which were printed "Gentlemen's Sodality of the B. V. M. Guild, St. Stanislaus, No. 28, Sacred Heart Church." There was a scapular and a rosary about the neck, and in the vest pocket an Elgin silver watch, H. Z. Culver movement, No. 1,314. The case was a plain one, with an eagle graven on the front, and was numbered 6,456. A watch-key and two other keys suspended from a ring were also found in the pockets.

The Illinois National Land League held its regular weekly meeting last evening in Judge Moran's court-room, with the Rev. M. J. Dorney in the chair. The question of the disposition of the funds was the first considered. Mr. Lyon, of the Seventeenth Ward League, set the ball in motion by inquiring if, when his League sent $100, which it has now on hand, to Mr. O'Connor, it would be forwarded immediately to Mr. Egan, or whether it would have to remain in this country until the balance of the prospective $250,000 was raised. In answer to this, the President clearly stated that the Committee that came together every week was a creature of the State Convention, formed for the purpose of giving a front to the State organization, and would do the League's bidding. In reference to the amount of money to be sent to the National Irish League's Treasurer at one time thought it advisable to communicate with Patrick Egan and obtain his opinion on the matter. Dennis O'Connor, Treasurer of the State National League, submitted the following report from March 19 to date: Received of J. V. Clark, $328; donation from Mr. Clark, $25; from Henry O'Connor, $242; Seventeenth Ward Land League, $600; sundry parties, $14; Dr. Curren, Fourteenth Ward, $6; Mr. Carroll, $150,—total, $1,365. Disbursements—James Redpath, $150; Cameron & Amberg, $24; rent of hall, $15; remitted to Treasurer Egan, $1,000; postage, 15 cents; rent of hall, $4; printing, $16; book, 40 cents; printing, $11.—total expenditures, $1,221; balance in Treasury, $144. The following speakers were appointed to attend branch league meetings during the week: Fifth Ward, William Gleason; Fourth, Ed H. Dunne; Seventh, David Sullivan; Eighth, J. C. Keegan; Thirteenth, T. P. O'Connor; Seventeenth, John McKeboe. The Committees then adjourned for one week.

A MISSING MAIL-BAG.

A Tribune reporter heard yesterday that on the preceding night a bag of letter-mail had been lost between the Baltimore & Ohio depot and the Post-Office. According to the story, the mail was put into the wagon as usual, but, soon after leaving the depot, the driver noticed that the door was flapping. On reaching the Post-Office and comparing the mail with the schedule it was found that a pouch of letter-mail was missing. Capt. McGrath, the Superintendent of Mails, was accosted on the subject yesterday, but knew nothing whatever about it. Assistant Postmaster Squires had heard that there was some trouble over a mail-pouch, but was unable to shed any light on the matter, not having heard any of the particulars. After encountering some half-dozen other persons, equally ignorant and as blissfully unconcerned, the reporter ran across Capt. Stuart in the evening, and at least obtained a minute chunk of information,—the best that could be got. The Captain said he understood a pouch had been mislaid, but that it had subsequently turned up all right.

THE GARDEN CITY DISTILLERY.

The probabilities appear to be that the Garden City Distillery will resume operations within a few days. Mr. Meyer Hirsch, the chief creditor, last evening informed a Tribune reporter that he believed matters would be arranged by Saturday. During yesterday nothing was done toward effecting a settlement, and no official statement of assets and liabilities has yet been prepared. They are still feeding stock at the distillery, having mashes on hand which must be cleaned up, and the chances are that by the time these are exhausted the concern will again be in working order. The creditors believe that their interests will be best served by allowing the distillery to resume at the earliest possible moment and the delay is caused simply by the necessity of arranging the future management. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company entered up judgment yesterday to the amount of $3,025.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were twenty burial permits issued yesterday.

The value of permanent improvements for which permits were granted yesterday amounts to $289,400.

The Committee on Judiciary meets at 4 o'cock this afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and the Committee on Fire and Water will meet to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the Fire-Marshal's office.

McNichols & Edgeworth were allowed $749 yesterday on a sewer contract, and J. & M. C. Duffy were allowed $4,878 on account of the superstructure of the Sangamon street viaduct.

The site of Mrs. O'Leary's barn, in which the cow kicked over that memorable lamp, is being built upon, a permit for a structure at Nos. 137 and 139 De Koven street having been issued to Padov & Kolav.

The Fire Marshal will receive informal bids until noon of Saturday for putting up an engine-house at the corner of Ogden and Winchester avenues, and another at the corner of Ashland avenue and Jane street.

A dead horse has ornamented the front of Bailiff Hefter's premises, on Brown street between Taylor and Twelfth, since Saturday last, and smells to high heaven. The Health Office has been notified several times, but the horse was still lying and festering at the place named yesterday afternoon.

Persons interested should see to it that the sewers on North La Salle street are attended to before the street is repaved, as the Department of Public Works has no record of them, the fire of '71 having destroyed them. Examinations made now will save a great deal of money to property-holders on the street.

A great deal of influence is being brought to bear to have J. J. Kearney reinstated as a Tenement-House Inspector, Judge Rogers being one of those who are appealing in his behalf. Kearney has a family who deserve sympathy, and it is stated that he did not really violate any law in doing Mr. Shepard's work, but that there is a feeling between his agent and Mr. Kearney.

R. Smith, of 1518 Federal street, Philadelphia, who ought to know better, writes to Mayor Harrison that he has been taken in and done for. Smith, early last month, sent twenty-one three-cent stamps to one George Siebel, of No. 194 North Clark street, expecting to receive in return a compound never-leaving, double back-action silver watch. Smith didn't get his timepiece, and is out 63 cents. He wants it back.

Fire-Marshal Swenie yesterday opened the bids for five new fire-engines, and the contract was awarded to the Ahrens Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, at its bid of $23,600. This class of engines, the boilers of which contain what is known as "the coil," were introduced here last year, and have proved very satisfactory and economical. The Chief believes them to be the best machine that can be obtained for the money.

The people of the Fourth Ward are wondering why South Park avenue is not being improved, and Ald. Wetherell was around the office of the Department of Public Works yesterday afternoon looking into the matter. The contract has been let to A. J. McBean, but he refuses to accept it, because he claims to have made a mistake of 10 cents per square yard in bidding, having bid that much too low. The total amount of his bid is $37,438, and the increase will make about $2,000 difference. If he does not take the contract, he forfeits $200, and the contract goes to A. Jaicks, the next lowest bidder, at $39,429, of which McBean, under the revised ordinances, will be holden for 5 per cent.

Mayor Harrison has been requested to have the top of the Jackson street pavement scraped off so as to clean the street of mud. He has not complied with this request, however, because the top dressing is cement, and he has been desirous of allowing it and the water to percolate through the macadam, so that the pavement might be hardened, and he asks the people along the street to put up with the mud a little while, in order to have a fine and lasting street in the future. He will have the crossings carefully cleaned off, so that pedestrians will not be annoyed by the mud. As for the balance of the street it will be left as it is for a little while for the benefit ultimately of the people living on the line, who will appreciate the matter when they understand it.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: C. O. Hansen, six three-story and basement dwellings, each 23 by 57 feet, corner of Centre and Hurlbut streets, to cost $36,000; John B. Carson and J. H. Haverly, six-story and basement theatre and business building, 70 by 189 feet, Nos. 104 to 110 Monroe street, to cost $150,000; O. O. Ostram, five three-story, basement, and attic dwellings, each 29 by 65 feet, Nos. 75 to 83 Illinois street, to cost $30,000; J. Meyer, three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, No. 477 North Clark street, to cost $5,000; Mrs. Fisher Jenits, two-story, basement, and attic barn, 44 by 30 feet, No. 3304 Lake avenue, to cost $2,400; A. Byram, three-story and basement gothic brick and stone dwelling, 50 by 70 feet, No. 2909 Michigan avenue, to cost $60,000; also brick barn, 60 by 30 feet, to cost $6,000.

WABASH AVENUE MUD.

A great many complaints have come in to Mayor Harrison in regard to the filthy condition of Wabash avenue, and the alleged negligence of the street-cleaning contractor. The Mayor says that the rainy weather has kept the cleaning back, but a double exertion will be made as soon as the bad weather lets up. This is all good enough, but the present contractor doesn't understand his business, to speak plainly. It is true that he has labored at a terrible disadvantage, but it is also true that the work has got the start of him, and that he is unable to grasp its magnitude. Only twenty-four-odd miles or so of streets were cleaned by him last month, and since that time there has been nothing but treacherous weather. He has lost $150, at least, a day, but this he could easily make up in other parts of the city. The business portion of the city should have been cleaned at least three times a week, but this has not been done to any alarming extent. If many complaints have been made to the Mayor, more have been poured into the ear of The Tribune reporter at the City-Hall, merchants complaining that their stocks have been damaged by the dust from daylight sweeping, and that the work was never so slovenly or meanly done as this year. These are facts which the Mayor will not find hard to verify upon inquiry.

WHITING, MILK, SMALL-POX, ETC.

"Melican man" Merki yesterday discovered Chinaman We Lung, who has just recovered from the small-pox. The discovery was accidentally made, but it showed, at the same time, that the Chinamen in Chicago are a very bad lot, and do worse than "washee-washee." During the forenoon a complaint was made at the Health Office that at a milk-dept at No. 389 State street something like thirty-odd barrels of whiting had just been unloaded, and the party believed that it was being used in the adulteration of the lacteal fluid. Merki at once started for the place, and found the whiting stored in a milk-cellar. The proprietor claimed that it was left there on storage, and Merki took a sample of the milk, which he delivered to Dr. Paton for analysis. On his way from the milk place he saw, at No. 342 State street, a scabby-looking Celestial. He collared the man and said, "Here, you've got the small-pox." The Chinaman, who proved to be what his countrymen termed "Ya bumpel" (a bummer), said: "Me no gottee smalleepockee,—me catchee cold; hab um belly bad; me gettee bettel. You dammee foolee." Merki retorted that the Chinaman couldn't "dammee foolee" him, and, on investigation, discovered that the Son of the East had caught the disease from a white woman, now at the Pest-House, whom he had been in the habit of visiting. The Chinaman had made the rounds of the Chinese laundries while he had the disease, which will be gratifying news to many nice young men who wear Chinese-washed linen. It was also discovered that he had been at Hap Wah's laundry, No. 263 Clark street, where, in the rear of the laundry, in a close and stifling basement, the officer found a low den of prostitution, in which white men, Chinamen, and abandoned women were mingled in a disgusting manner, the women claiming that they had been driven from the streets by the police and that they had no other place to go. Merki was very much disgusted, and returned to the office, leaving the Chinaman recovering from small-pox at No. 342 State street. One other case was reported from No. 477 Union street. The infant at No. 591 Canal street died yesterday morning, and there were five discharges from the Hospital.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Michael Couray, James Biggins, James Holden, and William Martin, United States prisoners, were taken from the jail to the Penitentiary at Chester last night.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts took a ramble through the jail yesterday and found things to their liking. Subsequently they were in consultation with the State's Attorney and Sheriff in reference to certain contemplated improvements which will be commenced early in July.

The Sheriff yesterday took twenty-two prisoners to Joliet, among them Jack Orr, who was sentenced for life. It was not intended to take them until to-day, but the Sheriff heard that an attempt would be made by a lot of roughs to board the train at Bridgeport and rescue them; hence he started a day ahead of time to frustrate their plans. Another batch will be transported early the coming week.

The Building Committee of the County Board held a short meeting yesterday afternoon, doing very little business. A petition was received asking that the Law Library be furnished with additional accommodations for books, the number of volumes having increased considerably since the specifications for shelving and cases were made out. The matter was referred to a special committee to ascertain the cost of the desired improvement. The Probate Court room was stated to be in need of some spittoons, so the Committee recommended that the Board advertise for bids for furnishing the whole building with these articles, about 300 more being required. Petitions for various articles of furniture for the different rooms were received and referred, a number of small bills were allowed, and then the Committee adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A MAN STAGGERS INTO A STATE-STREET "KEN" AND "SHUFFLES OFF."

John De Young, a man about 50 years of age, and thought to be a dealer in pressed hay at Dolton Station, went into a house of prostitution on State street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, in the presence of Minnie Blair, one of the inmates, lay down and died. The police heard of the affair, and immediately arrested Ida Prindiville, Minnie Blair, and four other inmates, named respectively Louie Williams, Nettie Wood, May Dealleo, and Lizzie Pierce. Although there were no marks of violence upon the person of the deceased, and not even a well-grounded suspicion of foul play, the women will be kept in durance till after the post-mortem examination and the Coroner's inquest. From Minnie Blair's version of the event, it would appear that De Young, a man whom none of the inmates profess to know, entered her room unannounced and threw himself upon her bed, soiling the spread with his muddied boots. She noticed, she says, when he first came into her presence, that his face was somewhat discolored, and that his lips were purple. She attempted to rouse him and get him off the bed, and found that he was not able to stand alone. She assisted him to a chair, and then, seeing that he could not support himself, laid him upon the floor, poured water into his mouth and applied a wet cloth to his head. She also called the landlady to her assistance, and requested Louie Williams, another inmate, to help her move the man. The last-named young woman was too much terrified to be of any help, but ran across the street to the office of Dr. Akers. When the physician arrived, the man was past all earthly aid. The police patrol-wagon took him to the Morgue, and the women were transferred to the Armory. Dr. Akers is of the opinion that death ensued from heart disease or apoplexy. The post-mortem examination, which will take place at the Morgue this morning, will probably reveal the precise cause of death. Upon the person of the deceased was found $5.65, and a note made payable to John De Young. Ida Prindiville, the proprietress of the establishment where the fatal accident took place, enjoys some notoriety from the fact that about one year ago she stabbed with a cheese-knife her friend Thomas Delaney, a Sherman street livery man, who was endeavoring to induce her, while she was under the influence of liquor, to leave a restaurant which occupies the first floor of the building in which her "ken" is located.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Village Trustees met last evening in the village offices. All present. The great number of bills that were to be considered made it necessary to put over the consideration of the fire department until an extra meeting, which will probably be called next week. Permission was given to remove the old Lakeside Building to a lot on Chicago avenue near the University. The Treasurer's report showed $15,124 on hand. The receipts for the month of May were $5,850, and the disbursements $1,357.

HYDE PARK.

At a meeting of Hose Company No. 1, held at the Oakland hose-house last Tuesday evening delegates were appointed to attend the Convention for the election of a Fire-Marshal, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. Davies, President; C. Nichols, Captain; T. Brady, Foreman; and W. Lawrence, Secretary and Treasurer.

An ice-cream festival was given last evening by James Stinson at his residence on Drexel boulevard, between forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, for the benefit of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. A large number of guests partook of the refreshments and participated in the enjoyment of the evening.

The School Trustees of the Township of Hyde Park will hold a meeting Monday evening in the village hall of the Town of Lake. Among other things the Jarrett defalcation will come before the meeting. The action of the Board in respect to this important matter has been as follows: Soon after the discovery of the defalcation Mr. Jarrett offered to the Board all of his property, including his interest in the wagon factory of Jarrett & Sherman, valued at $30,000, and notes to the amount of $10,000, together with various pieces of real estate, appraising the whole at a sufficient sum to more than cover his deficit.

The Board, undoubtedly, influenced somewhat by the bondsmen of Mr. Jarrett, accepted his offer, thus virtually exchanging the perfect security of the bondsmen for the property of Jarrett, which later investigation has proven insufficient to cover his indebtedness.

It is a doubtful question whether or not this agreement between the Board and Jarrett should be considered valid, on account of the misrepresentation of the value of the property. Mr. Sherman, Jarrett's partner, offered $11,000 for his (Jarrett's) interest in the firm, which was accepted. The Board are now investigating the value of the real estate, and have employed experts to collect the notes, only 40 or 50 per cent of which is expected to be realized. At the meeting the $11,000 received from Sherman will be portioned off to the several districts. The Board are yet undecided whether to prosecute Jarrett.

REMOVAL—HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY
Have removed to
67 Washington street,
between Dearborn and State.
A large line of all kinds of safes.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. 15c boxes.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The Mayor Has Some Ideas on the Crib Question.

He Admits the Insecurity of the Present Structure.

Views of Mr. Steel Who Built the Last of the Lake Tunnels.

Mr. Bramhall's Reply to Some of His Critics.

MAYOR HARRISON'S CRIB.

Mayor Harrison yesterday had a talk with a venerable gentleman named Baldwin, who has quite original ideas in regard to the extension of the water system. The Mayor stated that his ideas of a plan for a crib differed materially from those advanced by Mr. Bramhall, for what he calls the "Aqua-port." Mr. Harrison would have no top-structure to his crib. For instance: He proposes to build a double-crib, the upper portion being locked firmly to the lower structure. He will have the lower part anywhere from fifteen to twenty feet in depth. When these two parts are firmly set together he will have them floated out to any distance which may be desired, and then fill the lower part with concrete, keeping the upper filled with stone so as to go down with the lower, sinking equally together until the lower crib has assumed its place and is resting solid with its filling of concrete. He will then unload the stone from his upper crib, laying them around the concrete-filled portion, thus forming a protection. He then unlocks the upper section, allowing it to float away. In the centre of his permenent structure he has an inlet gate, which he chains to a buoy lying near by in the lake. Whenever it is desired to close the gate it can be dropped from the chain at the buoy, and the pressure of the water will keep down the gate. It can be raised in the same manner.

Such a structure, Mr. Harrison holds, eight miles out in the lake, in sixty feet of water, would be out of the way of all ice-fields and anchor ice, and winter would not affect it. It would require no one to remain out there in winter, and no great expense for maintenance. The present Crib was endangered several times last winter, when it was so shaken by ice-fields that water was thrown out of a pail in the kitchen, and the tins and pans thrown from the stove. The crushing power of one of those immense ice-fields was simply incomprehensible. The Mayor has not said much about it before because he didn't want to alarm the public.

The Mayor says further that by his plan there can be obtained pure, clear, and cold water, free and without danger of sewage contamination. He maintains that much colder water can be obtained at a depth of forty or fifty feet than at a few feet below the surface. He objects to going north because he thinks that there the water would not be out of reach of the ice-fields.

Mr. Cregier, of course, holds to his land-tunnel system, and to going up north for water, where he believes the city can get beyond the line of Chicago sewage, and where sixty feet in depth of water can be had less than half a mile from shore. Mr. Cregier would not say whether water was purer near the bottom than it was at the surface. That was a matter for chemists to discuss. So far as the inlets of the present crib were concerned they were not at all narrowed or made smaller by the cross-beams or rods to strengthen the structure. There was only a three-inch bolt inserted running through each inlet, which certainly did not impede the flow of water.

One objection to Mr. Cregier's plan of going north for the city's water-supply is, that it will not be very long before there is almost as much sewage poured into the lake from Lake View and Evanston as from Chicago. The moment any scheme like that now under contemplation, of an underground railway from Chicago to Evanston, is carried out, that moment all the country along the lake shore will be filled up with houses. The moment that it becomes possible to travel in twenty minutes from Evanston to the Court-House, that moment a large proportion of the people now dwelling within the city limits will seek cheaper homes to the northward. The rapid filling-up of these suburban towns will force upon them the adoption of a sewerage system, and they will be compelled to discharge all their sewage into the lake. The fact is, that it is idle to talk of getting pure water anywhere along the lake shore, in case the city is constructing its works with an eye to the future and not to the immediate present.

The Mayor's remarks concerning the insecurity of the crib are not too strong. That structure is, to put it mildly, in a very unseaworthy condition. If the warnings given by The Tribune four years ago had not been heeded by the then city authorities, there would now be no crib. The repairs then made upon the rickety structure put it in such condition that it has been able to pull through four more winters. Whether it could stand another as severe as the last one is questionable. It was badly located, to begin with. It was put upon a side-hill. The waves have cut under it on one side, and partly undermined it. On another a hill of earth has been heaped up which has partly covered one of the inlets, and it is probable that refuse matter, passing down the shaft, has obstructed, to a certain extent, the crib end of the old tunnel. Notwithstanding Mr. Cregier's statement, the other two inlets have been so narrowed by the means adopted to strengthen the structure as to make it difficult sometimes in winter, when the ice obstruction comes, to get an adequate supply of water for the city. These are incidentals, however. The main thing is that, during the pleasant summer months, a thorough examination should be made of the Crib and the proper steps taken to make it absolutely safe during the coming winter and the one which is to follow it. Probably nobody has ever paused to think what would be the result of the destruction of the Crib. Those who were here in 1871 remember the terrible inconvenience to which they were put by the temporary stoppage of the Water-Works engines. The inconvenience felt then would be far greater now, if any disaster were to occur, because then a large portion of the city was burned over, nor was the population anything like what it now is. It is true that in a very short time connection could be made with the inlet basin, but the supply of water obtainable would be utterly insufficient. There would be no more water-elevators, there would be no more water above the first floors of buildings, and, there being no facilities for flushing water-closets, the entire private sewerage system of the city would be disorganized. The Mayor should not lose the opportunity which the tranquil weather of July and August generally affords to see that a thorough investigation of the Crib is made and the necessary repairs executed.

A PRACTICAL MAN.

Mr. James Steel, who with Mr. McMahon constructed the last of the two existing Crib tunnels, was interrogated last night as to his opinion of Mr. Bramhall's proposition to construct a new crib seven miles further out in the lake, or nine miles from shore, and connect it with the two tunnels now in use by extending them to the proposed new crib. On the whole, Mr. Steel approves of Mr. Bramhall's plans and figures, but differs with him as to details. He said that the estimated cost of the proposed new crib, $1,000,000, was certainly high enough, if not too high. The crib should be as large and as solidly-built as suggested by Mr. Bramhall, and would prove an expensive piece of work; but there was no necessity of building its superstructure of granit. Limestone would do just as well, and would not cost more than one-third as much,—or even a good wooden superstructure might be made to answer the purpose. However, this was a feature of the plans that could be altered at any time, and as to the foundations proposed, they were about right,—large and costly, but substantial and desirable, inasmuch as a new crib should be one that could be depended on for years to come.

The idea of building the proposed new tunnels the same respective sizes as the present ones—five and one-half and seven and one-half feet—was very foolish. Mr. Steel would build two new eight-foot tunnels to connect with those now in use. An eight-foot tunnel would cost only about 25 per cent more than a five-foot tunnel, while its capacity would be four times as great. Of course an eight-foot tunnel connecting with a five-foot tunnel would not carry any more water than one of the latter size, but it should not be forgotten that the city would sometime demand a vast increase of its water-supply; and then, if seven miles of an eight-foot tunnel were already constructed, it would be only necessary to connect it with another five-foot tunnel two miles long to make its capacity four times as great, because there would then be an eight-foot tunnel connecting with two five-foot tunnels. Otherwise there would have to be constructed an entire new tunnel nine miles long. It would be saving money in the end, therefore, to construct the proposed new tunnels, or extensions, of a size to meet future demands.

Mr. Steel would also sink a "centre crib" about two miles beyond the present one, to be used as a working-crib during the construction of the new tunnels, and afterward to be used, in case of an emergency, for supplying water. This crib need not cost more than $100,000, and would be a saving of expense in this way: If it was not built, the new tunnels could be worked only on one "face," while, if it was built, they could be worked on three "faces,"—that is, the workmen could dig in opposit directions from the centre crib, and in one direction from the new crib, thereby constructing about fifty feet of tunneling a day instead of only sixteen or seventeen feet if only one "face" could be worked on. If the present crib could be used in removing dirt while the new tunnels were being dug two "faces" might be worked on, but, in the meantime, how would the city be supplied with water? With a centre working crib the new tunnels might be built at a cost of about $150,000 a mile. Mr. Bramhall's estimate. Without a centre crib the cost would be greater, and the work would require three or four years longer time.

THE AQUAPORT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, June 8.—What the newspapers have said in regard to the principles or features embodied in the construction of the aquaport, and of the possibilities and exigencies that may arise in carrying out the undertaking, seems to have called out two rather important criticisms in your paper which are equally entitled to a careful consideration.

In regard to the first one, the writer, whoever he may be, has certainly made two very important suggestions. The first is in regard to building and launching the structure. This much of the undertaking has been so fully and so often demonstrated in similar structures of equal dimensions and weight that it is not worth while to discuss this point at present. But the main point brought forward, of the possibility of the structure having to be held over here for part of one season, might easily and naturally occur in this wise: that, with all of the endeavors of the contractors, contingencies might arise whereby it would be impossible to be ready early enough in the season to venture the undertaking. In such an emergency no risks or chances would be entertained for one moment, but we would wait until the next season, and in the meantime all the plans and devices that had been made could be reviewed, just as a great General would do if he was going to fight a great and desperate battle. Being well prepared with all the implements, our forces and strength under good generalship, and being in the right, we shall and will win the battle, just as we have always done.

The second point of this critic will in time, I think, be very well considered by the proper authorities, for it is of so much importance that it will not escape them, when this enterprise shall have been taken into serious consideration, that of utilizing, as he terms it, the dead ends of the old tunnels. I must confess it had all escaped my mind, although I had known about these extensions. But I can see now just how they can be made available or used to a very great advantage, so much so that I think it would save two and one-half if not three years in time in the execution of this undertaking, and also lessen to a large extent the expense. Now, in regard to the criticism of "Skylight." He says: "Almost every foreign substance in the water has a tendency to sink, and the lower you get the worse the water in this respect. The lake, like all fresh water exposed in large or small bodies, is teeming with infusoria, which breed by myriads, generation after generation, and while alive they may be near the surface, but as they die they slowly gravitate to the bottom, forming impalpable mud, and, pumped from the depth proposed, we should have these decaying and pestilential carcasses. The water even now is taken from too low a point in the lake."

Now, I confess this is all new and quite startling to me. Possibly it may all be true, but it is so entirely different from my observation and experience that I don't believe one word of it. This whole Northwestern country is dotted all over with lakes varying from ten to forty, fifty, sixty, and 100 feet or more in depth, and surrounded with lands and hills all sloping more or less down to these lakes, so they get all the wash for miles around, and there are cultivated fields where cattle have been fed for years and wild animals and buffalo have fed and died for thousands of years, and these lakes are to-day as clear as crystal.

I wish only to add that if "Skylight" is serious about this water he will find four or five bottles of matter in the safe at the office of the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, which I think Dr. De Wolf will cheerfully analyze for his benefit. This water was taken from Lake Michigan a few days ago at depths of forty-five, fifty, sixty, and sixty-nine feet.

I wish to say right here that when I stated to the reporter I shall not engage in any further newspaper discussions hereafter with any man, that I want to be clearly and distinctly understood.

Instead of putting those cheap cribs at the dead ends, we place them one-third the distance from the old crib to the aquaport, and then work from three points, completing those six and a half or seven miles of tunnel very quickly. This question of tunneling six, seven, or eight miles has been so fully demonstrated that it is not worth while spending any time discussing it. The only question is to raise the money, build aquaport, and plant it out directly seven miles due northeast before the old crib goes to pieces. It can be done just as easily as to build those tunnels, if we have the money to do it with.

If the water is pure and good at ten feet in depth, I think it will lose none of its purity and chilliness if we go fifty feet in depth. I think this ten feet business or theory has been pretty well demonstrated in the past six months, so that this question needs no time spent in discussing it. As to the mistakes or miscalculations about the figures, I think there is no mistake about it. However, we will look all over again carefully to satisfy the gentleman, and if we can't agree we will call in the doctors. Very respectfully yours,

G. R. Bramhall.

WISCONSIN STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 8.—The second day's meeting of the Wisconsin State Medical Society was devoted to the presentation of the reports of the several Standing Committees. The most interesting of those which came under consideration was that submitted by Dr. Senn, of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Committee on Surgery. This was listened to with profound attention, and led to an interesting debate on the merits of the antiseptic system of surgery. Many resident practitioners who are debarred from practice under the new law applied to be admitted as members of the State Association. After considerable debate it was finally decided by ballot to admit them, the vote cast being 34 yeas to 11 nays. After electing officers for the next term the Society adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8:30. The new officers are Dr. Meacher, President; Drs. Linde and Day, Vice-President; Dr. Reeves, Secretary; and Drs. Senn, Marks, and Dodge, Finance Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 8.—A suit for $10,000 damages for alleged malpractice was brought to-day by Charles Bauer against Dr. Samuel H. Moore, who is charged with unskillful treatment of Bauer's broken leg, whereby he has become a cripple for life.

A curious complication has arisen out of the new Road law which will go into effect, with all other laws of the last Legislature having no emergency clause, about July 18. The old law is repealed and with it the present Road Supervisors. The officers under the new law cannot be chosen until April, 1882, and the Attorney-General holds that during the interval Indiana will have no road law and no one will have authority to contract for the making or repairing of the public highways.

CENTENNIAL ORGANIZATION.

Philadelphia, June 8.—This afternoon there was a meeting of the Centennial Organization for the better endowment of the Washington and Lee University. The Rev. T. T. Everett opened the proceedings with prayer. Samuel J. Randall was chosen Permanent Chairman. Resolutions deploring the deaths of Morton McMichael, Henry O. Carey, Adolph E. Borie, and Thomas A. Scott were passed, and a number of addresses made. Many new members were elected, including Senator J. Don Cameron and Edwin Harrison, of St. Louis. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, was elected President of the Association, and H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, Vice-President.

FIREMEN.

Council Bluffs, Ia., June 8.—The grand firemen's parade took place here this morning. Twelve hundred firemen and ten bands were in procession, and were one hour passing a given point. In the afternoon trials of steamers, hand-engines, and hose-carts took place. In the hand-engine contest the Red Jackets, of Avoca, took the first, and the Cataracts, of Independence the second prize. In the trial of steamers Rescue, No. 3, of Council Bluffs, took the first prize on time. The distance horse hose-cart race was won by the Fire Kings, of Omaha. The trial of hook-and-ladder and hose companies takes place to-morrow.

FESTIVE GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Coldwater, Mich., March 8.—The ninth annual picnic of the various Granges in Branch County was held on the fair-grounds in this city to-day. The cold rain early this morning interfered materially, but there were fully a thousand people present. The addresses were by Thomas F. Moore, of Adrian, and Cyrus G. Luce, of Gilead, the latter being the Master of the State Grange.

UNDERTAKERS' CONVENTION.

Columbus, O., June 8.—About seventy-five undertakers met in convention here to-day with closed doors, and effected an organization by electing the following offiers: President, E. U. Hatcher, Zanesville; Vice-President, Charles Miller, Cincinnati; Treasurer, J. M. Stewart, Columbus; Secretaries, J. H. Sharer, of Alliance; and J. L. Foreman, of Springfield.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., June 8.—The Senate last evening passed the substitute bill authorizing the abandonment of the Detroit & Howell Plankroad west of the Novi House; House bill for the disposition of Detroit & Milwaukee Railway lands; House bill authorizing Alpena to borrow money; and the House bill to purchase the Howell Compilation. During the evening session the House amended the General Railroad law, adding sections for the condemnation of railroad lands by other railroads. Passed: Senate bill 231, regulating the sale of liquors; the Police Bill, and the Senate resolution relative to the salaries of Circuit Judges.

The Governor has vetoed the bill amending the charter of Saline, because it was run through under another head. It is rumored that he will also veto the bill to purchase the Howell Compilation.

So much of the Ionia report as refers to Warden Grafton has been adopted by the Senate, and the House has adopted the whole report, including that of the minority.

The House has passed the bill allowing the Howell Plankroad Company to abandon a portion of their road from Howell to Novi. The House has unanimously passed a resolution complimentary to the press representatives for their careful reports, courtesy, etc. The Senate has also passed a similar resolution.

Both Houses are running in business in the way of passing bills, concurring in amendments, etc.

The House failed to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill conferring titles to settlers on the Detroit & Milwaukee lands. The House has resolved to have Congressmen inquire into the regularity and manner of sale of even and odd numbered sections of lands embraced in the Ontonagon and State line grant, and known as wagon-road lands, which have been bought in by the Portage Lake Canal Company. The House refused to pass Hopkins' bill to incorporate business companies over the Governor's veto. It has also tabled the Detroit Oil Inspection bill.

The bill raising a tax on express companies from 1 to 2 per cent has passed both Houses.

The Senate has passed the House joint resolution to buy the Odd-Fellows' Institute property, where the school for the blind is now located; also a flood of lesser bills.

The House has passed several bills, among which were bills to modify and amend the Court Practice laws; the bill making regular appropriation for expenses of the State Government; Senate bill amending the laws for the incorporation of manufacturing companies in order to meet the desires of the Upper Peninsula; Senate bill to provide for the protection of children; Senate bill for the collection of damages by reason of defective sidewalks.

To-night both branches of the Legislature are in session, and the usual amount of frolicking incident to the closing hours of a long session are being indulged in.

The Governor has appointed Perry Hannah of Traverse City, E. H. Vandeusen of Kalamazoo, and M. H. Butler of Mount Clemens, as Commissioners for the new Insane Asylum.

Bids for publishing the Supreme Court reports have just been opened by the Board of State Auditors. The bidders were W. S. George & Co., Richmond & Backus, and Callaghan & Clark. The prices were in the order named,—$1,75, $1.55, and $1.35. The contract was awarded to the Chicago parties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., June 8.—The Senate has decided to ask the Supreme Court for an opinion as to the legality of the election of a United Senator at the present session to fill the place of Senator Rollins, whose term expires in 1883. The Democrats voted solid against it.

The question of whether the present Legislature is to elect a United States Senator or not has agitated the political waters a good deal, and there is a growing impression that there will be no election this year. A majority of the Republican party are in favor of it, and if Mr. Rollins determines to make the fight, the result is, of course, doubtful. The candidates are Stevens, Chandler, Harriman, and Marston, and it is probable that, if they concluded to make a coalition with the Democrats, who are said to be solid against election, they could carry their point.

On being interrogated to-day ex-Gov. Harriman declared it is altogether too early to elect a Senator whose term does not begin before 1883. No member of the Legislature knows who the people of New Hampshire may want for Senator two years before he is to be admitted. Mr. Chandler is disinclined to talk for newspaper publication, but deems an election inexpedient unless the party is substantially agreed upon.

Mr. Rollins and his friends claim that an election would be constitutional, and that this opinion is backed up by eminent lawyers. The advocates of a non-election have undoubtedly gained one advantage by the passage of the resolution which referred such part of the Governor's message which refers to the question to the Judiciary Committee, as Chandler, Marston, and Bingham are members thereof, and it is presumable that the report may be averse to electing.

CORNELL A GREASER.

Albany, N. Y., June 8.—Gov. Cornell has vetoed the bill to regulate the manufacture of oleomargarine and provide for the better protection of the public health.

HIS ROYAL MAJESTY.

Victoria, B. C., June 8.—Senator Cornwall has been offered and accepted the position of Governor of the Provinces. He is a descendant in a direct line, by a son, of King John of England.

Special attention is called to the Royal Owl cigarettes. This brand of all Havana cigarettes is Straiton & Storm's latest and best production. Sold by all dealers.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	*Age.*	*Residence.*
John Huttner	29	1622 Dearborn.
Lena Steins	22	1622 Dearborn.
Charles A. Schmidt	28	Chicago.
Lizzie Sullivan	22	Coldwater, Mich.
Walter D. Hall	26	Chicago.
Allie L. Cotton	21	Chicago.
Johann Veasatj	48	652 Jefferson.
Theresia Pisek	49	652 Jefferson.
Anton Rudzinski	27	324 Carpenter.
Paulina Kitowski	21	Chicago.
John Schneider	28	Washington Heights.
Hulder Louisa Lander	19	Washington Heights.
Sewell W. Johnston	31	Chicago.
Annie Mooney	22	Chicago.
Fred Phillipson	33	207 West Madison.
Mary McMannus	31	583 West Ohio.
Peter Pfeifer	66	Rich, Ill.
Anna Fritz	55	Chicago.
F. C. Dorn	23	West Liberty, O.
Katie Eidman	22	44 Frank.
Carl Kruschinski	32	73 Kansas.
Bertha Musch	27	73 Kansas.
John Murphy	32	71 Monroe.
Caroline Possehl	31	27 Pearson.
John Lameczyk	40	704 Noble.
Wallerina Glock	23	30 Fox place.
John F. Cunningham	25	Howard, Ill.
Minnie B. Foley	25	Chicago.
Leopold Teller	32	Chicago.
Theresa Lipman	24	Chicago.
Edward Patten	29	3032 State.
Mary M. Westlebush	28	3430 State.
H. H. Cooper	30	Cincinnati, O.
Bertha Bevan	23	1726 Michigan av.
Fred Goppelsroder	23	Town of Lake.
Kate Delsing	18	Town of Lake.
Anton Zimer	23	134 Nineteenth.
F. C. Kuna	21	Chicago.
F. W. Runge	24	Chicago.
Anna McCarthy	22	Chicago.
Peter Liebzig	27	90 Eugene.
Anna M. Schumacher	31	90 Eugene.
George Buck	25	107 Harrison.
Mattie Morris	21	173 Van Buren.

MARRIAGES.

NUCKOLLS—HENRY—June 7, by the Rev. T. Hartman, at the residence of J. P. Fern, G. W. Nuckolls, of Chicago, and Miss Hattie S. Henry, of Woodsville, N. H.

KEHL—TIEDMAN—In this city, the 8th inst., at the home of T. Tiedman, Esq., by the Rev. David Swing, Charles H. Kehl, Cashier of W. M. Hoyt & Co., and Miss Anna F. Tiedman.

DEATHS.

WOODMAN—In Auburn, Me., June 6, Kittie M., wife of J. C. Woodman and daughter of C. A. Spring, Jr., of this city, aged 26 years.

DUNN—At her home, in New York, on Saturday morning, June 4, Mary Townley Hall, wife of W. H. Dunn.

GEIST—Wednesday, June 8, only beloved son of John W. and Minnie Geist, aged 3 months.

Funeral Thursday, June 9, at 1 o'clock, from residence, 3142 South Dearborn-st., to Waldheim. Friends are invited.

M'MANUS—The remains of the late Bernard Emmet McManus will leave the residence of his parents, 467 South Halsted-st., Thursday, June 9, at 10 a. m. sharp, to the Holy Family Church, and from thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

KENNEDY—June 8, Daniel Kennedy, native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 80 years.

Funeral from residence, 551 South Halsted-st., Friday, June 10, at 9 o'clock a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New Orleans papers please copy.

HARDY—June 8, at 4 a. m., Thomas Hardy, beloved son of Patrick and Ellen Hardy, of spinal mininigitis, aged 4 years.

Funeral from residence, 504 Morgan-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery, Friday, June 10, at 10 a. m.

GOODMAN—June 8, Thomas B. Goodman, aged 6 months and 21 days, son of James S. and Esther H. Goodman.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas H. Brown, 162 South Peoria-st., on Friday, the 10th, at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held Thursday evening at Lochner's Hall, 636 Milwaukee-av., when the election of officers for the next six months will take place and other business. All Republicans of the ward are requested to attend.

THE REV. CHARLES MELVILLE PYM, Rector of the Church of England, and a prominent co-worker with Mr. Moody while in England, will lead the noon meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

CLOSING SALE,
At 11 o'clock This Morning.
Real Turkish Rugs,
Persian Rugs and Carpets,
Rich Embroideries, Portiers
&c., &c.
SALE AT STORE,
212 WABASH-AV.
REMEMBER, ONLY ABOUT 56 PIECES TO BE SOLD.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison street.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
Tuesday, June 7, 9:30 a. m., and
Thursday, June 9, 9:30 a. m.
Summer Clothing, Mosquito Bars, Dress Goods, Straw Goods, Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, June 9, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
Crockery and Glassware.
75 packages well assorted W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Rockingham Ware. Also, Glassware, Lamps, Brackets, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL.
Thursday, June 9, 30 tons Upholsterers' Filling, (SHODDY.)
☞ Peremptory. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
59 Fine Residence Lots at Rogers Park.
ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, AT 3 P. M.
At the Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st. These lots in Murphy's Addition to Rogers Park are each 50x150 feet. Six miles from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad. Particulars at our office.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

SHOES.

C. E. Wiswall & Co
Dealers in
Common Sense
Shoes
79 Madison St
Opposite
McVickers Theatre

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. *None genuine without his signature.*
Chicago Depots, 159 W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

CANDY.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Madison-st., Chicago.

CHEMISTRY.

FOOD
ADULTERATIONS
Detected and General Chemical Analysis performed.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, Chemist and Assayer.

HENRY A. ELKINS.

His Wife's Suit Against the Man Who Sold Him Liquor

And the Owners of the Building in Which the Saloon Was Kept.

Testimony as to Elkins' Drinking Habits and His Value When Sober.

The trial of the suit of Lucy A. Elkins against William Cudney, Mortimer & Tappan, and R. P. Price was resumed before Judge Williamson in the Supreme Court yesterday at 10 a. m. The first witness called was Dr. W. R. Griswold, who testified that he had known Elkins nine years and had purchased pictures from him. Elkins instructed witness' daughter in painting seven years ago, and charged $2 per hour for his services. Witness considered Elkins one of the best of landscape painters.

At this point counsel got into a prolonged discussion over the admissibility of testimony in regard to Elkins' possible earnings, and the record was punctuated with objections and exceptions. The witness said he was called in to professionally treat Elkins, who could not paint when he was drinking. Witness knew nothing of where he got his liquor.

In cross-examination, Dr. Griswold said he had no special knowledge of art and could not speak specifically as to Elkins' earnings or possible earnings.

Nathan Neufeldt, dealer in pictures and picture frames, testified that he had lived two years in Chicago and had known Mr. and Mrs. Elkins about a year. Elkins worked one week in witness' place. Witness knew Cudney and had been in his saloon once with Elkins. Cudney served Elkins with liquor, and the witness took buttermilk. Elkins' drink was of a brown color, and might have been rum or whisky; certainly it was not buttermilk. On another occasion witness went with Elkins to the saloon, but did not go in. As near as witness could recollect this was six or eight months ago. Elkins paid for the drinks on the first occasion and Cudney took a cigar.

On the cross-examination, witness said that Elkins did not get drunk during the week he was at witness' studio. They had an arrangement, and he kept it. Witness had stopped at a saloon on Washington street with Elkins, and was with him once when he lost $400 on Fourth avenue. Testimony on this point was stricken out as incompetent, the subject not having been brought out on the direct examination.

LUCIUS J. COBB,

father of Mrs. Elkins, again took the stand. He stated that his daughter went to keeping house in the spring of 1873. From October, 1879, until the beginning of this suit in February last Elkins contributed very little to the support of his family. He had not done so much as to support one of his children during that period. Liquor was the cause of this dereliction of duty. Mrs. Elkins resided with witness, and was supported by her family. Elkins had done little work during that time. He would get intoxicated and "they" would get him off. Dr. Boyd was one of the persons included in "they." While Elkins' child was sick he sobered up some, and when the child got better he got worse. When sober his services were worth $30 per day, and he could get all the pupils he wanted. He had ten or fifteen pupils at a time, and received from each one $30 to $50 per quarter. Witness knew of him painting a picture 20x30 inches in one day, for which he asked $125. When in liquor he would paint rapidly but not well. There was no comparison between the pictures painted when he was sober and those painted when he was drunk. Elkins had been very little in the city since the suit was begun.

The witness stated in cross-examination that he had no particular business, but was formerly connected with a planing-mill and box-factory. Witness sued Elkins for a board bill several years ago, and on this point wanted to make an explanation, which, after protracted argument, was not allowed. The witness said that there were a number of Elkins' pictures at his son's house, including "Mt. Shasta," for which $10,000 was asked. Mrs. Elkins neither owned nor controlled these pictures, and witness did not know who owned them. Witness claimed to have contributed to Mrs. Elkins' support. He had no trade or profession and no income, except that derived from his garden. He caused the arrest of Elkins at Cudney's saloon on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He prosecuted Elkins and had him sent to the Bridewell, in order to save his life. Elkins, when sober, was a well-conducted young man,—no better young man in Chicago. For information as to whether Mrs. Elkins had derived any income from the sale or exhibition of Elkins' pictures, witness referred counsel to the lady herself. A little more unimportant testimony was given, and the Court took a recess for lunch.

ARTHUR M. LESLIE.

At the opening of the afternoon session Arthur M. Leslie took the stand. He knew Elkins, and saw him once in Cudney's saloon. Elkins painted a picture for witness, and witness found him intoxicated at his studio and the picture gone. Witness staid with Elkins that day and night, and in the morning found the missing picture at Cudney's saloon. Elkins got the picture, and left another in its place. This was in January last. Witness did not know whether Elkins was in the habit of frequenting Cudney's saloon.

S. J. Woodman, an artist, specially devoting himself to portraits in oil, testified that Elkins got $500 from Schuyler Colfax for a picture about 1865, and from that time on his reputation increased. He was a very good salesman of his own pictures, and was always industrious.

Charles O. Baring, an employé of John V. Farwell & Co., testified that he knew Elkins as an enthusiastic and industrious worker, capable of finishing a large picture within three days. He began work as early as 6 o'clock in the morning and worked until dark. This was about 1875.

William O. Cole, a broker residing at Hinsdale, saw Elkins on the last end of a drunk last fall. He was in bad shape and extremely nervous, and witness took care of him. He was out of his mind, and it required force to control him.

Joseph I. Graham, a law student, knew Elkins and knew that he had an art school of twelve or fourteen pupils, some of whom paid him as high as $60 per month. Witness knew nothing of Elkins' drinking habits.

Mr. E. G. Asay, the attorney, testified that he had known Elkins a dozen years or so. He claimed to have some acquaintance with art matters, and thought he could give a fair guess at the value of a picture. In his opinion Elkins as a sober man could have earned $10,000 to $25,000 a year.

In cross-examination the witness said that Elkins had fallen off within the past two years.

Mills H. Cobb, brother of the plaintiff, testified that his sister lived at his house, No. 3810 Johnson place. Witness knew the defendant Cudney, and had been to his saloon several times. Mrs. Elkins found a raffle-ticket in Elkins' pocket bearing the name of the saloon, and witness went there to see about it. In March, 1880, Elkins, who was then under the influence of liquor, obtained whisky from Cudney in the presence of witness. As a general thing Elkins was drunk when witness found him at Cudney's, which happened

TWENTY, FORTY, OR FIFTY TIMES.

If he did not happen to be there it was only necessary to wait a few minutes until he came in. Witness used to look after Elkins, and found him sometimes in Cudney's saloon on Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue and on State street. Mrs. Elkins notified Cudney after Elkins' sickness at Hinsdale not to give or sell Elkins any more liquor. The date of this warning was about March, 1880, and witness heard the notice given. In 1878 Cudney told witness that Mrs. Elkins had notified him not to sell liquor to her husband, but that this amounted to nothing, as it was necessary for her first to post Elkins as an habitual drunkard. Elkins was sober from October, 1879, to March, 1880. Since August last he had paid nothing for board, but witness could not say how much, if anything, he had contributed to his wife's support since March, 1880. A year ago Cudney had eight of Elkins' paintings in his saloon, on which he claimed to have advanced money. Witness got five of the pictures back finally on an order from Elkins, and Cudney claimed there was $145 due on them. Cudney often said that Elkins' credit was good up to $500 at that saloon.

In cross-examination the witness said he drank beer at Cudney's, but never drank anything with Elkins. So far as witness knew Cudney gave Elkins no liquor after being notified not to do so. This statement the witness immediately corrected by stating that on one occasion a Mr. Blair told him in Cudney's saloon that they had given Elkins a drink every hour during the entire Sunday afternoon. Cudney assented to this statement.

The witness admitted that there were forty or fifty of Elkins' paintings at his house in possession of Mrs. Elkins, and counsel for the defense argued that, such being the case, Mrs. Elkins was not deprived of means of support, inasmuch as she could have sold the pictures.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Frank Leslie's Estate—Formal Transfer of All the Property to the Widow.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Isaac W. England, who has been for nearly four years the Assignee of the late Frank Leslie, to-day formally transferred all the assigned estate to Mrs. Leslie. This includes the various publications and the Saratoga property, and relieves Mr. England from all responsibility. This was done under an order of Judge Beach confirming the report of the Referee, H. H. Anderson, made in March. Under this order Mrs. Leslie paid the creditors of the estate, May 23, the balance of the 55 per cent of their claim, a sum of $50,000, which was advanced to her by Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Brooklyn, and to-day she entered upon the sole possession and management of the property. Mrs. Leslie said to a reporter: "I have had an endless amount of opposition and enemies to contend with, but every case in court has been decided in my favor. When the question of carrying out the terms of the contract had to be met and a payment of $50,000 made, it was a serious matter for me, as I was without means. But here comes in a little romance. A young man who had been befriended by Mr. Leslie, knowing of my difficulty, without saying anything to me called upon a wealthy Brooklyn lady whom he knew, and placed the case before her. She said that she had watched the case closely, was satisfied of the justice of my cause, and admired the resolution shown, and she drew her check for $50,000, and gave it to Mr. England, thus fulfilling the provisions of the contract. The business now is unincumbered, save by this loan, and I shall carry it on as Mr. Leslie wished and desired."

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Annual Meeting of Their Mutual Benefit Association.

The Railway Employés' Mutual Benefit Association of the West met at the Pacific yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood in the Chair.

The following delegates were present: Directors—E. D. Parker and D. Kenyon, of Lake Shore Road; B. F. Whitman, C., C., C. & I.; R. Emmett, Vandalia Line; J. H. Porter, Great Western; C. S. Rising, Wabash Road; L. A. Ash, C., C. & I. C.; T. C. Hatch, Treasurer; J. R. Wood, President; H. B. Maxwell, Secretary. Delegates—J. H. Russell, W. & S. L. R. R.; A. Mackay, Michigan Central; J. H. Blain, Lake Shore: R. T. Bryden, C., B. & Q.; J. A. Cooper, Pullman Car Company; S. C. D. Johns, Cleveland & Pittsburg; F. White, Chicago & Alton; E. Reynolds, Vandalia Line; W. A. V. Porter, Pennsylvania Company; S. B. Jones, Louisville & Northern; T. S. Bagg, R. S. Skinner, A. C. Hathorn, G. F. Tainton, all from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; J. Dunn, Illinois Central; W. V. Doolittle, Union Pacific; H. C. Marshall, Lake Shore; S. P. Hazzard, Great Eastern Line; J. Barr, Great Western Road; F. J. F. Bradley, Pullman Palace-Car Company; Edwin Leggett, Michigan Central.

Messrs. J. Barr, F. F. Bradley, and S. P. Hazzard were appointed a special committee, and Messrs. W. A. V. Porter, C. L. Rising, and E. Reynolds a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

The President's address stated that the Association had lost during the year about 240 members, and gained forty, making a net loss of 200. The deaths numbered seventeen, against twenty-five in the previous year. The expenses decreased $961. The large reduction in numbers is due chiefly to the fact that many had become delinquent in paying up their assessments, and dropped out. The time for payment was limited to thirty days, but was extended to sixty or ninety days during the troubles in 1877, when the roads did not pay salaries promptly. After order was restored it was found impossible to enforce the original rule, and the payments to beneficiaries were much delayed, and the standing of the Association injured. A year ago the thirty-day rule was reëstablished, and the result is that some men have left the Association. This was the eleventh annual meeting, and, all things considered, the President thought the Association had done well. In the eleven years $344,000 had been disbursed in benefits, which sum was collected in about 200 assessments, showing an average of about $1,700 per assessment, for which has been paid individually an average of $18 per year, or 5 cents per day. The address closed with an appeal to the members to work hard for the support of the Association, and to urge railroad men to join it.

The election of officers was then taken up. Mr. J. R. Wood, of Philadelphia, was reëlected President, and Mr. C. L. Rising was chosen Vice-President. Messrs. Frank White, of Bloomington, C. H. Davie and Frank Bagg, of Chicago, were elected Directors. Mr. N. P. Frailey was elected Director to fill an unexpired term.

The next annual meeting of the Association is to be held in Chicago the second Wednesday in June, 1882.

Mr. Rising, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, reported that the name of the Association could be legally changed without necessitating the reissuing of existing policies, and without a new incorporation; and recommended that it be changed to the Railway Employés Mutual Benefit Association, leaving out "of the West." They also recommended that the by-laws and constitution be changed in accordance therewith. The report was adopted and referred to the Executive Committee, who are to make the necessary changes.

A resolution, first offered to the annual meeting in 1877, to create a new class known as Class B, with a greater assessment than A, was voted down after a prolonged discussion.

Mr. H. B. Maxwell, the Secretary, reported that the total receipts of the year ending June 8 were $25,998, including a balance on hand of $2,559 and death assessments amounting to $20,883. The disbursements were $22,291, and the expenses $2,307, leaving in the treasury $1,399.

The report of the Executive Committee estimated that the expenses of the ensuing year would be $2,464.

Sec. 28 of the by-laws was amended so that the time for paying an assessment after notice thereof has been given shall read forty-five days instead of thirty, as heretofore.

The Committee appointed to draft a resolution relating to the classification of members reported that the Board of Directors be empowered to organize Class B, in which members of Class A may be admitted, retaining membership in each, on furnishing a proper medical certificate, the fee for Class B being $7. The age is limited to not over 45 years. Any present member may be admitted to the new class on producing a satisfactory medical certificate. The resolutions were ordered spread on the records for one year, to be acted upon at the next annual meeting.

The Committee also recommended that Sec. 24 be amended next year in order to accord with the above classification.

The Convention, after extending thanks to the hotel and press, adjourned.

The Board of Directors then met, and elected Mr. H. B. Maxwell, of the Burlington, Secretary, and Mr. Alexander Mackay, of the Michigan Central, Treasurer of the Association.

SOUTH PARK BOARD.

Cutting Down the Pay-Roll—The City Again Urged to Enlarge the Michigan Avenue Water-Main—Obstructing the Street—The Thirty-fifth Street Improvement.

The South Park Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Cornell in the chair, and Commissioners Russell, Sherman, and Callahan present.

The Secretary's report of the expenses for May showed a total of $28,000,—$20,000 on the pay-roll and $8,000 for bills.

Commissioner Russell said he had made an estimate of the resources of the Board, and offered a resolution limiting the expenses in connection with the pay-roll to $14,000 a month. The resolution was adopted.

Among the communications to the Board was one from John A. Cole in regard to the advisability of laying a water-pipe on Cottage Grove avenue from Fifty-first to Sixty-seventh street to supply the park. Its consideration was deferred until the next meeting.

Dr. J. Adams Allen sent in a remonstrance against the method of improving Michigan avenue. His complaint was, in brief, that the entrance to the avenue was unnecessarily blockaded between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and the sidewalks torn up, without any adequate reason. There was only one excavation in the street, he claimed, and plenty of room on each side of it for the passage of carriages, and yet the street was blockaded and patients prevented from coming to his office. In short, the improvement was making such unreasonable and unnecessary demands upon the property-owners and residents along the avenue as to call for some action on the part of the Board.

Commissioner Russell thereupon offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is harrassing delay in the improvement of the road-bed of Michigan avenue, leading to a continued obstruction of the street, possible complications with contractors for material, great inconvenience to residents on the line of the improvement and to the public generally; and

WHEREAS, This delay is occasioned by the failure of the city authorities, who retain jurisdiction of the water and sewerage system in the street, to enlarge and readjust the water-main in accordance with their expressed desire so to do; therefore

Resolved, That the South Park Commissioners again respectfully urge upon the Mayor and the proper executive departments of the city the speedy prosecution of the work which the city has indicated its purpose of doing, to the end that the general improvement may be carried forward without interruption.

On motion of Commissioner Callahan, the contractor was directed to use less room, and not to obstruct the avenue to the extent that he has been doing.

REJECTED CURB-STONES.

On motion of Commissioner Russell, the Superintendent was instructed to sell all rejected curb-stones, after twenty-four hours' notice to owners, or, failing to sell, to have them removed, the proceeds of such sales to be credited to the Michigan Avenue Assessment Fund.

The Collector reported the amount of collections on account of the improvement for May as $19,418, less $2,417 for rebates and $93 for interest, or $16,907. The total rebates to date amounted to $11,569, interest to $93, and the assessment, less the rebates, $66,479. The collections of the South Park special assessment (appeals), with accrued interest and costs, for May were reported at $4,252, and the collections on account of claims for delinquent South Park special assessments for May at $4,205.

At the suggestion of the Park Engineer, the Commission adopted certain regulations of some interest to property-owners in regard to carriage-walks, hitching-posts, stepping-blocks, etc. The regulations require carriage-walks to be of the same character and quality of stone as the adjoining walk, and not less than four feet in width and five inches in thickness. If twelve feet or more in length, they shall consist of not more than two flags, and if under twelve feet in length, of but one flag. They are to extend from the sidewalk to the face of the curb next the driveway, the curb-stone to be checked out and the flag set in so that the top will be on a level with the top of the curbing, and laid on a firm bed of sand on a regular slope from the walk to the curbing, closely jointed and smoothly surfaced, each wall to be of uniform width its entire length. Stepping-blocks are to be of good, durable stone, the face of the block to be set six inches back from the face of the curbing. Stop-cock boxes, for gas or water pipes, and sewer ventilating pipes, are to be covered with a neat, closely-fitting iron cover, set to the surface grade. Fences or other barriers are not to be placed around the grass plats.

The Board fixed the hours for the Fourth of July concerts by Hand's orchestra at from 2 to 4 in the West Park, and from 4:30 to 6:30 in the East Park.

AN ORDINANCE WAS PASSED

requiring the railroad companies using tracks across any of the streets, avenues, boulevards, drives, or parks under the control of the Commission, to station a flagman at each crossing, under a penalty for failure, after notification of the passage of the ordinance, to observe the provision, of from $25 to $100, each day of such failure to constitute a separate offense.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Superintendent to prepare pits for the planting of trees on Michigan avenue in the fall, as well as one directing him to provide appropriate signs for Michigan avenue, conveying notice that traffic teams are prohibited on the drive, and providing for the printing of extracts of the ordinance making such prohibition, the extracts to be placed by the policemen on the avenue in the hands of the drivers, the terms of the ordinance to be strictly enforced after a week's such notice. It was also decided to direct the telegraph and telephone companies to take down their wires from the poles belonging to the park, and the President of the Board was directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of the Thirty-fifth street improvement from Michigan avenue to Grand boulevard, the sidewalk to be let in one contract, all the other work to be included in a single letting, and the work to be done during the present season.

On motion of Commissioner Callahan, the Superintendent was directed to see that the builders are not allowed more than ten feet of street along Michigan avenue, and that they are compelled to erect a temporary sidewalk for pedestrians outside of the ten feet.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

A Long Bicycle-Ride.

A member of the League of American Wheelmen passed through Albany one day last week on a bicycle with a wheel fifty inches in diameter, on which he had journeyed from Lima, O., to Boston, Mass., and was then on his way back again to the West. From Marseilles to Nevada, O., he said, he rode for forty miles in a rut made in the hard clay-road by heavy wagons. From Westfield to Buffalo, N. Y., he rode between the tracks of the Lake Shore Railroad. From there to Syracuse he rode, in company with another wheelman, between the New York Central Railroad tracks, frequently going fifteen miles an hour, and making the whole distance—ninety-three miles—in twelve hours. "I experienced," he added, "the hardest time in New York City. I rode up Broadway followed by a crowd of hooting hoodlums, who poked sticks through the spokes of my wheels, and harassed me in other ways. As laid out the trip was 1,065 miles, but I shall run enough out of the way to make it 1,200 at least."

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will sell the entire contents of the private stable No. 2 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake. Including the stylish and handsome young horse Sorrel Dan, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, has full mane and tail, a fine-gaited, square level trotter, showed three heats last fall in 2:26, 2:23, and 2:22¼; he is warranted to beat 2:25, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; was sired by Young Columbus, dam Indian Queen by Chancellor. Sorrel Dan cost $1,150 last season, and now $500 will buy him. Also, the fine driving and saddle horse Dandy, son of Volunteer, dam by Kentucky Whip; Dandy is 16 hands high, 5 years old, rangy built, stylish and handsome, has all the fancy Kentucky saddle gaits, singlefoots very gracefully, is a fine, gentle driver in all harness, can do a full mile in 2:40 or better, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and cost $700 last season, and now $350 will buy him. Also, the fast trotting mare Maud, sired by Harold, dam by Gray Eagle, is 5 years old, a dark iron gray, 15½ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, stylish and handsome, has full mane and tail, is a beautiful driver, can show all her heats under 2:40; cost $650 last season, and now $250 will buy her. The above horses are acclimated and accustomed to the city, fear nothing, any lady can drive them; they are fully warranted as represented, and have their pedigrees and bills of sale from the most reputable stock-raisers in Kentucky. Also, the fine trotting-wagons, track-sulkies, harness, robes, blankets, whips, etc., etc. Ten days' trial given with any of the horses. They can be seen and tried at any time.

A BEAUTIFUL ROAD MARE WILL be sold for one-third value; she is owned by an invalid, who is compelled to sell on account of ill-health; she was raised on the Fairlawn stock-farm, adjoining Lexington, Ky.; was sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters; dam the famous trotting mare Kentucky Maid, sired by young Columbus. This mare is 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, a square, level trotter, wears no boots or weights; is warranted perfectly sound and kind, and warranted to show a full mile under the watch in 2:35 or no sale. Will give trial and a satisfactory guarantee. She is a free, stylish, and pleasant driver; has been driven and ridden by a lady; can be seen and tried at any time at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHINGTON-ST., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE COMBINED saddle and harness horse. R. C. ANTHONY, 137 Madison-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE AND WAGON shop on a main street. Address D 61, Tribune office.

PRIVATE RIGS FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT of leaving the city—A large elegant blood bay young carriage team, or coupe horses, one cheap work mare (1,100 pounds), one fine ladies' saddle mare (all the fancy gaits), one fast young trotter, one pacer; the finest late style phaeton in the city, made to order and scarcely soiled; one Surrey wagon, one square-box side-bar buggy, leather top; harness, saddles, and everything belonging to a first-class private barn; must be closed out at once at some price. Come and make me an offer if you want bargains. Call at the Doctor's office, 127½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST-class second-hand covered buggy. Address, stating make, price, and how long in use, D 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, use of horse and buggy three days in a week. Address D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A VERY LIGHT, HANDSOME top-wagon, similar to the American Express money-wagons; must be nearly new, and the very best make, cheap for cash. Also fine light, high-bend, block-pole for light buggy; must be best made. E. W. GILLETT, 38 to 44 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEAVY THREE-spring double wagon. Address BARNEY BROS., Englewood.

WANTED—A LIGHT BUGGY-POLE; give price. D 62, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY THE HANDSOMEST buggy mare in the city; young, handsome, sound, perfectly broke, and a good stepper. To be seen at stable, northwest corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT piano, used but little, for sale at great sacrifice by lady who has no use for it. Call between 2 and 6 o'clock, Room 2, Brown's Hotel, corner State and Van Buren-sts.

EMERSON PIANOS,
KIMBALL ORGANS,
KIMBALL PIANOS,
SHONINGER CO. ORGANS,
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS,
at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY FINE Knabe piano, very little used. Address B 46, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO to PROSSER & CO. Large stock, prices are low; instruments kept in order. 215 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS.
For sale on installments at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS
TO RENT.
at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
With the exception of the factory our house at all times carries a larger stock of Steinway instruments than can be seen elsewhere in the United States. Second-hand Steinway Pianos may generally be found at our warerooms at low prices.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Madison-sts.

STORY & CAMP.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM CORNER SIXTY-third-st. and Woodlawn-av., a 2-year-old fawn-color and white heifer, white stripe in face, white tail, good milker. JAMES WADSWORTH, 164 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80X170 MICHIGAN-AV., near Van Buren-st.
46x162 Michigan-av. near Madison-st.
25x170 Michigan-av. near Fourteenth-st.
Two-story house with lot, Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.
50x100 Fourth-av. near Harrison-st.
74x170 Wabash-av. corner Thirty-seventh-st.
28x170 Wabash-av. corner Fifty-second-st.
50x160 Wabash-av. near Forty-second-st.
49x160 Kimbark-av. near Fifty-fourth-st.
20 lots West Huron and Erie-sts. near Noble.
20 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
4 lots State-st. near Forty-third.
3 lots State-st. near Fifty-third.
10 lots School-st. near Fifty-fourth.
20 lots Leavitt-st. near Twenty-second.
40 lots Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central R. R.
50 lots corner Western and Fullerton-avs., outside fire limits, and accessible by horse and steam cars.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HALSTED AND Jackson and Monroe and Green-sts.—These are choice corners and are offered at a bargain. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 9 Ewing Block, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST., NEAR LINCOLN—Lot 24x120, cottage and brick basement, in fine condition, street paved, $2,100. Also two-story house and two lots, with barn, adjoining above, $2,600. HANGAN & LINDGREN, 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME, 50X190 ON Langley-av., south Forty-fifth-st.; cottage and barn, $2,500; 2910 South Park-av., $5,500, terms to suit. WM. HOPKINSON, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING on good Milwaukee-av. corner; $10,000; renting for $1,200; an excellent investment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25X124 ON CALUMET-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; can be bought for $75 per foot if taken at once. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50X180 ON CALUMET-av., near Thirtieth-st. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE and lot, stone front, 16 rooms, also barn. Apply at 672 Halsted-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, HIGHEST, and most beautiful property around Chicago, on the timbered ridges at Washington Heights and Morgan Park, near stations, at prices that will astonish you after seeing the property; easy terms. Some rare bargains in large or small acre tracts; don't fail to see my list before investing; property shown any day. WM. HOPKINSON, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot one block from the hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND residence lots, centrally located, near Pullman Station, and convenient to the Works. Acre property near Pullman a specialty. Apply to JAMES. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES JUST SOUTH of Calumet Lake, with 3,000 feet river front; also, 10 acres on Forty-seventh-st., between the boulevards. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN SEC. 19, west of Normal School, $4,000. NUTT & BROOKES, Room 10, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops, at $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot; $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 79 Dearborn-st.:
200-acre farm in Cook County, Ill.
52-acre farm near Park Ridge, Ill.
840-acre farm in McHenry County, Ill.
1,250-acre farm in Christian County, Ill.
1,080-acre farm in Lewis County, Mo.
580-acre farm in Madison County, Iowa.
40, 80, and 160-acre farms in Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Chicago and Cook County real estate at the Chicago Real Estate Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., for the Ninth Call Board Sale, June 22. Bargains for buyers. Quick sales for sellers.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

WANTED—I HAVE A PURCHASER, with $10,000 cash, for house and lot on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—GOOD house near street-cars, on West Side, for all cash; must be a bargain. JOHN D. ALLEN, Room 36, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY ON MONTHLY payments house and double lot, within two miles of business centre. State location and terms. Address D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, CENTRAL located property, either improved or unimproved, for all cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—A handsome combined riding and driving pony, sound, gentle, and kind; new harness and fine new canopy-top basket phaeton, hardly soiled, used by a lady; and will be sold separately or together, at a great sacrifice. Call at my house any time to-day at 506 West Washington-st.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OR NEVER OFFERED, a beautiful thoroughbred bay mare, sound, gentle, and fearless; fine harness and leather-top, side-bar buggy, hardly soiled; will be sold separately or together, for any reasonable price, as I have no use for it and must sell. Call at my house any time to-day at 506 West Washington-st.

CIGAR STORE, VERY CHEAP.
Bakery, first-class place.
Boarding-house, old established.
Confectionery, ice-cream parlor, sacrifice.
Coal-yard for half value.
Grocery store, cash trade.
Meat market, rare chance.
Restaurant, doing good business.
Saloon, well-paying.
Tinsmith shop, on account of sickness.
LISSNER & THORMEYER, 59 North Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—A WELL-assorted stock of drugs, about $1,200, in a growing town in Iowa. For particulars address W. H. TORBERT, Wholesale Druggist, Dubuque, Ia.

FOR SALE — $75 CASH, BALANCE from business, buys one-half of profitable manufacturing business; $350, half cash, buys old established restaurant and ice-cream room, one of the best locations in the city. Two of the best chances ever offered in this city. Bureau of Exchange, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HAVING BOUGHT THE lots and soap-factory known as 405 and 407 North-av., we offer for sale the complete fixtures of our old factory, situate at No. 5 Stone-st., viz.: One 16-horse power boiler, upright, soap kettles, presses, frames, crutchers, etc., either together or separately. Inquire at 5 Stone-st., near Division-st. and Lake shore. GEO. A. SCHMIDT & BRO.

FOR SALE — LARGE STATIONARY saw-mill on river and railroad; best site in Missouri; timber abundant. Address G. H. THOMAS, Dexter City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT in the best business location in the city; must be sold in ten days. Address B 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF CITY Hotel, corner of Sixteenth and State-sts., and hotel to rent. Inquire at office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CASH paying stocks of drugs, and fixtures, in a flourishing town in Indiana. For particulars address or call on TOLMAN & KING, Chicago, Ill.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD CORRESPONDENT and business man, with $4,000, can secure half interest in established business that will pay $5,000 a year. Address D 21, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

TO FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS—For sale, 500 pounds old hair cloth. Address GORMAN BROS., Upholsterers, Camden, N. J.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sells all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500—A manufacturing company extending their business desire a steady business man to take charge of it in this city; profits large and certain. Address D 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BOOK STORE, half interest for sale; business well established, good location, cash sales. Needs more capital to extend the business. Address D 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 TO take half interest in a very profitable business by a practical manufacturer. Address B 51, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP to Open Board of Trade. Address D 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL IRON SIDE-wheel steamer, 100 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 10 feet hold; suitable for passenger and freighting business. Price $4,000 cash. J. M. JONES, Room 4 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, No. 15 Oak-av., newly painted inside and out, in splendid neighborhood; has 12 rooms, furnace, bath-room, etc.; very cheap. TURNER & BOND, No. 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—2840 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Twenty-ninth-st., two-story and basement. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 37 Portland Block.

TO RENT—1320 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE house of 8 rooms, newly repaired throughout; large lot. Apply at 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT — INDIANA-AV., CORNER house in new brick block near Thirty-sixth, $45. Apply to PHILO A. OTIS, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BRICK RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 85 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 635 AND 637 WEST MONROE-st., new two-story residences; dining-room and kitchen on main floor. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 37 Portland Block.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT OCTAGON brick house, grained, modern improvements, only one block from Ogden-av. cars, only $35. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, FURNISHED house of 7 rooms, $35. Inquire at 90 Seeley-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 541 NORTH LA SALLE-st., new 3-story stone-front dwelling; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. WM. DICKINSON, 120 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 450 SOPHIA-st., 10 rooms, lot 50x125, furnace, gas, bath, etc.; convenient to park and cars; rent low. Apply at house.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS ON THE North Side, ranging from $22.50 to $35. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. GUY OWSLEY, 89 Randolph-st., Room 17—hours from 7:30 to 12:30—111 South Robey-st., six-room flat, all modern improvements, $27 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED second-story, three-window, front room; hot and cold water bath-room adjoining; suitable for one or two gentlemen. In small private family on Michigan-av., just south of Twenty-second-st. Address D 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS—NEW furniture, new building, gas, hot and cold baths, at 74 and 76 East Adams-st. F. H. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—5 PARK ROW, FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, hot and cold water, gas, bath, cleanliness; meals if desired.

TO RENT—THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms suitable for light house keeping, also a nicely furnished room overlooking the lake in the Giles, Bro. & Co. Building, 266 Wabash-av. to unexceptional parties only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NICE parlors with alcove windows, together or separate; also single rooms, newly frescoed and painted; everything first-class; pleasant location; all rooms fronting lake. Apply at No. 1 East Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT — A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room at No. 11 Congress-st.

TO RENT — NEWLY FURNISHED front parlor. No. 1907 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—281 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT suite of rooms fronting the lake.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-av., front rooms, pleasant and nicely furnished; en suite or single. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT—$2.25 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted, nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, finely furnished, large closets, modern conveniences, private family. 1659 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—46 SOUTH ADA-ST., NEAR Madison, nicely furnished rooms.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICE NEWLY FURNISHED front upper room in first-class location near business centre. No. 293 North La Salle-st., upper bell.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER Lake-st. and Fifth-av., stores in size to suit tenants; 4 lofts with 29 windows in each, with water elevator. Apply at premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRIVATE BARN; ROOM for six horses. Apply at No. 1 East Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 50X100, cheap, with power. Apply to F. J. WILLIAMS & CO., 100 and 102 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT 20X80 or larger, with good elevator, for storage. On Lake or South Water-sts. near State. Address B 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM of years by about Sept. 1, a 10 or 12 room house, on or east of North La Salle-st., between Lincoln Park and Ohio-st.; prefer new house with dining-room and kitchen on first floor; would buy part of furniture and carpets if in A1 order. Address C 87, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board, with room, $4.50 to $7 per week; furnished rooms, without board, $1.50 to $4 per week.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, furnished, to rent, with or without board.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—LARGE pleasant rooms suitable for two gentlemen at $6 per week.

WEST SIDE.

16 BISHOP-COURT—ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, with board, and one single room.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Handsomely furnished room, with board for two, private family.

628 ADAMS-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED large room, with board, for two; street-cars handy; choice neighborhood; terms moderate.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with board. Near the lake.

481 WABASH-AV. — ROOMS, WITH board, for families and gentlemen; a room on upper floor, without single room, for one gent.

1414 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED rooms, with board, if desired.

2232 WABASH-AV. — DESIRABLE rooms, with choice table.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—NEW MARBLE building, adjoining Grand Pacific, opposite Custom-House, 228 and 230 Clark-st.; best, $1.50 a day hotel in America. Rooms and dining-room handsomely furnished; new, neat, and clean. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARRISON-sts., 3 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $14. Also, furnished rooms to rent without board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM near Rock Island depot by a middle-aged gentleman. Address D 41, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Gelder's, 394 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, bedding, etc. Call on or address J. COHEN, 89 West Randolph-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 31, Chicago, Ill., and 605 F-st., Washington, D. C.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BELL: I UNEXPECTEDLY dropped in from Colorado. Where can I see you? OSCAR. Address D 65, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN SEWING-MACHINES, fitted to run by steam-power. Overall makers or tailors can pay all in work. CLEMENT, BAYER & CO., 173 Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED house salesman; highest testimonials for honesty and industry required. LAPP & FLERSHEM, wholesale jewelers, 141 State-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old in commercial house. Must come well recommended. Call at 47 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO keep books and learn merchantile business. D 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD. Apply at drug store, 1558 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CLOTHING and hats. Apply at 172 State-st.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE BUSINESS—First-class correspondent and bookkeeper. Not much bookkeeping. Give references and salary required. Address D 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK as assistant, with about three years' experience, and not afraid of work. Good references required. Call at Buchman's Pharmacy, State and Thirty-first-sts.

TRADES.

WANTED—ORNAMENTAL PAINTER capable of taking charge of paint department in children's carriage and toy factory. Address WAGONER & BENTLEY, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—GOOD JOURNEYMEN tailors at Government Goods Depot, 79 and 81 Randolph-st. E. WILLIAMS, Agent.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED plumbers to go to Kansas City. Apply to H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 175 and 177 Lake-st.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL-miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND ON POWER press for sheet metal work. Call at factory, near corner of Madison and Wood-st. H. C. GOODRICH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TIN AND galvanized iron worker. One competent to manage a shop, and who can put up work. Address, with reference, time of experience and wages will work for, No. 287 East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS. APPLY at DAVID C. COOK'S publishing house, 449 Lincoln-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — TWO first-class pressmen for illustrated and colored work. Call or address DAVID C. COOK, 148 Madison.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE trimmers on light work. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUTTER on custom work. 448 and 450 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER to go to Kankakee, Ill.; good wages and permanent work to right man; also a tinner to go to Whitewater, Wis. Call at HIBBARD, SPENCER & CO.'S to-morrow morning early.

WANTED—GOOD BARBER, STEADY work. 34 South Clark-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE of horse and do chores. J. L. CLAPP, 265 Thirtieth-st., or 157 Clark-st.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN TO TAKE care of teams; one who has had experience and can give good reference. D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO work in boarding stable and live in rooms over stable. C. C. WHITE, 2417 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GROOM AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; free fare; 100 for saw-mills, farms, etc.; one foreman for railroad. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for Colorado; wages $1.75 per day; cheap fare; call early. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. and 23 Madison.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for Colorado. Apply to M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st. or 6¼ West Lake.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Highest wages. Free fare. Also men for Colorado, at J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Address HOWLAND RUSSEL, 412 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE charge of a club-house situated on the shore of one of the finest lakes in the northern part of Illinois. The party to have the care of the club property and to provide meals for the members. For terms, etc., address, with references, C 89, Tribune.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EACH town or county to sell to families our extra good 40 to 60 cent teas, coffees, baking powder, spices, flavoring extracts, etc. Club agents who spend only three days a week clear $10. Particulars free. San Francisco Tea Company, 1251 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED — AGENTS — $1 SAMPLE free; $70 per week guaranteed; energetic men everywhere on small capital; send stamp for papers and investigate. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH CAPITAL or good security to handle a new sewing-machine in Chicago and Cook County. Address D 64, Tribune office.

WANTED — A SOLICITOR FOR A produce commission house; only such need answer as have had experience and are acquainted throughout the Northwest. Address D 45, Tribune.

WANTED—FIVE SEWING-MACHINE travelers; only those having experience and good recommendations need address D 63, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to sell fancy business cards in city on commission. References required. Address D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS taking care of horses and delivering crockery and glassware. 276 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS FOREMAN OF a sheepskin pullery; must understand tanning and coloring. Call at 207 East Kinzie-st., 2 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 13 YEARS OF age to work in printing office. Apply at No. 79 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY to take charge of office in Omaha, Nebraska. Address P.-O. Drawer 71.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $50 TO $500, loaned on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. Business strictly confidential. Offices, Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; also on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities; low rates. 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

REAL-ESTATE LOANS AT LOW rates made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, Rooms 15 and 17, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc.; no removal, publicity, or commission. 164 La Salle-st., Room 41.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 6 PER CENT IN sums to suit. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$1,000 ON IMPROVED MONTROSE property worth $3,000, near station. L. O. TOMLISON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON city real estate. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY EASILY MADE—BY INTELLIGENT, honest, persevering parties of tact and respectability, able to write trade articles, or take notes for a commercial journal. PUBLISHER, 7 Murray-st., Room 29, New York.

THOMAS MAYOR—ALL KINDS OF jobbing in mason work. Boilers, furnaces, and bakers' ovens a specialty. Building material for sale. Office, 37 La Salle-st., near Lake. Residence, 4630 Butterfield-st.

THE CHOICEST ICE-CREAM IS MANUFACTURED by BRODIE, 73 State-st. Picnics and parties supplied.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address D 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE 2 OR 3 LOTS suitable for greenhouse. Apply to N. P. LARSON, 556 West Lake-st.

30 CENTS WILL PROCURE A COPY OF the celebrated cook-book of Mrs. E. B. Shankland, 136 pages, cloth cover. Address PALMER, WINALL & CO., Dubuque, Ia.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

WIZARD OF DESTINY—PROF. VONGOOBET from Europe, world-renowned and greatest living astrologer, clairvoyant, and medium; everything in life. 669 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE for stock of goods; also want a good shoemaker; best location in the State. Address A. J. MILLER, Milford, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework at 674 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 625 Adams-st. Wages $4 per week.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND competent girl for cooking and laundry work. German preferred. 3538 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family of three, at 139 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl who can do general housework in a small family. 170 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL for general housework in family of two; must understand plain cooking, and come well recommended. Apply at 3409 South Park-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, German or Bohemian, in a variety store. Inquire at 739 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; small family, good wages. References required. 20 Wisconsin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework; one who can cook, wash, and iron, at 1335 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO do general housework in a small family at Hyde Park; will pay the highest wages. Apply for the place at 217 and 219 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO girl to do chamber work and wash dishes. Benton House, 228 Clark st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. 3154 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer to do general housework in small family. References required. 2413 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private family. 64 Rush-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl as child's nurse and second girl. Call at once at 531 West Monroe-st. References required.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL to help take care of children; private family. 354 Ontario-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO GO WEST, two lady companions. Call at Taylor House, 257 South Clark-st., Room 1, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

WANTED — SALESLADIES. APPLY at 172 State-st.

WANTED — CANVASSERS — LADIES and gentlemen; goods of ready sale on installments. 211 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in office to assist bookkeeper; sober, honest, and steady habits; good and rapid penman; not afraid to work. Address D 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, in a first-class family. Has good references. Call or address Coachman, 3004 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY DRUGgist wishing the assistance of an experienced German clerk for a limited number of hours daily address D 28, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and carver; hotel or restaurant. Address CHIEF, 113 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN or Superintendent of a steel or iron works or tool shop; have experience of 20 years in Eastern works; state salary and work. Address D 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAKER TO go in the country. Address B. H., 137 North Wells-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELderly gentleman of good education and experience, with strict and sober habits, some respectable permanent position or employment; is able and willing to work; salary very moderate. Best of references at disposal. Drug or manufacturing business preferred. Address G K, care of John Borkl, 329 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXpert shorthand reporter and type-writer; insurance or railroad office preferred; own type-writer. Address D 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEman of large city acquaintance would like to put his services and possibly some capital into a good business. D 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in boot and shoe business; wages not so much an object as learning. D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDer by a young man. Best of reference. Address D 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl for second work; is a first-class cook; best of reference given. 1639 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl as first-class cook and laundress. Good references. D 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPEtent person to do second work. Apply to Janitor, Room 15 McCormick Hall. First-class references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 401 Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO steady Welsh girls to do general housework or second work in small private family. Call or address 4819 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl for general housework; best reference. 148 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl, Swedish, as cook in private family. Call at 2257 Wentworth-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH girl for general housework in a small private family; South Side preferred. Address D 66, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do sewing and light housework. Call or address 159 Mohawk-st., up-stairs. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERal housework by a neat, trusty person; would take entire charge for a small family; four years' reference. 2935 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-first.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO Swedish girls to do general housework in a private family. Address 65 Oak-st., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Best city refetence given. Call or address 730 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl in private American family to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Reference given. 2222 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORough English cook; no laundry work. Apply at 2307 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly capable person for cooking, care of children, or second work; suburbs preferred for summer. Unquestionable reference. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress by capable Swedish girl; small family; South Side preferred. Good reference. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook, washer and ironer. Call at 2129 South Dearborn-st. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to assist in housework. Please call at 2118 Arnold-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SEAMstress in a private family or dressmaker's; have sewing-machine. Address D 42, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse to an invalid. 428 West Harrison-st. Wanted, woman to clean by the day or week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE and seamstress by competent person who understands dressmaking. Apply to Janitor, Room 15 McCormick Hall. First-class references given.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as housekeeper, where there are children; country preferred. 695 West Van Buren-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as nursery governess, to travel as companion to an invalid, or housekeeper where there are servants kept; would prefer to leave the city. Best of Chicago references. Address B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, as assistant correspondent or copyist in an insurance or other office. Best of references. Address N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW of 25; is capable of filling any position; lately from New York. D 76, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 24 Cortland-st., New York, and 46 Franklin-st., Chicago.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History, Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

REED & BREESE,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
100 Dearborn-st.,

Offer a limited number of shares of stock in the Lake Superior Iron Co., and Republic Iron Co., at prices that will net purchasers from 15 to 20 per cent in dividends.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF ALL THE DIVIDEND-PAYING IRON STOCKS.

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Invested in our new money-making, coöperative plan of speculating Gives a constant income, and lays the foundation of your fortune. Send for new pamphlet, free.

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23 Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago.
J. W. NORRIS, Agt.,
57 State-st.

SAFE

THE BOOKSELLERS.

An Organization to Keep Up the Retail Prices.

A Convention of the booksellers and stationers of the Northwest was held at the Pacific Hotel yesterday. The principal object of the Convention was to discuss what has come to be an alarming evil in the trade—namely: the unsettlement of values by the slaughtering of goods. The sessions were not open to persons outside the trade. The morning meeting opened at 11:30 o'clock. A temporary organization was effected, with H. H. West, of Milwaukee, as Chairman; George Grosvenor, of Dubuque, as Vice-President; and True White, of St. Paul, as Secretary. This temporary organization was afterwards made permanent.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Merrill of Bloomington, Grosvenor of Dubuque, and Watson of Aurora, was appointed to wait on the Chicago trade and invite them to attend the Convention. The following committees were appointed:

Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books—S. T. Bowen, Indianapolis; Wesley Redhead, Des Moines; Charles Humphrey, Adrian, Mich.; H. G. Allen, Grand Rapids; H. E. Hooper, Denver, Colo.

School and Text Books—E. L. Jansen, Chicago; S. D. Merrill, St. Paul; R. H. Allen, Iowa City; J. M. White, Waukesha; V. M. Coryell, Chicago.

Stationery—W. H. Watson, Aurora; T. E. Brown, Chicago; T. S. White, St. Paul; A. J. Santee, Iowa City; M. A. Salsbury, Indianapolis.

Having completed the organization, a recess was taken for dinner.

The afternoon session opened at 4 o'clock. The Committee on School and Text Books reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we request the publishers of school and text books to make only net list prices, from which no discount shall be made to others than legitimate booksellers, and that in cases where the books are sold or supplied—except single copies for examination—to others than booksellers an addition of 15 per cent to said net list prices shall be made to cover expense for postage.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books reported as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is for the interest of publishers that books be supplied to the public through the local booksellers, and that a bookstore therefore should be maintained in every community; that to secure this we recommend:

First—That publishers place a reasonable retail price on their books and adhere strictly to these prices on all sales except to the legitimate booksellers; that they make a distinction to the retailer sufficient to afford him a reasonable compensation, and such additional discount to jobbers from the commercial centres as will warrant their carrying a large stock for distribution.

Second—That publishers and booksellers add postage to the retail price on all books sent by mail, and that they print in their circulars and catalogs the amount of postage required on each book in connection with its retail price.

Third—That publishers and jobbers discontinue discounts to booksellers who retail at less than publishers' prices.

The resolutions were discussed and adopted seriatim.

Letters were presented from book publishers all over the country, both East and West, expressing their sympathy with the Convention and their desire to coöperate. Appleton & Co., of New York, wrote that they considered their interests and those of the trade as identical, and would do what they could to protect the trade from the raids of book-butchers and literary pirates.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: Robert Shields, Bloomington; L. B. Brett, Topeka; S. B. Kiestley, Columbus, Mo.; J. R. Pigman, Indianapolis; H. H. West, Milwaukee.

Announcement was made that a dinner would be given the visitors by the Stationers' Board of Trade this evening at the Pacific. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The following delegates were in attendance: H. T. Brooks, Mexico, Mo.; John S. Green, Morrison, Ill.; James G. Daniels, Chicago; George L. Hobbs, Chicago; D. A. Riddle, Aurora; Grosvenor and Harger, Dubuque; E. L. Donaghho, Streator, Ill.; W. L. Grattis, Streator, Ill.; F. E. Bellamy, Kankakee; V. M. Coryell, Western News Company; D. H. Davis, Coldwater, Mich.; J. A. Marsh, Detroit News Company; True S. White, St. Paul; Charles Humphrey, Adrian; A. J. Santee, Clinton, Ia.; H. G. Allen, Grand Rapids; Robert H. Gibboney, Polo, Ill.; H. H. Denison, Elgin; H. Hurst, Milwaukee; D. D. Merrill, Bloomington; S. S. Brett, Topeka; Wesley Redhead, Des Moines; S. D. Kiertley, Columbus, Mo.; George W. Fowell, Lincoln, Neb.; H. C. Pinther; H. E. Hooper, Waukesha; Madin Finch, Knoxville, Ia., W. A. Salsbury, Valparaiso, Ind.; J. P. Pigman, Lafayette, Ind., R. H. Allen, Iowa City, Ia.; C. H. Vernon, Chicago; H. L. Bovell, Chicago; H. J. Ramsey, Fairbury, Ill.; C. C. Sallitt, Chicago; William Lewis, Chicago; R. A. Wilson, Monmouth, Ill.; Andrew Geyer, of *Geyer's Stationer*, New York; George P. Sexton, Chicago; Amos Pettibone, Chicago; H. H. Shepard, Kansas City, Mo.; E. P. Stewart, Chicago; F. H. Revell, Chicago; Howard Pike, Davenport; George Sherwood, Chicago; Sanford Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Howard Lockwood, P. G. Monroe, G. B. Heckel, and T. W. J. Long, of the *American Stationer*, New York City; J. S. Ford, Chicago; J. Fred Waggoner, Chicago.

Lorne's Return to England.

London Truth.

I understand that, after half a dozen 'postponements, it is definitly settled that the Princess Louise will leave Liverpool for Canada on Thursday, June 9. The reports of Lord's Lorne's resignation are premature, but I have reason to believe that he will return to England in October, when he will be called up to the House of Lords.

Mr. Haverly Knight, of the extensive Carpet House of Reeve L. Knight & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., reports the case of a friend whose hand was absolutely deformed by rheumatism of seven years' standing, who was cured by the use of three bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, and rendered able to use his hand perfectly.

BUSINESS.

Persistent Bear Attacks on Stocks —Manipulation of Money.

Reduction in Trunk Line Pool Rates—Crop Prospects.

Pullman and the Rumored Scrip Dividend —Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Less Unsettled—Lard Easier —Pork and Meats Quiet and Steady.

Cash Wheat Rather Heavy, and Futures Easier —Little Change in Other Breadstuffs.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were not very active. Efforts were again made to depress the entire list, but they were not remarkably successful. Sustaining orders behind the Gould stocks were said to be a main cause of the resistance of the market, but as a matter of fact very little stock has been shaken out in any quarter by the recent demonstrations. Manipulation of the money market was tried again, but the rate did not go above 4 per cent. Toward the close the market grew better.

Besides manipulating the money market, the bears ostentatiously sold stocks below the market, seller 60. This had very little effect. New York advices describe the bears as very confident.

Reports were again circulated that Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific were to be amalgamated or consolidated. This is to be on the basis of an exchange of six shares of the former for five shares of the latter. At this rate the Gould party calculate that Texas Pacific should sell at 90. The Stock Exchange was notified yesterday afternoon by the Texas Pacific Company that its capital stock was to be increased 90 per cent.

Commissioner Fink's announcement in the press dispatches yesterday of a reduction of 5 cents per 100 lbs in the trunk-line rates was a confession of the truth of THE TRIBUNE's charges of several days ago that rates were being cut. That the agreement about rates was being violated was first discovered by this paper, and its announcement of the fact called out vehement denials from Commissioner Fink, and Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett, of the Erie Road. There is no doubt that correspondence between Vanderbilt and Jewett, in which the former complained of rate-cutting by the Erie, did take place, although this, too, was denied by all the parties in interest. Commissioner Fink is now quoted as saying that it is probable that the trunk-line Presidents at their meeting this week will reduce rates 5 cents more, to 20 cents a hundred. This reduction is made necessary by the light railroad tonnage and the low water-rates.

The Jersey Central-Pennsylvania-Wabash traffic arrangement reappeared in the stock market gossip. It was asserted that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Road were to meet yesterday and direct the President to sign and close the contract. This it was that put up Wabash the day before, and it was advertised to advance Jersey Central yesterday, but did not do so to any remarkable extent.

Keene was the principal seller of Erie through the German houses.

Sage sold spreads on a few thousand shares of Lake Shore, 90 days, for 1¼ per cent, at 126 and 146. On Monday he sold puts on Lake shore at 125 for four months for 1 per cent.

Foreign orders have fallen away greatly, and heavy realizations are reported in Union Pacific and the trunk line shares.

Two parties are always facing each other in the stock market, but the divergence of views was never so strong as now. On the one side are those who assert that the winter-wheat crop has been damaged at least one-third; that spring wheat will be at least 20 per cent short; that the country will have little or no surplus to export; that the period of gold inflation is at an end, and that we are on the eve of an export of gold; that every possible influence that could be used for the stimulation of the market has been exhausted, and that a great decline is therefore morally certain. Equally positive are those on the other side, who assert on the best of authority that north and west of Chicago the agricultural prospects were never finer than now. Kansas has an unparalled promise for both winter and spring wheat. In the other States south and east of the spring wheat country—that is, in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan—there will be two-thirds or three-fourths of a winter-wheat crop. The other products—rye, barley, etc.—promise a full yield. Hence the Northwestern roads, according to present indications, will have all the business they can do. The trunk lines will lose something from the shortage of the winter-wheat crop, but will also gain from the other crops in the winter-wheat region and from the extra production of the northwestern country. They admit that to a superficial eye the influences of the stock market seem to be in favor of lower prices, but this is due to the efforts of sold-out bulls to replace the stocks they have parted with. They describe the market as very strong, liable to a slight decline and a heavy advance.

There are so many predictions of panic that old stagers begin to think stocks must be an uncommonly good purchase, if they are high.

Recent activity in the stocks and income bonds of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company has been in anticipation of an expected confirmation by the United States Supreme Court of Judge Harlan's decision affirming the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the first-mortgage bonds. The earnings of the road have never yet sufficed to pay the interest on the first mortgage, to which alone the obligation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is restricted.

Another scrip dividend was promised for Pullman by street talk, but there will be none.

In England, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the situation in stocks is so unwholesome, so overstrained, that the least accident might cause it to snap; and it is not at all sure that the top-heavy fabric which the speculators have reared may not tumble of its own weight before many months are over. That at best it is a question of months only seems nearly certain, so far at least as many classes of stock are concerned.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says that despite the denials of the railway officials, which are so worded as to be general in their application rather than specific, the statement printed in this column Sunday that a communication was sent Friday from the Central & Hudson Railroad office to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad office relative to the cutting of rates on east-bound freight, is an absolute fact. Further, we may add that one of the first public results of the communication will be the issue within a few days of a call for a "Presidents' meeting." It is also a fact that the Erie Railway has been doing, not a large business, but nearly double that of the Central & Hudson Company in the delivery of grain at New York. By what method this was accomplished each reader may judge for himself.

The Louisville & Nashville earnings increased from Jan. 1 to May 31 $1,175,234. During May the Mobile & Ohio earnings increased $16,167. The St. Paul & Omaha earnings increased the last week of May $39,539, and those of the Great Western of Canada increased during the same time $6,364. Northern Pacific's earnings increased for May $82,267, and since Jan. 1 $537,490. Chicago & Alton's earnings decreased the third week of May $27,329, and from Jan. 1 $221,695. The St. Louis & San Francisco earnings increased the fourth week of May $38,300, and since Jan. 1 $252,932.

Iron Mountain earnings increased for the fourth week of May, $43,597; for the month of May, $131,246; and since Jan. 1, $607,211. Indiana, Bloomington & Western, fourth week in May, earned $28,004.17; increase over same week in 1880, $4,154.25. Earnings of Ohio Southern for the fourth week of May, $8,280.11; increase over preceding week, $1,174. Hannibal & St. Joseph (estimated) for the fourth week of May, $65,182; increase, $7,286. International & Great Northern earnings for the fourth week in May, 1880, $27,335; do, 1881, $47,380; increase, $20,045; month of May, 1881, $170,318; increase, $77,476.

Northwestern common stock is selling dividend of 3 per cent on. Morris & Essex will sell ex-dividend of 3½ per cent on the 10th inst. New York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central all declare dividends this month. Union Pacific is selling with 1¾ per cent dividend on.

The following shows the range of the active stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Chicago & Alton	143¾	......	......	......
Morris & Essex	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
C., C., C. & I.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾
Illinois Central	142¼	142¼	141½	142
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	144¼	145	143¾	145
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	167	167¼	166½	167¼
New York Central	148¼	148¾	147¼	148⅝
Michigan Central	110¾	111	109¾	110¾
Lake Shore	131⅜	131¾	130⅝	131¼
Erie	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅝
Erie seconds	104⅝	104⅝	104	104⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	129¾	130	128¾	129
Do preferred	143½	......	......	......
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	126¾	127¼	125¾	127
Do preferred	134¼	134¾	133¾	133¾
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	54¼	54¾	53¾	54⅛
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	92¼	94⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	44¼	44¾	43⅞	43⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	89¾	......	......	88
Do preferred	113⅜	......	......	114
Mo., Kansas & Texas	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼
Pacific Mail	57⅝	58¼	56⅝	58¼
Delaware & Hudson	111	111	109¾	110¼
Del., Lack & Western	126¾	126¾	126	126¾
New Jersey Central	103	103¼	102⅝	103⅛
Philadelphia & Reading	60¾	......	......	60
Manhattan Elevated	27⅝	......	......	27⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	93¾	93¾	93	93
Union Pacific	127⅞	127⅞	126⅝	127⅞
Missouri Pacific	109⅝	109¾	109	109¾
Western Union (old)	127⅝	128½	127¼	128⅝
Do (new)	88¾	89	88¾	89
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	45⅝	46	44⅞	46
Do preferred	107⅞	108	106⅞	108
Louisville & Nashville	107⅞	107¼	106⅝	106⅝
N. Y., Ontario & Western	36¾	36¾	36¼	36⅝
Lake Erie & Western	62⅝	62⅝	61½	61⅝
Northern Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	43
Do preferred	88¾	88⅝	88¼	88¾
Canada Southern	75⅜	75½	74¾	75⅝
C., C. & I. C.	28⅝	29⅛	28½	29⅜
St. L. & San Francisco	51⅜	51⅝	51	51
Do preferred	78	78	77⅝	77⅞
Mobile & Ohio	34⅝	34⅝	34	34
Nashville & Chattanooga	......	......	......	89
Houston & Texas Central	90	......	......	......
Ches. & Ohio	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30
Denver & Rio Grande	112	112⅛	111¼	111¾
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	82	......	......	......
Central Pacific	95¾	95¼	94⅞	95¾
Ohio Central	35⅛	35¼	34⅛	34⅛
Texas Pacific	68¾	71	68⅜	71
Peoria, D. & E.	47¾	48⅛	47⅝	48⅝
American District Tel.	50¾	50¼	49⅞	50

Government bonds were decidedly weaker. In Chicago District of Columbia 3.65s were 107½ bid and 108½ asked; the 3½s were 103 bid and 103⅜ asked; the 4s 117¾ bid and 118⅛ asked; the 4½s 114⅞ bid and 115¼ asked; the 5s 103 bid and 103⅜ asked. At the close the 3½s were 102¾ and 103⅛; the 4s 117½ and 117⅞; the 4½s 114¾ and 115⅛, and the 5s unchanged.

Foreign exchange closed weaker, posted rates remaining 485 and 487. Prime bankers' bills were 484 and 486. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 482@482½; delivered next week, 482@482½. Continental exchange was steady. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 526⅞@527⅞. Bordeaux, 525⅝. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 527½@526¼; delivered next month, 527½@526¾. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94⅝ for sixty days and 94⅞ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93⅛@93¼. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93¾@94; same, delivered in three weeks, 93⅞@93⅞. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93¾. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 39¼@39 9-16 for demand. Sixty-day commercial was 39⅝@39 9-16; delivered next month 39¼@39 9-16. Shippers' exchange on New York was 40c discount.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,600,000. Loans are fairly active, though at low rates. The large amounts of securities and Board of Trade stuff now being carried here give good employment for bonds. Rates are 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was weaker at 25c per $1,000 discount. Securities were quiet, with a fractional weakness in quotations. Wabash 5s sold, $20,000, at 98⅞. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s (Min. Point.), $5,000, 99¾; $5,000, 99¼; $5,000, 99⅛; $5,000, 99½; $5,000, 99½; $5,000, 99½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000, 97½; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s, $5,000, 98½; $3,000, 98½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was heavy in tone during the greater portion of the day, and the tendency until shortly before the close was in the direction of a lower range of quotations. One of the principal reasons urged in favor of the appreciation of values was the easy condition of the money market. So that now, when the monetary situation shows some signs of hardening, the belief in a further advance in prices is by no means so general. At the opening of business to-day the greater portion of the list showed a decline from the closing quotations of yesterday, and in the early dealings prices moved with great irregularity. At the first Board a pressure to sell prevailed, which resulted in a decline of ¼ to 2⅛, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, the Granger properties, New York Elevated, Union and Wabash Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, and the trunk line shares leading the downward movement. During the afternoon speculation was dull and depressed, but after the second call the market assumed a firmer tone, and at the close the general list showed a recovery of ¼ to 1⅜, Texas Pacific selling up 2⅞, and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Rome & Watertown 2 each. Among the miscellaneous stocks Norfolk & Western preferred was conspicuous for a decline of 2⅜. The shares most actively traded in were Erie, Lake Shore, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, New Jersey Central, St. Paul, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Kansas & Texas.

The money market continues to be characterized by continued activity, and call borrowers are compelled to pay higher rates for accommodation than have been current for some time past. On pledge of stock collateral loans were made at 3@4, the latter being the prevailing quotation at the close. The Government bond dealers paid as high as 3, some few loans being effected at 2½. Time loans were quoted at 3@4½, according to the collateral and the date of maturity. In the discount market prime mercantile paper ruled at 3@3½. In sterling exchange, although the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged, the tone of the market is irregular, with a declining tendency, and with a good supply of bills offering.

Railroad mortgages were in fair demand, but the market was irregular. Texas Pacific land-grant incomes receded from 90 to 89½, and sold up to 91⅛; do firsts (Rio Grande Division) fluctuated between 101⅛ and 102¼, and closed at 102⅛. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts advanced from 98½ to 99¼, and reacted to 98⅞. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 105 to 104, and recovered to 104⅜; do funded 5s fell off from 101¾ to 100¼, and rallied to 101. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 83¼ to 83¾, and returned to 83¼. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes advanced from 75⅜ to 76, and receded to 75¼. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts declined from 102½ to 102, Chesapeake & Ohio 6s (class B) from 90 to 89½, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago firsts from 109½ to 108½, and Southern Pacific of California firsts from 106½ to 106. Great Western firsts advanced from 111¼ to 112, International & Great Northern firsts from 112 to 113, Iron Mountain seconds, preferred incomes, from 94 to 95, and Lake Erie & Western incomes from 84 to 84½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Governments weak, and ⅛@⅜ lower.

Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was feverish and unsettled in early dealings, and speculation was very heavy in tone, so that by noon a decline of ¼ to 2⅛ had been recorded. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson, Wabash, Union Pacific, and trunk line shares were most prominent in the decline. The market continued dull and unsettled during the greater portion of the afternoon, but in late dealings speculation assumed a strong tone, and the market closed firm at a recovery of ¼ to 1⅜ in the general list, while Texas Pacific sold up 2⅞ and Louisville & New Albany 2. Norfolk & Western preferred was weak, and declined 2⅜.

Transactions, 355,000:

Canada Southern	7,500	New York Central	15,000
Central Pacific	2,300	Northern Pacific	3,600
C., C. & I. C.	13,000	Ontario & Western	2,000
D., L. & Western	19,000	Ohio Central	2,000
Del. & Hudson	2,700	Pacific Mail	8,000
Denver & Rio Gr'de	4,000	P., Dec. & Evans	5,400
Erie	47,000	St. Paul	16,000
Kansas & Texas	12,000	St. Paul & Omaha	2,000
Lake Shore	34,000	St. L. & San Fran	2,000
Louisville & Nash	3,300	Texas Pacific	30,000
Michigan Central	10,000	Union Pacific	23,000
Memphis & Char't'n	4,000	Wabash Pacific	3,000
Northwestern	9,000	Western Union	5,000
N. Jersey Central	15,000	Illinois Central	2,000

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 484; demand, 486.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "At the Stock Exchange United States bonds were lower, the principal decline having been in 5s, the amount of which held in Europe appears to have been underestimated. Foreign exchange was weak this afternoon, which indicates that none of these 5 per cent bonds were bought for this market to-day. Money commanded rather better rates then of late, but was nevertheless in good supply. Share speculation was active, and in the morning the tendency was downward under the influence of Commissioner Fink's card reducing through freight rates 5c per 100 lbs. This reduction was made at the request of the New York Central & Hudson, whose President recently denied that there was any cutting in rates. In the afternoon the whole market became strong, and in the last hour was buoyant under the lead of Texas & Pacific, which advanced to 71 on a report that the stock is to be exchanged for Missouri Pacific at the rate of six of the former for five of the latter. Jersey Central was notably strong on a report that the Company has negotiated a loan of $5,000,000, which will enable it to get out of the hands of the Receiver; and, moreover, that the Pennsylvania Railroad have signed a contract which provides for an interchange of traffic between the two roads and the Wabash.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	102¾	New 4s	117¾
New 5s	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	62¾	C. P. bonds	117¾
Missouri	115	U. P. firsts	120
St. Joe	111	U. P. land-grant	118¾
Tennessee, old	72	U. P. sinking-fund	128
Tennessee, new	72	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	131
Virginia, old	40	St. P. & S. C. firsts	112½
Virginia consols	85	Erie seconds	104⅝
Virginia, deferred	17		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	144¾	A. & T. H. preferred	96
Panama	270	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	54⅛
Fort Wayne	137	Do preferred	93
Cleve. & Pittsburg	140	Hannibal & St. Joe	88¾
Illinois Central	142	Do preferred	113½
C., B. & Q.	167	Iron Mountain	84½
Chicago & Alton	143½	St. L. & San Fran.	51
Do preferred	145	Do preferred	71½
New York Central	148	Do first preferred	110½
Harlem	200	C., St. L. & N. O.	80
Lake Shore	131⅛	Kansas & Texas	51
Canada Southern	75¾	Union Pacific stock	127¾
Michigan Central	110⅛	Central Pacific	95½
Erie	47⅞	Northern Pacific	43
Do preferred	89⅞	Do preferred	88¾
Northwestern	129	Louisville & Nashv.	106⅝
Do preferred	141	Nash. & Chatanooga	88½
St. Paul	127	L., N. A. & C.	102
Do preferred	133¼	Houston & Texas	89½
St. P., M. & M.	93	D. & R. G.	111⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	45½	Western Union Tel.	128⅝
Do preferred	107¾	Pacific Mail	58¼
Del., Lack. & West.	126¾	Adams	136½
Morris & Essex	129¾	Fargo	127
Delaware & Hudson	110	American	86
New Jersey Central	103⅛	United States Express	73
Reading	60	Quicksilver	17
Ohio & Mississippi	44	Do preferred	62
Do preferred	110	Cariboo	3¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	Central Arizona	4
Do first preferred	45	Homestake	24
Mobile & Ohio	33⅞	Standard	23¾
Cleve. & Columbus	97	Excelsior	1
C., C. & I. C.	27¾	Little Pittsburg	3¼
Ohio Central	34⅛	Ontario	37½
Lake Erie & Western	61⅝	Mar. & C. firsts pfd.	17¼
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	48⅞	Do seconds	12¾
Ontario & Western	36⅝	Texas Pacific	70⅞
I., B. & W.	52	Missouri Pacific	109¾
B., C., R. & N.	82½	Silver Cliff	6
Alton & Terre Haute	68		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 8.—The most encouraging feature of the home market at the present time is the fact that, in spite of the uncertainty prevailing in New York, which has its influence here, and in spite of the large amount of bear talk and the evident determined effort to depress prices, the confidence of the outside speculators continues strong. The natural tendency is to higher prices. To-day's feature was Iowa Falls & Sioux City, which jumped up to 89 and 91, after selling at 84 and 86 as the closing rates of yesterday. Hartford & Erie 7s and New York & New England were entirely neglected. Eastern was firm at 51½ after selling at 51¾. Sales of Boston & Maine at 163 and Old Colony at 133¼ were made. Atchison, now that it is stated that the net earnings are smaller than last year, is upon the downward grade, and sold down to 148. Little Rock declined from 86 to 85¾ and Rutland common from 7 to 6¾. Pullman advanced to 138⅞. Sandusky was steady at 31, sales and bid. Eastern improved ⅛. T., N. & B. sold firm at 16½.

In the land stocks, Boston Land advanced from 10½ to 10¾ on sales aggregating nearly 3,000 shares. Water Power was neglected at 10 bid and 10¼ asked.

It is reported that Boston capitalists have subscribed $5,000,000 toward the construction of the air-line road from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Duluth, Minn.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 8.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	10	Cin., Sand. & Cleve.	31¼
Boston Land	10⅝	Eastern R. R.	51⅜
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s	125	Little Rock & Ft. S.	85½
Do land-grant 7s	23¼	O. Lake Champ com.	55
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	83¾	Old Colony	133¼
Eastern 4½s	100	Rutland preferred	31¼
K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	125	Wis. Cent. R. R. com.	33
Atchison & Tpka R.R.	147¼	Do preferred	60
Boston & Maine	163	Flint & P. Marq. prfd.	100
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	167		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 8.—Consols, 100 1-16; account, 100 5-16.

New 5s, 105¼; 4½s, 118; 4s, 120¾.

Illinois Central, 146½; Pennsylvania Central, 67¾; New York Central, 152½; Erie, 49¼; do seconds, 107½; Reading, 30⅝.

Amount of bullion gone in, £28,000.

PARIS, June 8.—Rentes, 86f 77½c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	4⅛	Mexican	13⅜
Alta	3¾	Mono	2⅜
Bechtel	1	Northern Belle	22¾
Belcher	3⅜	Ophir	8⅜
Best & Belcher	15¾	Oro	21-32
Bodie	7	Overman	1⅝
Bullion	15-16	Potosi	3¾
California	2	Savage	4
Chollar	2¾	Sierra Nevada	17¼
Con. Virginia	4⅛	Silver King	22⅛
Crown Point	4⅛	Tip Top	3⅛
Eureka Con	32	Union Consolidated	14⅝
Exchequer	1⅝	Wales	1⅛
Gould & Curry	8⅜	Yellow Jack	4⅛
Grand Prize	13-32	Navajo	29-32
Hale & Norcross	4⅛	Scorpion	2
Manhattan	2¾	South Bodie	5-32

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—The mining shares were featureless and neglected, but fractionally higher than yesterday. Blue Hill improved ⅛. Bonanza was steady at 5, sales and bid. Duncan gained ⅛, Franklin ¼, and Harshaw and Silver Islet remained unchanged. Copperopolis made an advance from 161 to 162, and Massachusetts & New Mexico from 57 to 58, while Dunkin declined from 140 to 137, and Empire from 89 to 88. Milton opened at 60, sold down to 58, and then recovered to 60 again.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Pewabic	14
Catalpa	2¼	Quincy	36¾
Duncan Silver	2	Ridge	3½
Franklin	11⅝	Silver Islet	45

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Chicago av, n e cor of Chase st, s f, 48x122½ ft, dated April 22 (Franz Bock to Willmina Bock)	$ 5,500
Dearborn av, 247 ft s of Goethe st, e f, 25x149 ft, improved, dated June 7 (Samuel Friedman to Patrick L. Garrity)	13,000
Prairie av, 140 6-10 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 35x179¾ ft, dated June 6 (Aaron Gibbs to Mary C. Palmer)	7,000
West Thirteenth place, 72 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x82 ft, dated June 2 (George L. Otis to Jacob Hofmann)	380
Michigan av, s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 20x135 ft, dated June 7 (John Busse to Eugene E. Prussing)	5,000
West Twentieth st, 250 w of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 3 (James Stinson to Thomas Nestor)	800
Calumet av, 130 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 30 ft to railroad, improved, dated June 7 (Amelia P. Meldrum to Margaret V. Kelley)	30,000
Hubbard st, n e cor Oakley av, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 30 (Frank Scales to Martha M. French)	1,000
Walnut st, 179 ft w of Robey, s f, 30x124 ft, dated June 7 (Oscar G. Johnson to Edward B. Chapman)	2,000
West Twenty-first st, s w cor of Paulina, n f, 75x125 ft (with other property), dated May 20 (Joseph A. Heaney to Mary Heaney)	5,000
Black Hawk st, 65 ft w of Mohawk, n f, 25x62 9-10 ft, dated June 6 (Jacob Burg to B. Schneider)	800
West Twentieth st, 275 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 8 (James Stinson to J. and B. Carroll)	800
West Twentieth st, 150 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 8 (James Stinson to L. E. Cook)	800
Centre av, s w cor of Arthington st, e f, 125x125 ft, dated May 19 (William A. Porter to William McCarthy)	5,000
Third av, 273 4-10 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 24 8-10x100 ft, dated June 3 (James Keating to Albert E. Kent)	2,500
South Halsted st, 321¾ ft n of Polk, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated June 8 (Charles H. Boynton to Charles W. Schlund)	3,000
Concord st, 212 ft e of Sheffield av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 7 (E. and M. Dore to Forans Korkowsky)	575
Commercial st, 139 ft s of Bloomingdale road, e f, 46x122 ft, dated May 3 (M. Wortheimer to Henry Hoepe)	350
Mohawk st, 24 ft s of Menominee, w f, 23 3-10x120 ft, improved, dated June 8 (Heinrich Weber to Patrick O'Malley)	3,000
West Jackson st, s e corner of Winchester, n f, 74x121 ft, dated May 10 (Joseph N. Balestier to Sarah J. Banning)	6,105
Burling st, between Beldin and Webster avs, w f, 21⅝x125 ft, improved, dated June 6 (William L. Solomon to Theodore F. Brett)	3,500
Jones st, 48 ft n of Mill, w f, 24x120 ft, dated June 8 (G. Teeters to B. Curtin)	450
Bank st, 86 ft e of Astor, n f, 20x80 ft, dated June 7 (William Swentzel to Potter Palmer)	6,000
Langley av, 253 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated June 8 (M. E. Buckingham to F. D. Reynolds)	2,700

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 100 ft w of Racine, s f, 120x150 ft, dated June 7 (Thomas Goode to Lydia J. Gavin)	$ 8,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Drexel boulevard, 110 ft s of Brook st, w f, 20x100 ft, dated June 7 (Seth S. Hadley to Eliza K. Spinney)	$ 5,000
Englewood av, e of and near Stewart, s f, 40 ft to alley, dated June 3 (John W. Riggle to George W. Antis)	3,000
State st, 175 ft south of Forty-ninth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated May 30 (Andreas Kaufmann to Katharina Hoffmann)	2,650
Michigan av, n w cor of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 500x180 ft, dated April 10 (Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. to Brian F. Philpot)	15,105
Michigan av, same lot as above, dated June 6 (Brian F. Philpot to John Nash)	16,632
Greenwood av, s e cor of Sixty-first st, w f, 50x170 ft, dated April 25, 1876 (C. O. and E. H. Hunt to P. C. Onderdonk)	1,200
Buddan st, 485 ft n of Forty-third, w f, 24x122 ft, dated June 4 (C. L. and W. H. Palmer to James Dooley)	275
Buddan st, adjoining the above, w f, 24x122 ft, dated June 4 (same to P. Burns)	275
Shurtleff av, 625 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x122 ft, dated June 3 (Simeon Straus to M. A. Griffin)	400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Buchanan st, s w cor of Cortland, e f, 48¾x126 ft, dated June 2 (C. J. Hambleton to W. B. Hawekotte)	$ 650

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	14,803	7,189	9,323	7,246
Wheat, bu	140,498	59,736	11,162	42,461
Corn, bu	457,467	423,122	192,092	309,873
Oats, bu	184,852	104,419	73,098	171,898
Rye, bu	2,475	2,739	1,333	2,504
Barley, bu	4,825	5,900	5,722	4,523
Grass seed, lbs	9,620	50,380	84,323	4,367
Flax seed, lbs	426,770	....	84,000	....
Broom-corn, lbs	58,000	....	2,881	4,437
Cured meats, lbs	429,100	574,500	1,196,068	1,734,035
Beef, tcs	....	....	4	1
Beef, brls	....	....	129	21
Pork, brls	375	256	264	358
Lard, lbs	124,400	339,700	466,329	406,360
Tallow, lbs	92,611	94,087	57,630	47,800
Butter, lbs	252,815	249,082	222,915	190,620
Live hogs, No.	20,528	29,649	3,088	5,084
Cattle, No.	3,756	4,737	2,823	1,914
Sheep, No.	772	406	288	1,056
Hides, lbs	360,602	122,743	145,790	96,000
Wool, lbs	342,376	126,948	252,604	152,000
Potatoes, bu	1,647	1,402	359	6
Coal, tons	16,762	9,519	1,917	1,244
Hay, tons	241	143	50	24
Lumber, m ft	14,161	7,134	3,301	3,951
Shingles, m	915	4,434	867	320
Salt, brls	4,717	5,308	7,150	2,083
Poultry	190	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,585	742	364	....
Cheese, bxs	2,012	2,248	2,352	1,798
Green apples, brls	5	....	....	....
Beans, bu	....	308	41	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red wheat, 1 car No. 2 winter, 8 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 153 cars No. 2 spring, 62 cars No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (258 wheat); 434 cars No. 2 corn, 167 cars and 17,400 bu high mixed, 12 cars new do, 14 cars new mixed, 77 cars rejected, 28 cars no grade (732 corn); 59 cars white oats, 96 cars No. 2 mixed, 42 cars rejected (197 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars low grade; 1 car No. 3 barley, 4 cars low grade Total (1,201 cars), 535,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,005 bu wheat, 327,649 bu corn, 1,168 bu oats, 2,069 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather steady yesterday, there being smaller price variations than usual. The tone otherwise was about the same. Lard was moderately active, and just variable enough to suggest still another revision, to read, "Give us this day our daily milk." Pork and meats were quiet as usual, the former being dull. Wheat was nervous and active, with a good deal of buying and selling on outside as well as local account. The chief point in the market was the heaviness of spot and June wheat, a good deal more being on sale than seemed to be wanted, and the shipping movement continues very slow, with a fair volume of receipts. This tended to depress wheat futures. Corn was firm for July and September, and easy otherwise, but very steady throughout. Oats were easy for this month, and rye steady. Mess pork closed firm, at $16.12½@16.15 for July, and $16.25@16.27½ for August. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $10.75@10.77½ for July and $10.77½@10.80 for August. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $8.20@8.22½ for July. Wheat closed ½c lower, a $1.09⅜@1.09⅞ for July and $1.09⅜@1.09¼ for August. Corn closed steady, at 42⅞@43c for July and 43¾@43⅞c for August. Oats closed at 36⅞@36¾c for July, 27¾@27⅞c for August, and 26⅞@27c for September. Rye closed at 79½@79⅝c for August and 79½@79⅝c for September. Barley closed nominally at 95c for No. 2 and 85c for No. 3. Hogs were steady, at $5.60@5.90 for light, and at $5.60@6.15 for heavy. Cattle ruled steady. Sales were at $2.75@6.00.

Jobbers of staple and fancy groceries report a good business in progress. Both the city and country trade are ordering with fair liberality, and the daily sales reach a pretty large aggregate. Prices show positive strength, the tendency in the leading staples continuing upward. Sugars, coffees, and teas are specially strong. No noteworthy changes were developed in the dry-goods market. A good seasonable business is in progress, and firmness prevails in most departments. Staple cottons occupy a decidedly strong position, the demand being larger for the time of year, while stocks, both in agents' and distributors' hands, are exceptionally light. Within the past ten days numerous changes—all in an upward direction—have been made in the quotations of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, denims, and tickings. Dealers in dried fruits, fish, and canned goods had no changes to report. Butter was moving more freely, and was steadily held. Cheese remains dull and heavy. There was a fair movement in oils at about steady figures. Coal was quoted dull. Only a light demand for pig-iron existed.

Hay was a trifle stronger, dealers generally holding for higher prices. Broom-corn continues active and strong for all descriptions. In drugs and chemicals a steady trade is noted, with no change in quotations. Eggs remain firm, selling generally at 14c per doz. There is a fair movement in hides and wool, the former showing a little more strength. Grease and tallow are dull, with only a fitful trade at quotations. In green fruits there is a brisk trade, the demand in all descriptions keeping even pace with the supply. Dealers in hops report an active business for the season, principally in the medium grades, which form the bulk of the stock in hand. Old potatoes are a little firmer, and really prime stock, which is scarce, still brings good figures. New potatoes are scarce, and sell at $5.00@6.00 per brl. Seeds were inactive for clover and timothy, the little trading in these kinds being in odd lots. Flax-seed sold to some extent at $1.18. There was a firmer feeling in Hungarian, and millet sold at higher figures.

Lake freights were easy yesterday, and quite a number of charters were made at 4c for corn and 4½c for wheat to Buffalo, 8c for wheat to Kingston, and 2¾c for oats to Buffalo. Six vessels were chartered for Buffalo, five with corn and one with oats, two for Kingston for wheat and oats, and one each for Collingwood, Erie, and Montreal, with an aggregate capacity of 28,000 bu corn, 125,000 bu oats, and 36,000 bu wheat. Vessels are still wanted for the lumber trade, and rates are fully upheld.

Railroad freights are 5c lower. The official rates to New York are 30c per 100 lbs on provisions and 25c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 45c on provisions to Liverpool and 62c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 37c to Liverpool and 45c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 307,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 90,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York and Baltimore were 302,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,594 brls; wheat, 214,350 bu; corn, 151,885 bu; oats, 20,400 bu; corn-meal, 1,270 pkgs; rye, 1,108 bu; malt, 1,650 bu; pork, 100 brls; beef, 1,304 brls; cut meats, 1,257 pkgs; lard, 3,009 tcs; whisky, 988 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 159,000 bu; corn, 145,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending June 4, '81.	*Week ending June 5, '80.*
Flour, brls	85,000@ 90,000	110,000@115,000
Wheat, qrs	160,000@165,000	220,000@225,000
Corn, qrs	155,000@160,000	165,000@170,000

A leading commission house in this city has received reports from more than 150 correspondents in the spring-wheat States, regarding the acreage sown to spring wheat this year as compared with last. The average of these reports, thus far, show the following per centages:

Wisconsin	81
Minnesota	90
Iowa	100
Nebraska	110
Dakota	large increase

H. O. Goodrich, Esq., who has resided in Jersey County in this State for forty-one years, during twenty-eight of which he was agent for a well-known reaper firm, was on 'Change yesterday. He says that the results of his personal observation are as follows with regard to wheat: Jersey and Pike Counties will not yield more than one quarter as much as last year. Macoupin and Greene will yield about one-third as much as in 1880, and Montgomery and Christian Counties will scarcely raise enough to seed the same area for another crop. He does not know how it will be outside those counties, but has noticed that the yield of that area in former years has been a not inaccurate index to the crop yield of the whole country. Letters received from Southern Illinois yesterday agreed in describing the outlook there as a poor one. Some fields owe their green appearance not to wheat, but to cheat.

A former President of our Board of Trade was informed last Tuesday by a prominent citizen (banker) of Richmond, Ind., that he had made a thorough personal examination in that State, and was satisfied that the yield will be a very poor one. He says a manufacturer of agricultural implements informed him that he could make more money by stopping work than by filling his orders, as many farmers were willing to give $30 to $50 each to be released from their contracts to pay for reapers, etc.

Bessereau Brothers, of Chatelleraubt, France, write to Coleman & Co., of New York, in a pleasant vein. We extract the following as specimens of grim humor:

> We see that American farmers or *speculators* begin their annual complaints. It will not hinder the same farmers to secure the same enormous amount of wheat that we are used to see for the last two years. On this side of the ocean things look quite different. Wheat is vigorous, green and the ears shall soon come out in the center west of France.
>
> We will continue to receive some wheat from farmers, and at rather low price compared with the price of yours.
>
> Our millers complain unanimously of their wretched business; they propose to get their revenge next year, and compete with success on the English market with American milling industry.
>
> If your people continue to complain of their crop prospects they will make us believe that we are to export Wheat to America this year, please tell them to stop or they will make Frenchmen burst with joy.

The lumber market, at the foot of Franklin street, where in years gone by there were often congregated a score and sometimes two score of vessels freighted with the products of the Michigan pine forests, is a thing of the past, and seems fated never to see its like again. Of late years, and more generally this than during any previous year, the practice of "buying to arrive" has been in vogue, so that now this method of dealing has become so popularized that often two-thirds or more of a large fleet pass the old market place, proceed direct to the lumber-yard, are unloaded, and fit out again with the smallest possible delay, and are soon at the mills for another cargo. Several of the larger firms have contracted for the product of certain mills during the season, and in some cases over fifty million feet of lumber has been purchased this year in advance, much of it, as a part of the contract, to be measured and inspected at the mills, and delivered when the purchasers may wish, and thus many of the old-time adjuncts of the market, more especially the intermediate small broker and the licensed inspector, have either found their occupations gone, or are picking up a livelihood by dribiets where once they fed fat in their several spheres. The cargo market this year has been strong with an upward tendency, and it is probably to the above-mentioned fact more than to any other cause that this condition is due. Everything points to an active trade for the remainder of the year, and it is freely predicted that the product to be delivered here during the season of navigation will be no larger than that of last year, and will more probably fall short of the latter aggregate owing to the late opening of the carrying trade this spring.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were about the same as usual. Lard took the lead. It was quoted 3d higher in Liverpool, with a steady local market for hogs, but declined here under a smaller demand, then reacted some, and again ruled tame. The reported outgo for the previous day was much less than expected, and some people thought that Tuesday's stories of a shortage in New York had simply been set afloat for a purpose. Hence there was less confidence here. Pork was tame and a little less steady, though the range of prices was not a wide one. Meats were dull except in local changes; but a few small lots were sold for shipment.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5@7½c per brl, and closed a shade firmer than the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls seller June at $16.00; 6,000 brls seller July at $16.05@16.15; and 4,000 brls seller August at $16.12½@16.30. Total, 11,000 brls. The market closed at $16.00 for round lots spot or seller the month, $16.12½ seller July, and $16.25@16.27½ seller August. It closed nominally at the same figures on the afternoon call.

LARD—Declined 15@17½c per 100 lbs, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 17,000 tcs seller July at $10.65@10.85; 18,250 tcs seller August at $10.70@10.87½; 750 tcs seller September at $10.65; and 1,000 tcs seller October at $10.35@10.37½. Total, 37,000 tcs. The market closed quiet at $10.70 for round lots spot or seller June, $10.75@10.77½ seller July, and $10.77½@10.80 for August. On the afternoon call July closed at $10.75@10.77½.

MEATS—Were a shade firmer, closing 2½c higher than the previous day. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs shoulders at $5.50; 2,000 pcs green do at 5½c; 15 bxs long clears at 8¼c; 4,000,000 lbs short ribs at $8.10@8.12½ spot, $8.15@8.22½ seller July, $8.30@8.32½ seller August, and $8.37½@8.40 for September; 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at $8.20; and 100 tcs sweet pickled do (16 lbs) at 9c. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	*Shoulders.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$8.10	$5.50	$8.25	$8.55
Do, boxed	8.30	5.70	8.45	8.75
June, loose	8.10	5.50	8.25	8.55
July, loose	8.20	5.60	8.35	8.65
August, loose	8.30	5.70	8.40	8.75

Short ribs, seller July, closed at $8.20@8.22½. Long clears quoted at $8.00 loose and $8.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 8¼@8⅝c boxed; long-cut hams, 9@9¼c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9@9¼c for 16@16 average; green hams, same average, 8½@8⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand for export, with a light local trade. The feeling among holders was steady. Sales were reported of 2,125 brls winters at $5.00@5.50; 625 brls and 1,600 sacks springs at $3.75 for low grades to $5.87½@7.20 for patents; 100 brls rye flour at $6.00. Total, equal to 3,975 brls. Winter wheat flours were quoted at $5.50@6.25; shipping springs at $4.00@4.50; the low-grade springs at $2.50@4.00. Rye flour about $6.00@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and stronger. Sales were reported of 20 cars bran at $8.00@8.50 on track, and $8.50@9.00 free on board; 4 cars middlings at $11.50@12.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and easier, but more steady than the previous day. The market declined 1⅛@1¼c, and closed ½c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Beerbohm quoted the British markets quiet and steady, with a firmer tone in cargoes to arrive, while private advices called London firmer, with a better demand at current prices, but noted that England is "glutted" with American flour. Our receipts were rather large, with relatively small shipments, and there was a good deal of cash wheat on the market, which no one seemed to want for shipment. The latter fact formed the keynote of the tune yesterday: it depressed futures by causing folks to believe that a leading firm has really quitted the deal, after making a handsome thing out of it, and left it to be sustained by others. Still there were some indications that that firm was buying yesterday, and some suspicion that the spot wheat was being used as a hammer to pound futures with. Foreign buyers do not want much at present, their markets being well supplied with flour, and they are unwilling to believe that there can be a deficient yield here, regarding the outcry as the folks did that of the boy in the fable who shouted "wolf." Cash No. 2 closed at $1.06¼ for car-lots of regular and $1.08⅜ for receipts dated since last Monday, as the latter carry into July for 1c additional to first storage. Spot sales were reported of 65,000 bu and 139 cars No. 2 at $1.07¼@1.08¾; 22 cars No. 3 at 99c@$1.00; 11 cars do (Central and St. Paul) at 95@97½c; 2 cars rejected (do) at 74c (78c was bid in A., D. & Co.); and 33 cars by sample at 60c@$1.08. Total, about 148,000 bu. Seller July opened at $1.10¼@110⅜, sold at $1.09⅞, improved to $1.10⅜, declined to $1.09⅜, rallied to $1.10⅜, and closed at $1.10⅛ bid. Seller August sold at $1.08½@1.09¼, closing at $1.09⅛@1.09¼. Seller the month was quoted at $1.07½@1.08⅜, closing at $1.08⅜. September sold at $1.06¾@1.07; and the year at $1.04@1.04⅜. On the afternoon call July closed at $1.09⅜@1.09⅞.

HARD WHEAT—No. 2 Minnesota was early about the same as straight No. 2 spring, to ½c premium later. Sales were 22 cars at $1.07¾@1.08¾.

WINTER WHEAT—Was dull and easier, with a very irregular range of prices. Sales were reported of 1 car No. 2 red (Keith's) at $1.07½; 5 cars do (St. Paul) at $1.03; 2 cars No. 2 winter (St. Paul) at $1.00; 4 cars No. 3 at 98c@$1.02; and 4 cars by sample at 95c@$1.00. Total, about 6,400 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active and very steady, the total range being barely ½c, closing about the same as on Tuesday afternoon. The British markets were quiet, with a decline of 3d per quarter on cargoes to arrive: New York was tame, and our receipts were again moderately large, though less than the previous day, with only a fair volume of shipments reported. There was a fair demand for shipment yesterday, but the market for spot and this month was rather tame, the offerings slightly exceeding the demand. July was relatively firm, and so was September, there being a better demand for the latter. The weather in the country is supposed to be good for corn, while the stocks on hand are believed to be unusually small for this time of the year. The consumption is expected, however, to be nearly limited to home, unless the wheat crop should prove to be short, as Europe is better supplied from the Danube region than heretofore. Cash No. 2 closed at 42⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 85,000 bu and 272 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 42⅛@42½c, the latter mostly selling at the outside; 2 cars white at 44½c; 13 cars new high mixed at 41⅛c; 19 cars new mixed at 39¾@39⅞c; 22,000 bu and 82 cars rejected at 35c; 37 cars by sample at 20@44c on track; and 40 cars do at 38¼@44½c free on board cars. Total, 340,000 bu. Seller July sold early at 43c, then at 42⅞c, afterwards at 43@43⅛c, and closed at 42⅞@43c. August sold at 43⅝@43⅞c, closing at 43⅝c. June ranged at 42⅛@42⅜c, closing at 42⅜c. September was quiet at 44⅜@44½c, and the year inactive at 41⅛c bid. On the afternoon call July closed at 42⅞@43c.

OATS—Were slightly off from Tuesday's closing prices on cash and seller June, while the later options were a shade better on the day. Gilt-edged No. 2 sold freely at 37@37¼c, No. 2 white at 37¾@37⅞c, and rejected at 31c. Seller June opened at 37⅝c, dropped to 37⅛c, advanced to 37¼c, and closed at 37⅛c. Seller July opened at 36⅝c, declined to 36¼c, and sold at the close at 36⅜c. August opened at 27⅝c and closed at 27⅝c, and September sold early at 27⅛c, declined to 26⅞c, and closed at the opening price. A brisk business was done in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 82 cars at 37@37¼c for No. 2 and 37⅝@37⅞c for No. 2 white in store; 22 cars by sample at 33@35c for rejected mixed, 33@37c for rejected white, and 37½@38c for No. 2 white on track; 81 cars at 33@35c for rejected mixed, 33@36½c for rejected white, 36½c for No. 2 and 37@38½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total, equal to about 138,000 bu.

RYE—Was lower for cash and dull and mostly nominal for future deliveries. No. 2 spot sold at $1.08, with June nominally at $1.05, July 80c, August and September at 79⅝c, one lot for the latter month selling early at 80c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at $1.08 for No. 2 in store; 6 cars by sample at $1.06@1.10 on track. Total, equal to, about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, with no sales outside the few transactions in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 2 cars and part car at 84c@$1.00 for not graded and $1.05 for California Chevalier. Total, equal to about 1,250 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.08¼@1.08⅜c for June, $1.09⅜@1.09⅞ for July, $1.09⅛@1.09¼ for August, $1.06⅝@1.06¾ for September, and $1.04⅛@1.04¼ for the year. Sales were made of 810,000 bu at $1.08¼@1.08⅜ seller June, $1.09⅜@1.10⅛ seller July, $1.09⅛@1.09⅝ seller August, $1.06⅝@1.07¼ seller September, and $1.04⅛ seller the year. Corn closed unchanged, at 42⅛@42¼c for June, 42⅞@43c for July, 43⅝@43⅞c for August, and 44⅜@44½c for September, with sales of 70,000 bu at 42⅞@43c seller June, 42⅞@43c seller July, and 41⅛@41¼c seller the year. Oats closed unchanged, at 37⅛@37¼c for June, 36⅜@36½c for July, 27⅝@27⅞c for August, and 26⅞@27c for September, with sales of 10,000 bu at 37⅛c seller June and 36⅜c seller the year. Rye closed steady at 80¼@80½c for July, 79⅝@79¾c for August, and 79⅝@79¾c for September, with sales of 10,000 bu at 79⅝c seller August and 79⅝c seller September. Pork closed nominally unchanged, at $16.00@16.05 for June, $16.10@16.15 for July, and $16.25@16.30 for August, with no sales reported. Lard closed unchanged, at $10.75@10.77½ for July, $10.77½@10.80 for August, and $9.82½@9.85 for the year, with sales of 250 tcs at $10.77½ seller August. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $8.20@8.22½ for July, $8.30@8.32½ for August, and $8.37½@8.40 for September, with sales of 210,000 lbs at $8.22½ seller July and $8.30 seller August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is an active demand from manufacturers at the following rates:

Choice hurl and carpet	$ 6 @
Green, self-working	6 @
Red-tipped, do	4½@
Inferior and common	3½@
Crooked	3½@

BAGGING—Remains firm. There is now a fair and gradually improving demand, and there is a more cheerful feeling among the trade. Following are jobbers' prices:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu.	12 @14
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13 @14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	21	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—In this market the general situation was without marked change. At the low prices now ruling there is an increased inquiry, and as the weather is favorable holders show less eagerness to effect sales, there being little likelihood of any further decline. There was a liberal movement at the following:

Creamery, choice	19@20	Dairy, fair to good	14@15
Creamery fair to good	17@18	Packing stock	10@11
Dairy, choice	16@17	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—Remains dull, with values unsettled. Buyers are moving with much caution, and sales do not reach a very imposing aggregate, being confined for the most part to meeting current demands. It is thought that skims are about down to hard-pan, but lower prices for full creams are looked for:

Full cream, new	8 @ 9
Part skim, choice	6½@ 8
Part skim, fair to good	5½@ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—No change was apparent in this market. The few orders received were filled at the prices given below:

Anthracite, range	$ 7.50	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.25

COOPERAGE—Was quiet at 92½c for pork barrels and $1.12 for lard tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—An active order trade is noted at the following rates:

Acid, citric	$ [illegible]
Acid, tartaric, lb	[illegible]
Ammonia, carb	[illegible]
Borax, refined, lb	14½@ [illegible]
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @ [illegible]
Cream tartar, pure, lb	[illegible]
Choloroform, lb	[illegible]
Glycerine, bulk, lb	[illegible]
Gum arabic, picked	[illegible]
Gum camphor, lb	[illegible]
Gum opium, lb	5.50
Iodine, lb	[illegible]
Morphia, sulph., oz	3.30 @4.15
Oil, castor, ₩ gal	[illegible]
Oil, lemon	3.00
Potassa, chlor, lb	19 @ 21
Potassium, iod., lb	2.50
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.40
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., 1	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, lb	3¼ @ [illegible]
Sulphur, lb	[illegible]
Sulph Cinchonida	[illegible]

EGGS—Were in light stock and firm at 14c per doz.

FISH—Lake descriptions were again quoted firm, the advance of the day before being fully sustained. There was a fairly steady market for salt water cured. We repeat our list:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.10
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.30 @ 3.40
Trout, per ½-brl	4.25 @ 4.40
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured	5.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, new	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7¾
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	95 @ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were firm. Trade is fair. Apples are receiving considerable attention and are held a shade higher, the supply being well reduced. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4½@ 5¼
Do, new	5¼@ 6
Raisins, layers	2.05 @2.10
Raisins, London, layers	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, Valencia	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15 @2.20
Zante currants	6¼@ 6½
Citron	17 @ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated	8½@ 9
Apples, Eastern	4½@ 5
Apples, Southern	4½@ 4¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	6⅛@ 6¾
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries	9¼@ 9½
Pitted cherries	17 @ 18

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	5¾@ 6¼
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—There is little life in the market, quotations remaining as below:

City white	6¾@6¾
City brown	6½@6¾
City yellow	6½@6¾
Country white "A"	6
Country white "B"	5 @5½
Country yellow	4½
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—All descriptions sell readily at quotations. Strawberries were selling higher, $1.75@2.50 per crate being asked for fair to prime:

Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Valencia oranges, per case	12.00
Messinas, per box	5.00@ 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	40.00@45.00
California oranges	5.00
Red bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Yellow bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Pine apples, per doz	1.50@ 2.50

GROCERIES—The market presented no specially new features. All the leading staples, including sugars, coffees, teas, and rice, were held with pronounced firmness, the tendency being in the direction of higher prices. There was fair activity in trade at the following quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	20 @26½
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14½@15
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13½
Rio, fair to good	12 @12½
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	11⅜@11½
Crushed	11¼@11½
Powdered	11¼@11½
Granulated, standard	11¼@11⅜
Granulated, not standard	11 @11¼
A standard	10⅝@10¾
A No. 2	10½@10⅝
Extra C	10 @10¼
No. 1	9 @ 9½
Yellow	8 @ 9½

SIRUPS.

Corn	32 @36
Sugar	35 @44
Blackstrap	25 @27
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	16½@17
Nutmegs	90 @95

HAY—The market indicated a little more firmness, dealers generally holding for higher prices. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton on track	11.00@11.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	9.50@10.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Trade is fairly active at the following quotations:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6
Green-salt bulls'	6½
Calf, ₩ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @12
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	20 @35

HOPS—Trade is steady, the choice grades commanding slightly better prices. We quote:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	24@28
New York fair to choice	19@22
New York low grades	15@18
Pacific Coast choice	23@26
Pacific Coast mediums	18@20
Wisconsins	8@16

OILS—Business was progressing satisfactorily. There were no important price-changes, the general market preserving a fairly steady tone. Below are the prices current:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16
Carbon, 110 test	9
Carbon, 150 test	10
Carbon, 175 test	13½
Carbon, snow white and W. W.	11½
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W.	[illegible]
Carbon, Wisconsin, W. W.	11
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W.	11½
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W.	[illegible]
Lard, winter-strained	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	65@ [illegible]
Lard, No. 2	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Sperm	1.[illegible]
Whale, winter-bleached	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, extra	[illegible]
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	[illegible]
Bank oil	[illegible]
Straits	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]
Miners oil	60@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	[illegible]

POTATOES—Old stock of good quality is a little firmer, peachblows selling at 50@75c, and early rose at 35@50c; new are still scarce, and held at $5.00@6.00 per brl.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@ [illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.35

SEEDS—Clover was inactive and nominally about $4.00@4.25 for prime seed. Timothy was quiet for cash, while August delivery sold at $2.00. Flaxseed was fairly active at $1.18. Hungarian and millet were in request and firm. Sales were made of 1 car and 65 bags timothy seed at $1.75@2.25 for cash, and $2.00 seller August; 8 cars flaxseed at $1.18; 415 bags Hungarian at 77½@78c; 52 bags millet at $1.50@1.80 for common.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6@6¼c for city and 5¾@6c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WOOL—A fairly active trade exists at the recent decline. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,516	14,928	1,205
Tuesday	3,763	20,537	773
Wednesday	3,500	23,000	800
Total	10,779	58,465	2,778
Same time last week	12,704	74,615	3,347
Shipments—			
Monday	2,044	2,731	739
Tuesday	2,823	3,098	398
Total	4,867	5,829	1,137

CATTLE—In comparison with Tuesday yesterday's market presented few points of difference. The quantity and quality of the supply were much the same as on the day before, and the general range of prices also varied but slightly. The number of cattle on sale was rather light, the fresh receipts amounting to only about 3,500, making a total for the expired part of the week barely 10,800, as against 13,704 for the same time last week; but there did not appear to be a very urgent demand from any quarter, and, while the prevalent feeling was unequivocally firm, there was no perceptible appreciation in prices of any grade of cattle. There were very few choice beeves in the yards, but, as exporters were to all intents and purposes out of the market, the absence of fine cattle did not result in any serious drawback to trade. There were two droves for which $6.00 was obtained, and there were perhaps a half-dozen sales at $5.85@5.95, but the total of sales at over $5.65 did not reach 450 head. Shippers bought principally at $5.00@5.65. Butchers' stuff was firm, the better class of it at least. The number suited to the wants of that class was temporarily small, as no Texas through cattle arrived until after the close of the regular business hours. The few stockers offered were taken at full figures. The market finished steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,375	$6.00	21	1,003	$5.25
81	1,410	6.00	19	1,014	5.00
15	1,470	5.95	10	1,070	5.00
[illegible]	1,390	5.95	30	1,099	5.00
21	1,389	[illegible]	35	1,017	5.00
16	1,305	5.90	43 Indian	964	5.00
11	1,241	5.90	17	1,053	4.95
[illegible]	1,341	5.85	20	1,029	4.75
[illegible]	1,436	5.80	16 feeders	1,022	4.70
[illegible]	1,277	5.80	37 stockers	959	4.10
[illegible]	1,419	5.80	28 stockers	774	4.10
[illegible]	1,181	5.70	10 stockers	808	4.10
[illegible] stillers	1,306	5.65	27 stockers	966	4.35
[illegible]	1,215	5.65	56 stockers	713	3.90
[illegible]	1,170	5.67½	49 stockers	727	3.90
[illegible]	1,394	5.67½	10	1,111	4.25
[illegible]	1,251	5.65	23 cows	750	4.25
[illegible]	1,225	5.65	25 stockers	638	3.50
[illegible]	1,304	5.55	11 cows	1,031	3.95
[illegible]	1,209	5.55	20 cows	991	3.95
17	1,211	5.50	24 stockers	749	3.80
12	1,188	5.40	25 stockers	638	3.75
[illegible]	1,183	5.40	11 cows	1,032	3.90
18	1,211	5.45	13 cows	966	3.85
[illegible]	1,452	5.35	20 cows	1,006	3.75
[illegible]	1,073	5.32½	13 cows	900	3.50
17	1,224	5.30	68 still cows	839	3.45
14	1,065	5.30	10 yearlings	470	3.40
50	1,072	5.35	39 yearlings	498	3.50
17	1,137	5.25	16 cows	864	3.20

HOGS—Very little change in values was apparent. The demand was not quite as sharp as on Tuesday, but there were ready buyers for the moderate supply on sale, and prices were as satisfactory to sellers as on the day before. The bulk of the light went at $5.80@5.85, while the ruling prices for heavy weights were $5.70@6.00. Mixed packing lots sold at $5.60@5.85. The quality averaged rather better than for the preceding days of the week. At the close the feeling was slightly easier than at the opening, but no quotable decline was sustained. We quote poor to best light at $5.60@5.90, and poor to choice heavy at $5.60@6.15.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	301	$6.15	66	212	$5.90	55	240	$5.75
43	301	6.15	46	192	5.90	54	272	5.75
53	322	6.15	99	217	5.90	55	294	5.75
30	293	6.15	60	209	5.90	55	271	5.75
86	258	6.10	58	216	5.00	39	206	3.75
43	265	6.10	76	208	5.90	77	184	5.75
43	268	6.10	55	209	5.85	68	219	5.75
42	289	6.10	73	193	5.85	48	187	5.75
49	280	6.10	69	215	5.85	133	167	5.70
54	307	6.05	78	196	5.85	66	213	5.70
54	289	6.05	54	204	5.85	66	254	5.70
53	248	6.05	62	189	5.85	59	272	5.70
62	258	6.05	92	255	5.85	45	286	5.65
44	287	6.05	57	244	5.85	113	249	5.65
64	297	6.00	63	280	5.85	[illegible]	175	5.65
58	259	6.00	49	289	5.85	[illegible]	168	5.65
52	302	6.00	69	194	5.80	122	164	5.60
53	268	5.95	57	211	5.80	59	229	5.60
56	274	5.95	58	221	5.80	57	159	5.50
72	283	5.95	82	179	5.80	34	148	5.50
48	259	5.95	62	224	5.80	39	152	5.40
107	258	5.90	53	263	5.80	77	154	5.40
60	253	5.90	57	234	5.80	22	172	5.40
57	259	5.90	62	254	5.80	30	144	5.25
61	270	5.90						

SHEEP—The market for this description of stock was without pronounced change. There was not a very considerable demand, but the supply was of correspondingly limited proportions, and previous prices were easily sustained. We quote poor to extra at $3.50@5.25 per 100 lbs. Of the latter class none were on sale.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
97	109	$4.75	95	112	$4.50	75	125	$4.87½
26	101	3.50	116	105	4.80	78	124	4.87½
97	88	3.75	77	105	4.25	88	100	4.75
[illegible]	102	4.37½	88	114	4.87½	42	114	4.75

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 5,800; steady, with a fair demand; native steers and car-load Colorado half-breds, $9.50@12.00; Kansas and Texas steers, $9.00@9.25; exporters reserved 900 fat steers for British markets; shipments for two days, 812 live cattle, 830 live sheep, 2,180 quarters beef, 450 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,900; dull; sheep, $4.00@5.50; Southern lambs, $7.00@8.75.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,670; a shade better demand for both live and dressed; live, $5.65@6.10; dressed, $7.50@7.62½ per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 561 head of through stock only; total for two days, 730 through and 136 yard stock; supply fair but market very dull and few buyers; the most of the trade has been to retail dealers and local butchers; prices unchanged from Monday; sales to-day, 58 head; for two days, 280.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 330 head; total for two days, 2,750; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.15; Yorkers, $5.65@5.80.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head; total for two days, 9,900; selling at $3.50@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,400; consigned through, 550 cars; nothing doing for want of stock; feeling weaker.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,200; consigned through, 15 cars; steady with good demand; offerings light; good to choice Western sheep, $4.65@5.05; extra, $5.25@5.50; yearlings $5.00@5.25; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; consigned through, 86 cars; quiet and unchanged; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,250; shipments, 750; active and firm, with demand for shipping grades in excess of the supply; exporters, $5.60@6.00; heavy shipping, $5.00@5.50; light do, $4.50@4.90; butcher steers, $4.20@4.90; feeding steers, $4.00@5.00; stockers, $4.00@4.75; good to choice native cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; grass Texans, $3.25@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 600; active; fair to choice, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Firmer; Yorkers and Baltimores, $5.60@5.85; mixed packing, $5.50@5.85; choice to fancy, $5.90@6.20; receipts, 8,100; shipments, 2,500.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 8.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 502; shipments, 333; best shippers firm, but stuff slow and weak; native shippers, $4.60@5.65; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.00; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25; grass Texas, $3.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,928; shipments, 1,087; active and firm; choice, $5.50@5.60; light shippers and mixed packed, $5.30@5.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—HOGS—Demand active; shipping, $5.90@6.00; Yorkers, $5.60@5.70; receipts, 4,300; shipments, 3,100.

CATTLE—Steady; shipping, $5.00@5.90; butchers', $2.50@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.90; receipts, 475; shipments, 280.

SHEEP—$3.75@4.75; receipts, 240; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—HOGS steady; common and light, $4.25@5.60; packing and butchers', $5.25@6.15; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 300.

LUMBER.

There were some half-dozen vessels on the market yesterday, all the cargoes being disposed of quickly at a slight advance in piece stuff, common inch, and shingles. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$ 9.75	@10.00
Green common inch	11.00	@13.00
Green medium	11.25	@17.50
Extra good and select	18.75	@21.50
Green good inch	17.00	@17.50
Boards and strips	12.25	@14.75
Standard shingles	2.45	@ 2.55
Extra shingles	2.55	@ 2.65
Lath	1.62½	@ 1.80

The yard prices as established by the trade are as follows:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	$43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13-inch	43.00
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	37.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	33.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	28.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$12.50	$13.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	13.50	14.50
Dimension stuff	11.00	12.00
Common dimension stuff	10.50	11.50
Dimension stuff, 20x30 ft	14.00	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	12.00	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	....	15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.00	3.15
Shingles, extra A	2.75	2.90
Shingles, standard	2.65	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—4s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 55s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—BEEF—Indian mess firmer at 92s; prime mess firmer at 90s.

LARD—Prime Western steady at 55s 3d.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 34s 9d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 35s.

RESIN—Common steady at 5s 6d.

CORN—Mixed steady at 4s 10½d for old.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Evening—COTTON—Firm; uplands, 6 3-16d; Orleans, 6 3-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,400 bales.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 55s 3d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 52s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 35s 6d.

LONDON, June 8.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7¼@8¼d; refined, 6¾@6¾d.

LINSEED OIL—£25 15s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 34s 6d@35s.

ANTWERP, June 8.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 2 spring, 9s 2d; No. 3 do, 8s 8d. Corn steady at 4s 9½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and firm. Corn quiet. To arrive—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn declined 3d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard 3d higher, at 55s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 44s; short clear, 45s. Tallow, 34s 3d. Cheese, 52s. Beef firmer, at 90s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn steady. Weather in England cold.

LONDON, June 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held. Corn rather easier. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 24s@24s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 8,000 qrs. Weather in England cold.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat quite unsettled, in the instance of No. 2 red in the option line opening heavy and receding ⅛@⅜c, and thereafter fluctuating frequently, rallying through the afternoon, as influenced largely by the variable crop, weather, and market reports from the West, the general market leaving off quite firmly. At the modified figures business has shown less animation, especially in options later than June, of which considerable purchases and deliveries were reported in settlement of June contracts. Early deliveries attracted rather more attention at the ruling quotations, particularly No. 2 red and ungraded red, partly for shipment. No. 1 white without much life for prompt or forward delivery, partly owing to the meagre offerings. A comparatively liberal business reported in spring wheat, mostly in No. 2, which toward the close hardened a trifle in price. No. 1 red, $1.29¼, closing at $1.29¼; No. 2 red, $1.24@1.25¼, mostly at $1.24½@1.25¼ for railroad and $1.24@1.24½ for canal, closing at $1.25 bid for railroad; June, $1.23¾@1.24¾, closing at $1.24½ bid; do July, $1.24@1.24¾, closing at $1.24¼ bid; do August $1.21¾@1.21¾, closing at $1.21¾; do September, $1.21¾@1.21¾, closing at $1.21¾ asked; No. 3 red, $1.21½@1.21¾; ungraded red, $1.14@1.27, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, $1.19@1.19¾, mostly at $1.19@1.19¼, closing at $1.19 bid; No. 3 spring, $1.12@1.14, chiefly at $1.14. Corn fairly active, chiefly for early delivery, opening a trifle weaker, but subsequently hardening a little. Speculative interest was not very manifest to-day in the option line. Mixed Western ungraded at 48@57c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed at 54½@55½c, chiefly at 54¾@55½c; No. 2 white, 2,000 bu at 63c; yellow Southern from dock at 59c; damaged and unmerchantable at 39@45c. Oats more active, especially mixed, which attracted much more attention, particularly to No. 2 grade, on early deliveries of which values were advanced about ½@1½c per bu on an urgent call for supplies, chiefly for contract purposes. Other grades and qualities of mixed also ruled stronger, and white in instances was quoted dearer on a fair inquiry. White Western, 47@52½c, as to quality; mixed do, 45@47½c; state 48¾@51c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 quoted at 48c asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products quoted generally weaker and irregular on a fair movement in Western steam lard, chiefly speculative. On a slow trade Western mess pork met with less inquiry for early delivery, leaving off at $15.75@15.90 for old mess pork and $16.75@17.00 for new do, and in the option line neglected and unsettled, with June options quoted as closing nominally at $16.50, July at $16.00, August at $16.60@16.70, and September at $16.65@16.75. Cut meats very quiet. Bacon dull; long clear quoted at 8⅜c and short clear at 9¼@9 5-16c. Western steam lard in limited demand for early delivery at a reduction of about 7½@10c, leaving off at $11.10 for contract grade, and in the option line a fair degree of activity has been noted, but it declined about 5@10c, stopping a trifle strong; June option strong at $11.00, July at $11.10@11.12½, August at $11.07½, September at $10.95, October at $10.75, November nominal, and year option at $10.20.

TALLOW—In fair request at former prices, with sales at 6¼@6⅝c.

SUGARS—A quiet market noted for raw on the market at 7¾c for refining muscovado. Orleans sugars weak and irregular on a moderate movement, with cut-loaf closing at 11¼c, crushed at 11¼@11¼c, powdered at 11¼@11½c, granulated at 10¾@10⅞c, standard A at 10⅛@10¼, off A at 9½@10c, white at 8½@8¾c, yellow at 7¾@8½c.

FREIGHTS—Rather more animation reported at, however, in instances somewhat weaker figures. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: flour, part at 10½d@1s 3d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 10½d; grain at 3d; provisions in lots at 10s@15s, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 8.—COTTON—Quiet, but firm at 11 1-16@11 3-16c; futures steady; June, 11.04c; July, 11.08c; August, 11.16c; September, 10.67c; October, 10.22c; November, 10.10c; January, 10.22c; February, 10.33c; March, 10.46c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 7,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.00@4.65; common to good extra, $4.50@5.00; good to choice, $5.10@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $4.60@6.75; St. Louis, $4.65@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash and June without decided change; later months a shade better; receipts, 214,000 bu; exports, 159,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.13@1.14; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.19@1.19¾; ungraded red, $1.18@1.27; No. 3 do, $1.21½@1.21¾; No. 2 do, $1.24@1.25¾; mixed winter, $1.21@1.22; ungraded white, $1.14@1.20½; No. 1 do, $1.23¾@1.24¾; steam do, $1.18@1.20; No. 2 red, June, $1.23¾@1.24¾; July, $1.24@1.24¾; August, $1.21¾@1.21¾; September, $1.21¾@1.21¾. Corn firmer; receipts, 152,050 bu; exports, 145,000 bu; unsound, 40@48c; ungraded, 49@57c; No. 3, 51c; steamer, 54½@55¾c; No. 2, 56@56¾c; fancy do, 57c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 2, June, 55¾@55¾c; July, 55¾@55¾c; August, 55⅝@55⅝c. Oats—Mixed, ½c better; white, dull; receipts, 29,000 bu; Western mixed, 46@47½c; white do, 47@52c.

HAY—Dull and unsettled; 75@80c.

HOPS—Quiet but firm; yearlings, 12@18c; Eastern and Western, 14@22c; New York State, 18@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar fair; moderate business; fair to good refining, 7½@8c. Molasses firm; in good demand; refining quoted at 38@39c; English islands, 36@38c; New Orleans, 35@55c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 83¼c.

TALLOW—Firm; 6¼@6⅜c.

RESIN—Firm; $1.82½@2.00.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 39@39½c.

EGGS—Strong and higher; 15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess, $15.75@15.90; new do, $16.75@16.90. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, 8¼c; short do, 9 3-16c. Lard firm; prime steam, $10.90@11.25.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; 10@21c.

CHEESE—Dull; 6@8½c for fair to choice.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The markets to-day were irregular, and wheat declined ⅝c, closing at $1.10 for No. 2 hard, $1.07¼ for No. 2 spring, $1.09¼ seller July, $1.09¼ August, $1.07¼ September, 95c for No. 3, and 81c for No. 4 spring, 99c for No. 2 winter, and 94c for No. 3. Flour and millstuffs were quiet but firm. Coarse grains closed at 35c for oats, 41c for corn, $1.04 for rye, and $1.02 for barley.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.07¼; June, $1.07¼; July, $1.09¼; August, $1.09¼; September, $1.07¼; October, $1.06; No. 3 Milwaukee, 95c; No. 4, 81½c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 at 41c. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 35c. Rye stronger; No. 2 at $1.04. Barley unsettled; No. 2 cash and June, $1.00@1.01.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $16.00 cash and June; $16.15 July. Lard—Prime steam, $10.77½ cash and June; $10.82½ July.

HOGS—Quiet; $5.50@5.85.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 900 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade better, and strong; winter red, spot and June, $1.23½@1.23¾; July, $1.23½@1.23¾; August, $1.20½@1.20¾; September, $1.20¾@1.20¾. Corn steady and firm; Western mixed, spot, 55¾@56c; June, 55½c bid; July, 55¾@55¾c; August, 56¼@56½c. Oats steady. Rye quiet at $1.05@1.07.

HAY—Dull, heavy, and lower; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $17.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $17.00; old, $18.00. New bulk meats, packed, 6⅝@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear ribs, sides, 10c. Hams, 11½@12½c. Lard—Refined, 12c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; new grass, 12@15c.

EGGS—Higher at 18c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar strong and safe at 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.09.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,325 brls; wheat, 68,610 bu; corn, 49,564 bu; oats, 1,500 bu; rye, 350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 145,208 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 373,430 bu; corn, 57,150 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Western extras, $4.25@4.50; Minnesota do, $5.75@6.75; Ohio extras, $5.62½@6.15; patent process, good, $7.00@7.12½. Rye flour quiet; $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.22¼; mixed, $1.18; No. 2 red, June, $1.22@1.22¼; July, $1.21¾@1.21¾; August, $1.19¾@1.19¾. Corn firm; high mixed, grain depot, 55½c; steam, grain depot, 47@50c; rejected, grain depot, 42@45c; No. 3, 45@48c; sail mixed, June, 54¾c; July, 55¼@55½c; August, 56¼@56½c. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 46½@47½c; No. 3, 45@46c; mixed, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 19c.

CHEESE—Quiet; creamery, 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 7⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,100 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, but closed firmer; No. 2 red, $1.12⅜@1.11¾ cash; $1.12⅜, $1.12@1.12¼ June; $1.11¼, $1.10⅝@1.11⅜ July; $1.09@1.09¼ August; $1.09⅜ September; $1.08⅝, $1.07¾@1.08¼ year; No. 3 do, $1.04¼@1.04¾. Corn—Lower; 45½@45c cash; 44⅜@45c June; 43¾@44c July; 44⅝c August and September. Oats lower; 36@35⅝c cash; 35⅝@35⅝c June; 33⅝c July; 26½@25¾c August. Rye nominal. Barley nominal.

LEAD—Quiet at 4¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; jobbing, $16.75. Dry salt meats—More doing at $5.60, $8.40, and $8.60. Bacon firm at $6.50, $9.20, and $9.50. Lard held firmly at $10.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 8.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, $5.00; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn Quiet; weak; 57@64c. Oats steady; 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Fair demand; $3.50.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $22.00; choice, $23.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork Quiet and firm; mess, $17.37½; Lard quiet; steady; tierce, $11.50; keg, $11.75. Dry salt meat, market bare of shoulders, but called for at $6.50 for packed spot. Bacon dull; shoulders, $7.00; clea-rib, $9.62½; clear sides, $9.87½; sugar cured hams scarce and firm; canvased, $10.00@11.50.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9@12½c; sugar quiet and firm; common to good prime, 7@7⅝c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8⅜c; prime to choice, 8¾@9c; yellow clarified, 9@9⅜c. Molasses steady; common, 20@23c; centrifugal, 19c; fair, 26@27c; prime, 35@40c; fermenting, 20@25c. Rice quiet; ordinary to prime, 4½@6c.

BRAN—Higher; 75@80c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.15¾; June, $1.14¾; July, $1.14¾; August, $1.12¾; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15¾; amber do, $1.15¾. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 46¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 41c.

CALL—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot, $1.15; July, $1.14¾; August held at $1.12¾, 1.12¾ bid; year, $1.11¾; No. 3 red, $1.09¾ bid, $1.10 asked; amber Michigan, $1.16¾ bid, $1.15¾ asked. Corn—No. 2, spot and June, 45¾c; August, 47¾c; high mixed, 46¾c bid for June.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—COTTON—Easier at 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.14. Corn heavy; No. 2 at 45c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at $1.09. Barley—No offerings.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $16.50. Lard, $10.70. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $5.90; clear rib, $8.35. Bacon firm; shoulders, $6.65; clear rib, $9.25; clear, $9.62½.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.06.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 8.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 1 and extra white, nominally 53@54c; No. 2 white, 50c. Rye—$1.20@1.25.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 14½@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls, 3,700 sacks; corn, 60,000 bu; wheat, 6,500 bu; oats, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, June 8.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 40@40½c; mixed, 40@40½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 37½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 95@96c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 5,425 bu; oats, 33,250 bu; rye, 450 bu; barley, 1,150 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats 3,250 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 8.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 14,036 bu; shipments, 12,247 bu; slow and weak; No. 3 cash, 92½c; June, 91¾c; No. 2 cash, 94¾c. Corn—Receipts, 7,565 bu; shipments, 1,050 bu; dull; June, 35½c; July, 35¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 8.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.16¼; June, $1.16¾@1.16¾; July, $1.16¼; August and September, $1.14¾; No. 2 white, $1.11¾; No. 2 red, $1.17. Receipts, wheat, 3,000 bu; shipments, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; car-lots No. 1 red winter and No. 1 white winter, $1.19. Corn dull; 8,000 bu old No. 2, mixed Western at 49½c. Oats nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c; oats, 3¼c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; $1.11. Corn in good demand; 44@44½c. Oats weak; 37½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand. Corn nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 7¼c.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—PETROLEUM—Quite active; United certificates firmer, 83⅜c; refined, 7½c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 8.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 82¾; highest, 83¾; lowest, 82½; closed, 82⅝; shipments, 83,000; charters, 71,566; runs, 83,100.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton goods in moderate demand at first hands; prices continue firm; Laconia and Rockport corset jeans advanced ¼c; prints and dress goods quiet, clothing woolens and flannels in fair demand; hosiery and underwear more active.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—COTTON—Steady; 10⅝c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 560 bales; exports to the Continent 227; coastwise, 2,272; sales, 2,250; stock, 155,740.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 8.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 36c.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

Seventh Annual Convention of the Western Academy.

The seventh annual Convention of the Western Academy of Homeopathy was called to order at 2:45 yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Palmer House. The following delegates were present: H. Arndt, Grand Rapids; J. B. Gully, Geneva, Ill.; H. E. Hulett, Palatine, Ill.; Edgar L. Schmidt, Quincy, Ill.; T. H. Van Low, Aurora, Ill.; G. W. Hilton, J. C. Tucker, Minneapolis; W. H. Parsons, Sarah C. Harris, Galena, Ill., L. P. James, Springfield, Ill.; C. D. Fairbanks, Englewood, Ill.; J. C. Burger, Booneville, Ia.; J. A. Millard, Jacksonville, Ill.; M. Ayers, Rushville, Ill.; W. C. Barber, Waukegan, Ill.; A. C. Cowperthwaite, Iowa City, Ia.; A. J. French, Grand Crossing, Ill.; G. W. Foote, Galesburg, Ill.; W. John Harris, St. Louis, Mo.; E. M. McAffee, Clinton, Ia.; R. B. McCleary, Monmouth, Ill.; J. Harts Miller, Abingdon, Ill.; A. J. Macomber, Atlantic, Ia.; Mrs. M. B. Pearman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Pillsbury, Atkinson, Kas.; H. W. Roby, Topeka, Kas.; S. Leavitt, T. S. Hoyne, J. E. Gross, R. C. Markham, T. C. Duncan, T. D. Williams, R. A. Underwood, J. H. Smith, L. W. Coppeheiser, W. J. Hawkes, W. H. Burk, S. A. White, L. G. Bedell, J. Caldwell, S. H. Wisner, H. B. Fellows, J. E. Smith, H. M. Hobart, W. A. Barker, A. C. Williamson, L. C. Grosvenor, H. C. Parkhurst, Mary C. Farnham, G. A. Hall, S. W. Schneider, L. Dodge, C. A. Denney, C. E. Ehringer, W. T. Gee, E. M. P. Lindler, H. P. Atkins, and M. A. Bowerman, of Chicago.

Dr. C. H. Vilas presided, and C. H. Goodman, of St. Louis, acted as Secretary.

The President appointed Drs. G. W. Foote, H. W. Robey, and I. C. Duncan as a Committee on Audits, and Drs. W. C. Barker, A. C. Cowperthwaite, W. H. Parsons, and W. J. Harris as a Committee on Credentials. He also appointed Dr. C. H. Goodman as a member of the Board of Censors in place of Dr. James Campbell, the Chairman, who was absent.

The report of the Bureau of Sanitary Science, Climatology, and Hygiene was presented by Dr. G. W. Foote, of Galesburg, the Chairman. In the absence of other papers from this Bureau, he presented an essay prepared by himself bearing on the subject of "Ground and Water Pollution." He referred to the continued use of vaults, with which the soil of the country is honey-combed. They impregnated the soil to such an extent that when the gases were generated the air became infected with pestilence and miasmatic exhalations. He believed that the perfection of sewerage could be attained only by utilizing properly the natural streams of the country. He urged that all rivers and streams be properly confined by walls or dykes, that the current may be used in the most convenient and natural channels. This he believed to be the most effective system of disposing of the

PESTILENTIAL SEWAGE OF THE GREAT CITIES.

A special point to be insisted was that the kitchen slops and refuse should in no cases be thrown into the vaults. The dryer the vaults the less harmful they have proved to be. Lime, carbolic acid, and other disinfectants are not of such value as generally supposed. They mitigate, but do not eliminate, the poison of the gases. The speaker insisted on the necessity of cleaning vaults at least yearly, but suggested the general use of earth closets as a more certain remedy for all the evils of vaults. He further advocated the use of drawers of ashes to be used in ordinary vaults. The paper also referred to the ordinary filth of the streets, which should be at once removed; to the rotting plank sidewalks which are known to be prime factors in the dissemination of disease, and to the cesspools and poisonous wells, which are only additional means of infection.

The paper was supplemented by the remarks of Dr. John Harris, of St. Louis, who said that the sewerage question is of the utmost importance in connection with the health of the community. The speaker referred to two systems of disposing of the offensive sewage. In addition to digging vaults and cleaning them systematically, flowing water was greatly depended upon. In London he had found 100,000,000 gallons were daily dumped into the Thames, on the theory that the current would carry the matter seaward. This had proved not to be the case. A portion of the animal matter is carried off, but the river and its banks become polluted, and the question of disposition is still open. Companies had been formed to use the sewage for fertilizing purposes, but they had only been partially successful, as this species of manure makes the land soft and boggy. By mixing with disinfectants, however, some success had been obtained. By mixing one bushel of quick-lime, four gallons of coal-tar, and a varying quantity of magnesia with each 36,000,000 gallons of sewage while flowing, a successful fertilizer had been obtained.

Dr. D. W. Foote was appointed Chairman of this Bureau for the ensuing year.

The report of the Bureau of Obstetrics was presented by the Chairman, Dr. Julia H. Smith, of Chicago, and several of the papers were freely discussed.

THE EVENING SESSION

was called to order at a quarter before 9 o'clock with about the same attendance as had marked the day session. Dr. Vilas occupied the chair, and called upon Dr. A. E. Small, of Chicago to deliver the address of welcome, in the necessary absence of Mayor Harrison. His remarks were greeted by warm applause. Dr. McAffee, of Clinton, Ia., was called on for a response, but declining that honor, the chair read a few remarks. The Secretary, Dr. C. H. Goodman, of St. Louis, read a paper which had been sent to the Academy by Dr. Richard Huges, of Brighton, England, President of the World's Homeopathic Convention, about to meet in London. The subject of the paper was the "Organon of Hahnemann."

The Secretary read an account of a new pocket sphygmograph invented by an English physician, Dr. Dudgeon.

Dr. J. Hartz Miller, Chairman of the Board of Censors, reported favorably on the applications of the following practitioners, who were accordingly declared elected to membership in the Academy: Drs. E. M. P. Ludlam, T. S. Hoyne, William H. Bert, H. M. Hobart, and Prof. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago; Drs. John Stiefel, Bucyrus, O.; Mary E. Farnham, Quincy; A. P. Bowman, Keokuk; W. H. Parsons, Glenwood, Ia.; Edgar Schmidt, Quincy; C. W. Taylor, St. Louis; Julia F. Haywood, St. Joseph, Mo.; George M. Haywood, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. E. Hewlett, Palatine.

Dr. Harris, of St. Louis, read a paper on the condition of "Homeopathy in England," referring to the treatment of the late Lord Beaconsfield by Drs. Kidd and Quain.

Dr. Macintosh entertained the academy with the exhibition of a solar microscope, operated on this occasion with an oxy-hydrogen light. Numerous sections of the lining membranes of the internal organs were exhibited, and other portions of the minute anatomy shown, a most interesting feature of which was the admirable representation of the circulation of the blood in the capillaries. Several insects were thrown on the screen and an idea of the high magnifying power of the instrument will be given by the fact that a bedbug appeared precisely six feet long, and the wing of a fly twenty feet.

The Chair announced that the Academy would be tendered a reception and banquet by the local physians this evening, after which adjournment was had until 9 o'clock this morning.

JUSTICE CASES.

A Riotous Switchman—Stealing a Health-Lift.

During the late switchman's strike one of the "out" men named Tim Maloney, who had been switching for the Chicago & Grand Trunk, was accused by the authorities of that road with having intimidated some of the other men, assaulted one of them, and robbed another of a revolver. A warrant was sworn out against him before Justice Brayton, but it was not until yesterday that the Constable found and arrested him. Being unable to furnish bail, Moloney is now locked up.

Tuesday night J. W. Couch, who has been running a side-show on the Lake-Front, put two men to stand guard over the outfit, but more particularly to look after a health-lift worth about $75 and a trunk containing some $50 worth of pictures, these articles being somehow more exposed than the other appurtenances of the show. About daylight yesterday morning the watchmen crossed Michigan avenue to see a man,—behind the bar,—and while they were gone two men drove up to the tent with an express-wagon, loaded on the trunk and health-lift, and then drove away. The number of the express-wagon was noted, however, and with this clew to work on Detective George Hartman discovered that the wagon had been secured without the owner's consent, by Thomas McLaren and a man named St. Cliff. A warrant for larceny was sworn out against these two men before Justice Brown, and McLaren was arrested in the afternoon on State street. When brought before the Justice the prisoner "acknowledged the corn," and told where the property had been pawned. Then he was taken to jail. St. Cliff will probably be found to-day.

GRISCOM'S FAST.

At noon yesterday Mr. Griscom had entered on his twelfth day of fasting. He received over 100 visitors, and talked as glibly as ever. A lady admirer sent him a basket of flowers. The observations taken indicate that his system maintains its normal state, and his condition is considered wonderful. Dr. Buecking stated last evening that he thought Mr. Griscom would be able to prolong his fast to fifty days and perhaps more if he desired to. At noon yesterday his weight was 178 pounds, showing a loss of three-fourths of a pound. In the preceding twenty-four hours twenty-four ounces of water were drank and twenty ounces of fluid passed. Between 2 and 3 p. m. the faster took eight ounces of water, and his pulse was 74, respiration 18, and temperature 98¾. At 10:40 last night Dr. Buecking recorded that the sensory and motor conditions were normal. The dynamometer was used to test his strength, and he brought it up to its full capacity, showing, so far as the instrument could, that his strength had not diminished. The last observation gave pulse 78, respiration 18, and temperature 98 3-5. The microscope showed 422 red corpuscles of the blood, against 526 the day before. There has been no movement of the bowels for three days, and the only food the man gets is the water and the nourishment derived from his own body. Mr. Griscom desires to have it understood that visitors will not be admitted without a permit. Many were turned away yesterday. He does not want to be deprived of fresh air.

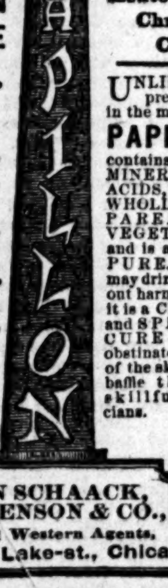
Hindoo Saints' Tricks.

London Globe.

When lately returning from Bombay to Indore, Maharajah Holkar fell in with a saintly old gentleman named Jasawant Rao, of whose miraculous powers very strange tales are told. One day the wife of a wealthy native merchant dropped her nose-ring while in the act of presenting a cocoanut to the man. In vain did he politely request the lady to pick up her jewel; she vowed that she could not be guilty of such profanity after it had fallen of its own accord at his feet. So Jasawant Rao gave the ring to another woman who happened to be standing by, and returned the cocoanut to the merchant's wife, with directions that on reaching home she was to bathe, and then to break open the nut with her own hands. These instructions being faithfully carried out, the lady was rewarded for her piety by finding her nose ornament inside the cocoanut. Such is the tale as related by a correspondent of a leading native journal, who evidently believes implicitly in its truth. No doubt, a clever piece of jugglery.

These saintly personages are often accomplished conjurors, and some of their appliances show remarkable ingenuity. One of these is a brass cup, some three or four inches high, containing an upright figure of Luchmee, with her infant lying horizontally across her bent arms. One foot of the brass baby touches the upper edge of the cup, Luchmee stands on the bottom. On the water being poured in, the cup fills gradually until the fluid reaches the infant's foot, when a miracle takes place. Out runs the water from a hole in the bottom of the cup underneath Luchmee's feet, but which does not apparently penetrate to the inside, and the stream never ceases for a moment until every drop is drained out. There is a small hole in the side of the cup close to where the infant's foot touches the rim, but the odd thing is that although the water only commences to run out of the bottom of the cup when it reaches this orifice, the flow continues after the surface of the fluid has fallen below the only apparent exit from the cup. We believe this ingenious apparatus is much used in some parts of India to delude the ignorant into a belief in the miraculous powers of wandering saints.

PAPILLON.



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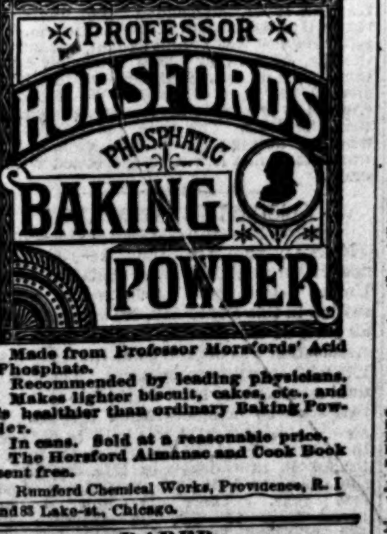

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This Hotel will open June 18th. It has accommodations for 450 guests, and offers more attractions for the pleasure and comfort of its patrons than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic Coast. Its high situation affords beautiful views both inland and seaward, its healthful atmosphere, the easy manner by which it can be reached, its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing, excellent drives and attractive walks, all combine to make it one of the most charming places on the New England Coast. The house contains every modern appliance. It has spacious and well ventilated rooms, furnished in black walnut, with the BEST OF BEDS, large parlors, halls, and rooms for social enjoyment, passenger elevator operated by steam, music hall for dancing and theatricals.

An Orchestra of twenty members of acknowledged professional ability, under the direction of Mr. John J. Brahom (Musical Director of the Boston Museum), will furnish music for the season.

The Veranda, fifteen feet in width, surrounding the house, gives an extended promenade of over 1,000 feet in length, while the view is unexceled in beauty and grandeur. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Room, Steam Yacht for excursions, Sail and Row Boats under the direction of trusty and experienced men. First-class livery and boarding stable. Grounds lighted by the electric light. New York and Boston Stock reports received every hour.

The Wentworth is situated three miles from Portsmouth, and is reached by means of the Eastern Railway in two hours' ride from Boston, and is equally distant from Portland, Me. It is four hours' ride from the Fabyan House by way of the White Mountain Notch and North Conway. It is also reached from the White Mountain Range by the Boston, Concord & Montreal and the Concord Railways, and the Grand Trunk by way of Portland.

At the station in Portsmouth the coaches of the Hotel are always in waiting. Address F. W. HILTON & CO., Portsmouth, N. H.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL, COTTAGES & RESTAURANT, Will open for the Season of 1881 Thursday, June 16. PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

Manitou Springs, Colorado.

MANITOU HOUSE,

GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.

Open on and after May 20. This elegant Hotel having been enlarged to three times its original capacity, and refurnished throughout at an expense of over $50,000, offers inducements never before equaled in the West to Summer Tourists. Terms reasonable.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS. Season of 1881. Open from June 11 to Oct. 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I. SEASON OF 1881. Applications may be made to the hotel at Newport, or the Everett House, New York. JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS., famous summer resort, now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, Dartford, Ws

HOTEL COLUMBIA, Ocean Beach, New Jersey, Will open June 15. For circulars, terms, &c., address FRED E. FOSTER.

SAWS.

SAWS! Curtis & Co. 40 Franklin St., Chicago 811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis.

Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws; Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and all Saw and Planing Mill Supplies. Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. Every Saw warranted. CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REPAIR WORK. Our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

EXTRACTS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful." See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CURED.

$100 Reward indicates confidence in PARKER'S RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, Patented July 5, 1878. [illegible] treatment by the patentee. Over 30 years' experience in curing Rupture. [illegible] adopted by the U. S. Government as the best. Also Elastic Stockings; [illegible] BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 38 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cornell University.

Examinations in Chicago. Twelve Courses lead to degrees, viz.: Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Literature, Mathematics, Mechanic Arts, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters. [illegible] Entrance Examinations at Ithaca June 13 and Sept. 15, and in Chicago, at the West Division High School, June 14, [illegible]. For information [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, classics, English; degrees conferred. COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED instruction of deaf mutes. [illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted. For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted. For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 9 a. m., Sunday excepted. For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m. and Saturday at 7 p. m. For Escanaba, Fayette, and all Lake Superior towns via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m. For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 7 p. m. Docks foot Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York--London--Paris. *Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.*

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. [illegible] H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

CIMBRIA.....June 9 | LESSING.....June 23
HERDER.....June 16 | SUEVIA.....June 30

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; [illegible] C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, June 11, 3 p m | ETHIOPIA, June 25, 3 p m
ANCHORIA, June 18, 10 am | TURNESSIA, July 2, 3 pm

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs New York to London direct.

ALSATIA, June 11, 3 p m | VICTORIA, June 18, 10 am

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Stationery.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY,
MADISON, Wis, May 28, 1881.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Sec. 289, Chap. 19, R. S., 1878, that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to noon of the 28th day of June, 1881, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1882.

A classified list of the articles and the quality of each class required, will be furnished to all persons desiring to bid, on application to this office, either personally or by letter. All stationery to correspond with the samples now provided for inspection at this office, pursuant to said Sec. 289, and to be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Property, at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, Wis., on or before the 10th day of November, 1881.

The stationery is divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D, and a separate sealed bid must be made for each class of goods, and must be plainly indorsed on the outside of the wrapper, "Proposals to furnish stationery—class (naming it)." Each bid must be accompanied by a bond to the State of Wisconsin, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, executed by the bidder as principal, and by at least two satisfactory sureties, conditioned that the bidder will furnish such stationery according to the terms of the bid, and the contract entered into in pursuance thereof. The sureties shall attach to or indorse on said bond their justification to the effect that they are each worth the sum of four thousand dollars over and above all debts, liabilities, and exemptions.

Printed blank bids and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

The contract will be awarded in each class to the lowest bidder in that class who shall furnish security as above indicated, satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Property; *provided, however*, that the preference will be given in each class to any bidder residing or doing business in the State of Wisconsin, if his bid shall be as low as that of any other bidder in that class not doing business in the State of Wisconsin.

The Superintendent of Public Property hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids made by virtue hereof.

O. H. BARRON,
Superintendent of Public Property.

Proposals for Tobacco.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1881.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock p. m., July 12, 1881, for one hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) pounds of Navy tobacco, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One half of the quantity required to be delivered within thirty days, and the remainder within sixty days from the date of contract.

Specifications and forms of offer will be furnished by this Bureau, upon application; and proposals must be made upon the forms so furnished, and in accordance with the specifications.

GEO. F. CUTTER,
Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Dredging.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Ia., June 4, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for dredging in the Des Moines Rapids Canal will be received until 12 m., July 5, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter.

Specifications, forms of proposals, and any desired information to be had upon application to this office. No bids will be received unless upon the prescribed form.

The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
AMOS STICKNEY, Maj. of Engineers, U. S. A.

Constructing Canal Around Cascades of Columbia River.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
PORTLAND, ORE., May 25, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office till 11 a. m. Saturday, Aug. 6, 1881, for blasting and removing solid rock and bowlders from the Columbia River adjacent to and below the site of the locks at the Cascade. The amount available for this work is $50,000 or more. Contractors are requested to visit the site for the purpose of examining the charts which locate the obstructions, and of determining for themselves the character of the work required.

Specifications and blank forms may be obtained on application to G. L. GILLESPIE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

USE JEFFERS' O. B. C.

Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists, 25 cents. F. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK St. CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN [illegible]

MIDDLE AGED MEN [illegible]

NO CURE NO PAY. DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. [illegible]

MANHOOD RESTORED. [illegible]

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. [illegible]

Chicago & Alton. [illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad. [illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio. [illegible]

Kankakee Line. [illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway. [illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. [illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. [illegible]

CHEAP R. R. TICKETS [illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

National Convention of the American Home Missionary Association.

Historical Sketch of the Society, and What It Has Done in Half a Century.

Dr. Storrs' Paper on the Future Work of the Association in the Great West.

The Mormon Problem Considered in an Essay by D. C. Haskell, M. C.

Interesting Reports of the State of the Church in the West.

HOME MISSIONS.

FORENOON SESSION.

The National Convention of the American Home Missionary Society began its labors at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Central Music-Hall, the first half-hour being devoted to religious exercises, which were led by the Rev. Dr. Strong. The attendance was not as large as at the preliminary meeting Tuesday evening, about 500 being present.

After Vice-President Seelye took the chair a hymn was sung.

PAST HISTORY AND WORK.

The Rev. Dr. Clapp then read a paper on the past history and work of the Society, prepared by the Rev. D. B. Coe, General Secretary. Appended is an abstract of it:

The principal topics which would demand the consideration of the friends of Home Missions were those which related to the work yet to be accomplished. But as they had met for the first time at the centre of the great field on which the chief battles of the Society had been fought, and its greatest victories won, it was fitting that the labors already performed be summed up. In order to form a correct estimate of the work accomplished, they must take into view the circumstances in which the Society was formed, the place it took among home missionary organizations already in existence, and the effect it produced upon the whole system of benevolent effort. A few local societies and boards for home missionary work had been in existence for a quarter of a century. Their missionaries had traversed extensive regions in Northern New England, New York, and Ohio, feeding the scattered sheep of the wilderness, and great good had been accomplished. But the organizations acted independently of each other, and without much knowledge of the relative needs of the different portions of the field. Consequently some sections were oversupplied with missionary service, and the laborers came into competition and even conflict with each other, while other sections were left in utter destitution. The system of support, too, was radically defective. It did not undertake to supply the churches with a permanent ministry, and those gathered, instead of being stimulated to self-sacrifice and self-support, were confirmed in pauperism if nothing else. On the 10th of May, 1826, the American Home Missionary Association

WAS FORMED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

by a convention of 126 men, representing thirteen States and four denominations of Christians. It undertook to "assist congregations that were unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel to the destitute within the United States." It aimed so to dispense its aid as not to supersede but to encourage and stimulate the efforts of the people to maintain the stated and permanent ministry of the Word. The numerous local societies became its auxiliaries, dispensing their bounties under its auspices and on its principles, and in seven years the number of helpers increased to 600. The revenue rose in ten years from $18,000 to $101,000, and the number of its missionaries from 169 to 755. The results of their labor increased at a much more rapid rate.

The fruits in New England had been less than in the newer States. The earliest labors of the Society were principally in New York. In its first year 120 of it 169 missionaries were employed in that State, and when the Presbyterians dissolved their connection twenty-one years ago it had planted or nursed in their feebleness more than 600 churches in Central and Northern New York. The work accomplished in Ohio was of a similar character. The first year sixteen missions were sustained. In seven years the number increased to eighty. To-day there were 212 Congregational churches there.

But the results of its labors were still more striking in the newer States and Territories, where its missionaries had wrought upon the very foundations of society and all its institutions. Of the 255 Congregational churches in Michigan, all but twelve acknowledged their indebtedness to the Society. In 1829 the Illinois band from Yale College arrived and reinforced the two missionaries inherited from the United Domestic Missionary Society, and from that time the work

WENT ON WITH FRESH VIGOR.

In the summer of 1833 the first congregation of white men that ever assembled for the worship of God on the western shore of Lake Michigan was gathered in the Village of Chicago by a missionary of the Society, who was still in active service. The number of missionaries increased until it reached 119, and for eight consecutive years it reached 100, which could not be said in regard to any other Western State, and to-day more than 400 churches, some of them the strongest and most efficient in the land, stood as monuments of their heroic deeds. In Indiana and Missouri peculiar obstacles had been encountered and the fruits were less abundant, yet in each of them about 150 churches had grown up under the Society's culture. The first missionary entered Wisconsin in 1835. In less than twenty years the number reached 100. They had encountered peculiar difficulties growing out of the heterogeneous character of the population, which contained a much larger foreign element than that of the neighboring States. Yet more than 250 churches had been gathered. Besides the seventy Presbyterian churches gathered in Iowa previous to 1860, all except ten of the 234 churches had been brought into existence by the agency of the Society, and kept alive by its fostering care; and all but one of the 140 Congregational churches in Minnesota were the fruits of its efficient husbandry. Its missionaries were among the earliest settlers in Kansas, and they had established 184 churches. In Nebraska there were 123, every one of which had received aid, and nearly all still

LOOKED TO THE SOCIETY FOR HELP.

There was a wide field of achievement on the Pacific Coast, the operations there having been limited for lack of funds, yet more than 100 churches had been gathered.

In these labors the Society had been engaged for fifty-five years. The three denominations that united with the Congregationalists in forming it had turned aside to their own ways of prosecuting this work, but it still stood on the same Catholic principles as at the first, and God had wrought gloriously with it and through it in building up His kingdom in this land. The number of its missionaries had increased from 169 to 1,082, which was 42 per cent of all the Congregational ministers in the United States who were engaged in pastoral work. Its income had increased from $18,000 to $290,953; its missionary congregations and stations from 196 to 2,653. It had collected and expended in the work more than $9,000,000, and under its direction 35,200 years of missionary work had been performed. It had extended its operations into every State and into every Territory except one. It had maintained the stated ministrations of the Gospel at more than 7,000 stations; has planted or aided in sustaining about 4,150 churches, and had gathered into them about 297,700 members. More than half of these churches had already reached self-support. Among them were many of the largest and most influential churches in the land.

But churches gathered, sanctuaries reared, and souls saved, though they were the best, were not the only trophies of this institution. Its missionaries in the new States had taken a large part in rearing the whole structure, forming the whole character, determining the whole future of those great Commonwealths.

In closing he referred to one of these secondary departments of service, in which they had wrought—the cause of education. They had originated and nursed into vigorous life nearly all the

HIGHER SEMINARIES OF LEARNING

that had come into being in the West since the Society was formed. Three years ago a home missionary map was published, on which there were 1,948 towns where the graduates of ten Western colleges and three Western theological seminaries had been engaged in missionary service under the commission of the Society. About 1,000 towns were omitted where graduates had been employed by other societies, and 15,000 schools taught by 30,000 students from the same institutions.

THE SOCIETY'S FUTURE WORK.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs read a paper on the future work of the Society. Its face was set toward the future, and, forgetting things that were behind, it pressed toward the mark of its high calling,—the successful working out, so far as might lie within the compass of any one such organization, of the grandest and perhaps most perilous and difficult problem ever committed to the Christian people of any nation. They had a long, hard pull before them. They had to deal with the Nation, as yet only an infant. He discussed the present attitude of the Society in relation to the work, and the responsibility intrusted to it. A million a year was demanded for the right discharge of the solemn trust. The work was not simply to plant and nurture Christian institutions in the great interior or remote West, but to hold the East to the West. The Society had been augmenting its force in the new West faster in proportion than its population had grown.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The Hon. D. C. Haskell, M. C., of Kansas, followed with a paper on "The Mormon Problem." He gave a history of the Church, and said that polygamy was on the increase in Utah. He concluded as follows:

Polygamous Mormonism was never stronger than now. There is no growing evil that more loudly demands the careful and conscentious attention of statesmen.

The elements of evil and of danger can be naturally marshaled in two groups. One having relation most directly to the State, the other affecting more specifically morality and Christian civilization. In guarding against the first, we can legitimately appeal to Congress and the National Executive. For averting the second, we must rely upon the same great moral forces that have Christianized the world. In both directions speedy and decisive action should be had. Convention resolutions, however good, will not remove the thorn from the side of wounded society.

As early as 1853 this remarkable organization had in Great Britain alone 30,000 communicants, eight high priests, forty quorums of seventies, 2,500 elders, 1,800 priests, 1,400 teachers, and 800 Deacons, all engaged in the work of proselyting for the Church, and preparing them for emigration to the Zion in Utah. Several hundred of their priests are now abroad proselyting Their books are in all languages, their missionaries are in nearly all lands where they are not prohibited by law from preaching.

Mormon "stakes" have been set with pile-drivers, driven with a Church machinery more elaborate than any other in the world. They will not be pried out of place by knitting-needles.

ARCHIMEDIAN LEVERS WILL BE REQUIRED.

It has been urged that the whole matter can be safely left to the irrepressible conflict of free opinions. That out of it the true will be evoked, and the false engulfed. It has been thus left. Nineteen years ago the people of the United States placed upon the page of the Nation's laws a clear expression of their wish as to one phase of social relationship. The Supreme Court has decided that they had the right so to do. For nineteen years the wish has been disregarded,—sneered at.

The laws which bind the citizens of every State in the Union fail to bind the citizens of Utah. "*Gentile* polygamists," says a recent writer, "are in jail." A *Mormon* polygamist is in Congress. How? Why?

Read any of the arguments by which it is sought to be proved that the wisest course to pursue is to "let it alone," "let it die of natural, inbred diseases," and by inserting the word slavery where we now see polygamy we shall find ourselves face to face with the same logic in vogue about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, when the clear, right line of good governmental policy was obscured, and that great evil, from a small beginning, was allowed to grow undisturbed, until it had absorbed so many interests, formed in its advocates so many habits, and grown so great by what it fed upon, that when the struggle came between slavery and freedom, the Nation was purged of its evil in a convulsion that well-nigh took its life. It is to be hoped that history will not repeat of polygamy

WHAT IT HAS WRITTEN OF SLAVERY.

Our Constitution is strong and elastic, it has borne much, but it could not bear slavery. Will it hold, under the strain of polygamy?

There are many heresies and schisms in the Church. That is not to be denied. But they have existed heretofore, and no organization is free from them. In spite of their disintegrating influence, the evil as a whole grows. Something akin to the power that produced the excrescence must be employed to remove it.

It has been asked why the dissatisfied ones do not break away from their bonds. Why did not the negro emancipate himself? A world has been created for them to live in; an atmosphere made for them to breathe; children have been born to them; a hope of heaven inspired in them, by way of Mormonism; a fear of what the world will say of them has been taught. Within is *all* they have. Without they know not what is in store for them, and they cling to their delusive system in hopes that by and by, they know not when nor how, a way of escape will be opened to them.

Shall they be disappointed? With the Mormon Church, as such, asserting its peculiar belief, maintaining its dogmas, however atrocious, and securing its proselytes by the power of the press and the pulpit, the Government has little to do, if it violates no law of the land and does not outrage the civil polity of the Republic. Their fantastic rites and deluding ceremonies ought to be abolished, and will be, but by other forces. The Mormon has as good a legal right to his religious belief and church worship as the Methodist or the Episcopalian has to his. All sects, however, must be under the law of the land. There must be no divided sovereignty.

IN THE REALM OF LAW THE STATE DOMINATES.

In invoking the aid of Congress and the Executive, it will be well to ask for one thing at a time. Polygamy, the central figure of Mormonism, is its chief abomination. The Supreme Court has indicated a needful remedy at the hands of Congress. Ask for it, and whatever else is needed to enable the officers of Utah to detect, convict, and punish polygamy. Congress may be slow to act; it usually is. Reformers are not always in Congress; great and wise ones but seldom. Reforms do not usually owe their origin to the influence of the City of Washington. Legislators are conservative, The sovereign of the United States is not in the Capitol, nor is he domiciled in the White House. The declarations of the campaign speaker are true, after all. The sceptre is in the hands of the people. The residence of our sovereign is the home of the citizen. The ministers always at court, and through whom he can always be reached, and to whom he always yields a ready response, are a free press, a free pulpit, and a free platform. Invoke the aid of these trusted servants, and when the sovereign speaks, Senators, and Cabinets, and Congressmen will act, and stand not on the order of their acting, in haste to obey.

THE STATUTE ASKED FOR WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

The subject of polygamy may come before Congress, brought there upon questions growing out of the recent election of a delegate from that Territory. No person, whether guilty of crime or not, can be excluded from the Senate or House of Representatives, by *law*, since the Constitution provides that "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

Just how far Congress would deem it wise to carry the analogy between the elections, returns, and qualifications of a delegate, and a member of Congress, it is impossible to state.

The act of 1850, organizing Utah as a Territory, declares that the qualifications of voters at the first election shall be, "Citizens of the United States," "White males, 21 years of age and upwards." For all subsequent elections the qualifications are subject to the provisions of the Territorial Legislature and the approval of Congress.

All Mormons are not polygamists, and if those who practice it were disfranchised the election to Congress of a person guilty of that crime would be well nigh impossible.

It is to be hoped that so harsh a remedy will not become necessary. We certainly have a right to expect that the people of Utah will, under milder treatment, see the folly and treasonableness of maintaining very much longer

THEIR ATTITUDE OF OPEN DEFIANCE TO LAW.

If disfranchisement is the only course that will prove finally efficacious, let it come, for a religious and civil despotism, lodged in the midst of the Nation, defying its just laws, must be extirpated, and by the employment of that degree of severity which its stubbornness may demand. [Applause.]

Turning from the realm of law and of government, and the remedies we seek there, we must also invoke the aid of purely moral forces for the suppression of those evils with which law and government have nothing to do.

Ignorance and superstition are of one family. Fanaticism is only misplaced and misapplied zeal. Truth is the cure for all moral maladies. Greater and more convincing than law, more powerful than all the enginery of government, is the influence of the life, example, and death of that Personage who preached in Galilee, eighteen hundred years ago, the Sermon on the Mount. Let the light of truth shine in upon this gloomy error. Pour the literature of the Gospel into that valley in an unstinted flood. Teach that people the old lesson, that between every human soul and its God there is a direct and open road that even a child can travel with perfect safety. The same beneficent Constitution

WHICH GUARDS THE MORMON

in his faith will protect the home missionary and the colporteur in his work. Brush away from the windows of the Mormon soul the dust and cobwebs of credulity and priestly delusion, and let it look out unvexed upon a new world, bathed in the sunlight of God's love, which needs the intervention of no human machinery, no lens of priesthood to give it power over human hearts.

The same methods by which Christianity has been carried into the jungles of India and the wilds of Africa will be required to carry and hold it in Utah. The citizens of polygamous Mormonism must be invested by a Christian army, as other strongholds of heathenism have been besieged. Without a tinge of persecution, not a color of intolerance, in the spirit of love, not hate, put the right against the wrong,

AND LEAVE THE ISSUE TO THE MASTER.

Plant the school beside the church. Place the teacher by the side of the missionary. This is a battle to be won with the Bible and the school-book.

There is no free public school in Utah, but an academy in the charge of a hard-working Christian minister has been established in Salt Lake City. Sustain it—that it may be made to furnish the needed teachers.

If the wives and mothers of America are made fully aware of the extent and character of this degradation of their sex, and informed of the need of their sympathy and support, the on-rushing tide of public sentiment they will set in motion will sweep away polygamy in a year.

Let this organization—the Home Missionary Society—enter the field in force—call upon the people everywhere for aid. Let it be importunate in its demands.

"And I, if I be lifted up," said the Master, "will draw all men unto me." Lift up the Master in Utah. Plant the sanctified Cross in every valley of the Territory. Place at its foot the purest, broadest-brained, largest-hearted Christian men that can be found, to tell again and again "the old, old story," more potent than the sword, deeper-reaching than the law, and in the fullness of His time this relic of barbarism, this citadel of error, this moral Bastile, will go down in irreparable disaster, as the walls of Jericho went down before the encompassing hosts of Israel. [Applause].

TO MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS.

The Rev. Mr. Noble said that every body of Christians ought to do something to create and bring to a focus public opinion on the subject. He therefore moved that the paper be referred to the following committee, with a request that they bring in a memorial to the President and Congress: The Rev. Dr. Seeley, the Rev. Dr. Webb, the Rev. Dr. Sturdevant, the Hon. James White, and Col. C. G. Hammond.

The motion was agreed to.

The session was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bascom.

THE AFTERNOON'S SESSION

was begun by the singing of a hymn by all present, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Prof. Harwood.

The Rev. W. M. Barrows, of Salt Lake City, addressed the Convention on the subject of Mormonism. He said one important point in the settlement of the question had already been gained. This was that the people of the United States were waking up to the fact that it would not settle itself,—the fatal mistake of the past. The policy of the Government had been vacillating and cowardly,—worse than none at all. The Latter-Day Saints would give up the more offensive features of their system so soon as they were convinced that the American people were in dead earnest that they should. Utah should remain a Territory until the evils were removed, because if the peculiar institutions of Mormonism once became installed behind the bulwark of State rights, like slavery, a bloody revolution would be necessary to eradicate it. He did not believe entirely in moral suasion as a means of settlement. The real remedy lay deeper. Legislation could check the spread of polygamy, and this in itself would be an important work in breaking up the power of the Mormon hierarchy—the work in hand. He had lived in Utah many years, and could not see one redeeming feature in the system. Its fruits were envy, jealousy, heart-burnings, despair, family divisions; and it crushed the spirit out of woman and the nobility out of man. With the exception of Abyssinia, ours was the only Christian nation on the face of the globe where polygamy was tolerated. Polygamy could be wiped out

BY THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

of 1862, with some amendments making polygamy a continuous offense, excluding Mormons from juries, and having less strict rules of evidence. But polygamy was not the top-root of Mormonism; it was simply one of the branches. Back of all was the doctrine of infallible priesthood. Mormonism was the enemy of the family. Whatever touched the family touched the life of the Nation,—was an enemy of the Christian religion. The Mormons aspired to rule the whole Rocky Mountain region, and were sending colonies and teachers into all the Territories. They had no school system, and the free school was the entering wedge into their towns. From it would come the Sunday-school, which was the nucleus of the church. A beginning had been made under the auspices of the New West Education Society. Scores of missionaries were sent to Asia where one was sent to American Turkey. The number sent abroad should not be lessened, but in some way the number in the home field ought to be increased. [Applause.] He spoke of the indifference on the subject during the last thirty years, and pleaded earnestly for aid to carry on the work, expressing the hope that the women would devise some plan to send helpers to their deluded and despairing sisters in Utah.

On motion of Dr. Noble, the papers read in the morning were referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Chamberlain, Strong, Baer, Hough, and Sturtevant.

STATE REPORTS.

The Superintendents and general missionaries were next given the floor.

The Rev. Leroy Warren, of Michigan, gave an account of the work there. In the southern part of the State, where the missionaries had been since the organization of the Society, it was about finished up; but in the northern part it was still pressing. There were a goodly number of churches,—only three States had more,—but many of them were very weak. In the last thirteen years 113 churches and 119 houses of worship had been organized, the total number being 260.

The Rev. F. P. Doe, of Wisconsin, followed. He spoke of the influence of the four schools—home missionary products which had taught 10,500 pupils, matriculated 750 graduates, and furnished 171 ministers and 40 foreign missionaries. [Applause.] There were 194 churches with 11,500 resident members, all but six or eight of which had once received missionary aid. There were also 180 houses of worship. Sixty missionaries were commissioned, serving 86 churches and 64 outside stations. The cost last year was $10,400, about half of which was contributed at home. Much aggressive work remained to be done, especially toward Lake Superior, for which outside aid would be needed.

The Rev. L. H. Cobb, of Minnesota, Missionary Secretary, spoke for that State. There were 145 churches, of which ninety-eight drew aid, and many of the others, though not self-sustaining, got along by yoking together. The membership this year would be about 8,000. The contributions for all purposes last year were over $15,000. Every member had given 80 cents for home missions.

The Rev. Robert West, told what had been done in the Southwest—Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. Twelve years ago there were two Congregational churches, now there were seventy. In four years fourteen of them had become self-supporting. The average additions of members last year were eight to a church. It had been thought that Congregationalism could not go Southwest, but that had proven to be untrue. In Arkansas there was one church, and three churches and two meeting-houses in Texas. A great work was opening up in the Southwest.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. West also spoke briefly in regard to the Indian Territory, where there are five churches. The Indians exhibited great interest in education and the Gospel, and the Bible rather than the bayonet would civilize them.

The Rev. S. D. West, of Kansas, said the first church was organized at Lawrence in 1854; now there were 200, of which seventeen were self-supporting, 117 being dependent on the Society. Fourteen of the sixty-five fields were without a minister, and money was needed to commence work in new counties. He referred to the prohibition amendment as a legitimate outgrowth of the Home Mission work, and urged agitation, in order that the running of railroad trains on Sunday might be stopped all over the country.

The Rev. Charles C. Creegan, of Colorado, said that three years ago there were but six churches in that field, but now there were twenty-eight in Colorado and two in New Mexico. Demands for help were made because the products of the mines did not belong to the people who lived there. He adverted to the grand work being done by the New West Education Commission.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills, who has been at work in the Black Hills, said the missionaries there couldn't feel that there was a great Church back of them,—that the greatest discouragement was lack of appreciation at the East. The proportion of church members there to population was 1 to 125. The people were fickle and indifferent, but there were five churches, and much good was being done. At least fifteen men were needed there.

The Rev. Dr. Warren, of California, said the Society had spent over $300,000 in California, Arizona, and Nevada. To show for it there was church property worth $12,000 more than $300,000, and work done in planting Christian institutions, in sustaining a pure Christian literature, and fostering educational interests. In twenty-nine counties in California there were eighty-eight Congregational churches, all but seven the product of the Society; one in Nevada and one in Arizona. The work in the field had just begun.

THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The Rev. Mr. Bradford, who had been in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, spoke of them in the absence of the Superintendent. There were only 300,000 people in all that territory, but the population would number millions in the future. In Oregon and Washington there were thirty-four Congregational churches, and one or two in Idaho. Stalwart, earnest men were wanted, and Oregon should be kept in view at the meetings of the Society.

The Committee on Memorial recommended the adoption of the following:

"The American Home Missionary Society in National Anniversary assembled at Chicago June 8, 1881, having given earnest attention to the sad and fearful problem which Mormonism presents, and believing that this system of so-called religion is equally in defiance of the laws of the Nation, respectfully petition the President, and the Senate and House of the Forty-seventh Congress to take prompt measures for the utter overthrow of this iniquitous combination against social morality and against the Government of the land."

Dr. Noble, who presented it, said the memorial of itself was of little account, and would receive little attention, but as an expression of public sentiment it might be of supreme moment, for in this country it was not Congress but public opinion that controlled legislation. [Applause.]

The memorial was unanimously adopted.

After prayer by the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who held the first religious services in old Fort Dearborn, a recess was taken until 7:45 p. m.

IN THE EVENING

the Rev. William H. Taylor, of New York, preached to over 1,500 people from the text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." He attacked infidelity in a vigorous manner, and appealed to young men to go into the vineyard and work.

The program for to-day is as follows:

Morning—The Eastern field of the Society's work, presented by several State Secretaries and different brethren; woman's coöperative place in the work of the Society, especially in respect to Christian education in regions under Jesuit and Mormon control. Opened by the Rev. Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis.

Afternoon—The Sunday-school aspect of the Society's work; the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Evening—Meeting of Christian consecration; the Dakota Band will be present and finally set apart to their field with addresses and prayers; closing services.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

MEETING OF THE FOX RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 8.—The forty-first annual session of the Fox River Universalists, embracing the Counties of Cook, Will, Du Page, La Salle, Kane, and Kendall, is being held at Plainfield, Ill., eight miles east of Joliet. The proceedings were opened last evening with a sermon by the Rev. J. Straub, of Marseilles, whose subject was, "All Souls Are Mine." At the opening of the session this morning the attendance was fair, and the following Chicago people were present: St. Paul's Church, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, J. H. Swan, and Miss Ruth Graham; Church of the Messiah, the Rev. J. W. Hanson, A. G. Throop, Mrs. H. B. Manford, and Lewis Cordes. President A. J. Swan was in the chair. The greater part of the morning session was taken up by a meeting of the Illinois Women's Missionary Association, conducted by Mr. H. B. Manford. The subject of missions was discussed in a general way. In the afternoon, the Conference was organized by the appointment of the various Committees, and reports of officers were received. The Secretary reported favorably of the work being done in Chicago and the suburbs. The exercises of the afternoon were brought to a close by the reading of a paper on "The Value of Forming and Maintaining Religious Organizations," by the Rev. Miss Florence Kallock, of Blue Island, followed by a general discussion of the subject. In the evening the Rev. W. H. Ryder, of Chicago, preached a sermon on "The Place of Christ as Understood by Universalists." The services will continue through to-morrow.

Y. M. C. A.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING

held yesterday at Farwell Hall was led by the Rev. Mr. Pentecost. After the usual singing of hymns, the Rev. Wishard offered prayer, and was followed by the Rev. Pentecost, who preached for half an hour, exhorting his hearers to continue steadfastly in a Christian life, always abounding in the work of the Lord. The attendance was large, and when the services were over many remained to the experience meeting, which is held immediately after prayer-meeting.

The Rev. C. M. Pyne, a co-worker with Mr. Moody while the latter was in England, will conduct the noon meeting at Farwell Hall to-morrow. Sunday night he will lecture in the same hall.

Capt. Bundy, the converted tar, will sail north along the shore of Lake Michigan to-morrow with his Gospel yacht, "Good Tidings." He will stop at all the small towns and villages to preach and distribute Bibles and tracts as he passes. His cruise will last for several weeks.

The Young Men's Christian Association is now arranging for open air Gospel meetings to be held in the vicinity of West Side churches before regular services begin. An experiment in this direction last Sunday proved a success beyond expectation. The object of the open-air gatherings is to inspire the ungodly with piety sufficient to induce them to attend the services at the churches.

ELSEWHERE.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 8.—The second day's session of the seventh annual Convention of the Illinois State Christian Sunday-School Association closed this evening with an instructive address on the relation of the Sunday-school to the religious growth of society by Brother J. M. Williams, of Jacksonville. To-day the report of the State Sunday-School Board was read. It shows the work to be prospering through the special efforts of the State Sunday-school evangelist, Knox B. Taylor, and the Board recommends that he be employed for another year, and that he be paid by pledges from the 562 churches in Illinois. The report further shows that there are 45,168 Christian Sunday-school scholars, 2,307 officers, 3,886 teachers; total membership, 51,361. Number of children added to the church during the past year, 1,495. The report of Treasurer Goode shows that he has received from all sources during the year $501.59; paid out, $478.97; balance on hand, $22.62. The following are nominations for officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, J. G. Waggoner, of Shelbyville; Vice-President, M. Ingalls, Illiopolis; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Richardson, Assumption; Recording Secretary, A. C. Foster, Niantic; Treasurer, G. M. Good, Harristown; Sunday-School Evangelist, K. P. Taylor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 8.—The twenty-first annual Convention of the Michigan State Sabbath-School Association commenced in Plymouth Church, this city, last evening, and closes to-morrow morning. The program comprises the usual periods of devotion, reports of officers and committees, and the treatment of topics relevant to Sunday-school work, with extemporaneous discussion and addresses. The following officers have been chosen for the present session, to continue during the ensuing year: President, the Rev. J. W. Ford, Bay City; Vice-President, Prof. J. W. McKeever, Adrian; Corresponding and Statistical Secretary, the Rev. A. H. Gillett, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, Allan Bowen, Detroit; Recording Secretary, R. W. W. Dowe, Detroit; Executive Committee, the Rev. R. S. Pardington of Tecumseh, the Rev. Z. Grinell of Detroit, the Rev. W. Dowe of Detroit, the Rev. J. F. Maile of Portland, the Rev. Thomas Wright of Fentonville, the Rev. J. W. Ford of Bay City, the Hon. W. H. Boyd of Monroe, the Rev. A. S. Rodgers of Lansing, the Rev. A. H. Gillett of Grand Rapids.

REFORMED SYNOD.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 8.—The seventh day of the Reformed Church Synod was an important one, and devoted principally to reports of Committees. The Committee on Overtures submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Classes of Poughkeepsie have leave to withdraw their memorial.

Adopted.

Prof. Chester D. Hartranft, D. D., of the Hartford Theological Seminary, was elected Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology at New Brunswick.

The subject of Free-Masonry was brought up on a report of the Committee on Overtures, but was laid on the table after much discussion.

PAUPERS.

Alleged Barbarous Treatment of Those in Indianapolis—The Citizens Take Hold of the Matter and Urge a Thorough Investigation of the Whole Matter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 8.—Pursuant to the action of the citizens' meeting yesterday to consider the management of the County Poor-House, the Committee met the Board of County Commissioners this morning and presented them with an elaborate petition, the specific charges of which are cruel treatment of the inmates of the Asylum by cruelly beating and whipping them with hands, sticks, clubs, and cowhides, and by kicking and dragging them about without regard to age, sex, or mental or physical condition; failure to furnish good and sufficient food, and the furnishing of bad, spoiled, diseased, and unwholesome food, and even such food in insufficient quantities; inlying women during and after confinement have not been supplied with sufficient food and drink of a proper quality for persons in their condition, and they have been neglected in respect to medical treatment and attention, and in respect to the proper attention and nursing, by reason whereof they and their new-born infants have suffered greatly and been greatly injured and damaged; that inmates of the Asylum, without just and reasonable causes, have been confined and imprisoned without authority and unlawfully for days and nights at a time in noisome, dark, and underground cells, where they have been cut off from every human comfort and denied the consolations of social intercourse, or the right to communicate with their friends outside, and thereby taking the necessary steps to relieve themselves from the oppressive, cruel, dangerous, and criminal false imprisonment, and that such imprisonment has continued, in one case at least, for years under circumstances of filth and cruelty almost without a parallel in modern times and civilized lands. The Committee demanded a thorough investigation of the charges, and in order that the inmates might not be influenced in their testimony by fear or favor, demanded the temporary removal of the officers of the institution. The latter request was at first denied, but later in the day, after a very warm interview by the Committee, it was granted, and the Board elected the Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon as counsel to prosecute the charges on behalf of the Committee. The time has not yet been fixed for holding the investigation, but it is understood that it will be proceeded with at once.

YARDMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—The Yardmasters' Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada met in annual session in this city to-day, 100 delegates from all parts of the country being present. The Association was organized at Indianapolis in 1875 with thirty-four members. The first annual meeting was held in Buffalo that year, twenty-seven members being present. The second annual session was held in St. Louis in 1875, the third in Cleveland, O., in 1877, the fourth in Chicago in 1878, the fifth in Cincinnati in 1879, and the sixth in Boston last year. There is now a total membership of 402, an increase over the previous year of eighty-five. The receipts last year were $1,241, and the disbursements, $789, leaving a small balance in the Treasury. The delegates hail from twenty-five States. All of the annual reports were submitted to-day. The Association is in a flourishing condition.

THE COURTS.

Aldrich, of Jewelry-Robbery Fame, Says He Was After Credit, Not Money.

A Lake Captain Required to Pay His Sailors Their Return Fare.

Trask Gets Another Metaphorical Black Eye—"Dr." Olin and His Fellow-Quacks in Court.

The Daily Record of New Suits, Judgments, Etc., Etc.

THE JEWELRY ROBBERY.

The Isaacs-Aldrich case occupied the attention of Judge Anthony's court again yesterday.

A number of police officers testified that they had known Aldrich while he was on the police force, and that they never heard anything against him until his connection with the jewelry case.

Emmanuel Isaacs was recalled, and, in answer to questions, detailed the circumstances of his arrest and the conversations he had had with Mrs. and Miss Schroeder at his store. He had never thought of such a thing as getting Schroeder out of jail on bail, but had wanted to get all of the goods back, and he and Aldrich had worked to that end. He had never had any idea of getting the goods, except to return them to the owner, and the delay in getting them was on account of his waiting for money to be sent on from New York. The witness then proceeded to deny the story of the Bauers in detail, and also that he ever knew who the thieves were who stole the jewelry.

The cross-examination was brief, and elicited nothing new.

George S. Poppers and Emmanuel Greenburg, pawnbrokers, were both called, and testified to Capt. O'Donnell's having sent for them one day and having authorized them to buy stolen goods at the best possible advantage and report to him, etc.

James Hewitt said he had known Aldrich for some time, but never knew anything against him.

Charles E. Aldrich, one of the defendants, was the next witness. He had been on the police force, he said, but latterly had been in the employ of the Union National Bank, and was when arrested. He knew J. H. Morrow to his sorrow: was introduced to him by Walter Macdonald at the Clifton House after the robbery. He first heard of the robbery Saturday evening, and, at an interview with Morrow, the next day, told him that he could get the goods back for about one-fourth their value. Morrow called to see him next day (Monday) and brought Pinkerton with him, and witness told them that it would take about $1,500 to get the goods. Pinkerton said he would not pay over $800 for the stuff, and Morrow asked him for God's sake to not allow the goods to be taken out of town before he could hear from New York. Witness had had a talk with Matt Levy about the robbery, and it was upon information received from him that he first called upon Morrow. He saw Morrow a second time, and asked him about the value of the goods, and also talked about returning them. All he knew about the jewelry was what Levy had told him, but he had had several interviews with Isaacs about the property in the meantime. He finally offered to get the goods for $700, and to deliver them Wednesday night, though at the time he did not know where they were. The $700 was finally put up in his hands, and the person he was dealing with was Matt Levy. After getting the money he started to meet Levy, and met him on Dearborn street, in the rear of the Post-Office. Levy told him that the goods were at a barber-shop on State street, and he went there and got them, and took them to Morrow. He gave Levy $600, and reserved $100 to show his good faith, and as evidence that he had tried to get them as cheap as possible. He met Macdonald directly after getting the goods, and, beside the Union National Bank officers and others, Judge Tuley had been informed that the jewelry was to be returned. He paid Levy the money in the basement of the Adams Express Building, and it was understood to cover the return of the entire property. Witness was not to receive a cent for what he did. All he was after was the credit for having returned the goods. He had never seen the packages before. Witness then related the particulars of his arrest and his treatment while under arrest, and what had occurred at the police station, and made a flat denial of ever having known Isaacs in the transaction.

At the conclusion of Aldrich's testimony, Henry Guerin, one of his bondsmen, came forward and surrendered him to the Sheriff, which was a part of the play not down on the bills. Aldrich furnished a new bond, however, at once, and was saved from going to jail. W. W. O'Brien, Emmanuel Isaacs, Emmanuel Greenburg, and Augustus Van Buren signed his bond in the sum of $5,000. His cross-examination will be commenced this morning.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the admiralty case of Boulton against Moore, involving a question of interest as to seamen's wages and other claims. The three libelants shipped on the schooner Zach Chandler, owned by the respondent, on the 11th of November 1880, from Chicago to Erie. The voyage usually takes eight or nine days, but, owing to the unusually early winter, the vessel became clogged with ice, and, after over twelve days' sailing, put into Escanaba, where she was compelled to stay for the winter. It was admitted by the seamen that it would have been impossible to complete the voyage that fall. The sailors were to get $4 day, but no agreement was made as to the fare back to the port of shipment, or elsewhere. When the vessel reached Escanaba the Captain offered to pay the $4 a day to the seamen for the full time they had worked, but they declined to receive it unless he also paid their fare back to the port of shipment. The Captain claimed that the detention was owing to the peril of the sea, or the act of God, and not through any negligence on his part, and, therefore, that he was not liable for anything more than the mere wages; that he could not earn his freight, through the violence of the winds and seas, and, not having undertaken to be responsible for such calamities, he should not be compelled to make good to them what the ice, storms, and winds had lost them. They had earned more wages from the vessel than if she had finished her voyage prosperously in the usual time, and, in the absence of an agreement on his part, he should not be compelled to pay their fare. If they had wished to make him so liable, they should have made an express agreement to that effect.

The Court held that, under the letter of the contract, the Captain had a right, owing to the storms and cold weather, to discharge the men; but, under the circumstances, they were equitably entitled to their fare back to the port of shipment. It would be unreasonable for the men to insist on staying on board the vessel under pay, until the voyage was completed in the spring, and the Captain was justified in discharging them. The voyage, however, was not rendreed impossible, but was only interrupted. The delay was a contingency which the Captain might and should have foreseen at such a time of year. The same point had been raised before, and decided by Judge Treat, in favor of the seamen's claims, and the decree would therefore be in favor of the libelants for their wages from the time of shipment up to their discharge, and their fare back to the port of shipment. The amount of the decree was $182.40.

THE ROLLING-MILL ROBBERY.

Thomas Finucan, jointly indicted with Alexander McKay, the Cavanaughs, Hopkins, et al. for the robbery of the safe of the South Side Rolling Mills of about $10,000, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court yesterday to the count in the indictment charging him with receiving the money. Part of the evidence was heard as against him, from which it appeared that he had returned to the Police Department about $4,500 of the money. The only other evidence was as to his character, which was shown to be the best. Among those who testified under this head were Judge Jameson, Capt. O'Donnell, Ald. Sheridan and Burke, John Rabor, and Capt. Bonfield, all of whom said they had known him for years, and that they never before heard anything against him. The further hearing of the case was continued until this morning. McKay entered a plea of not guilty, but later in the day changed his mind, and said he would plead guilty and tell the whole story. There is about $5,000 of the money stolen yet unaccounted for, and he proposes to tell where it is, he says, and also to disclose the whole plan of the robbery and the subsequent division of the plunder, in the hope of being let down easy.

THE "HARVEST QUEEN."

In the case of Carse vs. Christie, before Judge Jameson,—a suit involving the loss of the schooner Harvest Queen,—the defendants—the insurance companies which had insured the vessel, and which had been garnisheed—filed their answer yesterday. They charged that the schooner when she started on her fatal voyage Sept. 7, 1880, was not in a good, seaworthy condition; that the stern-post and stem were both defective; that the chain-plates, both forward and aft, worked; and that, when she left her freight-port, L'Anse, she was leaking, and without a sufficient crew, which facts were well known to the Master; and that it was contrary to the terms of the insurance policies to have the vessels undertake a voyage in such a condition. The schooner was not in a condition to take any cargo, not even lumber, and the crew were obliged to keep the pumps working continually, from the time she left L'Anse, Sept. 7, until the morning of Sept. 12 when she sank. While she was tied to the dock in the Canal Sault Ste. Marie, on the 10th of September, she lost four timber-heads, four stanchions, and part of her port rail. The crew, on account of her leaking, could hardly stay in the forecastle, and were obliged to sleep in their oilskins. Lastly, it is charged that Capt. Christie knew of the condition of his schooner, and knew, on the evening of Sept. 11, that she would certainly sink soon. He could have then put into Sheboygan, distance ten miles, but, instead of trying to save her, he stood out in deeper water. For these reasons the insurance companies say they are not liable for the loss of the vessel, as it was caused by the Captain's gross negligence or barratry, that officer being interested in the insurance money.

A TREAT FOR TRASK.

A case in which Edward A. Trask figures in an unenviable light was on trial yesterday before Judge Moran. It was a suit brought by Ada Bendre against Trask and his henchmen, William Turner and H. M. Cook, to recover $2,500 damages for unlawfully carrying away her furniture from her house, No. 382 Congress street. She had rented the third floor of No. 247 Ogden avenue of Trask up to the 1st of May, 1880, paid him in full up to that time, and left. A sub-tenant of hers, however, held on another month, and, failing to pay, Trask began distress proceedings against his tenant and carried off all her furniture in a high-handed, reckless sort of way. The defense was that the plaintiff was liable for the rent for the time the sub-tenant occupied the premises; that Trask was authorized to make the distress levy; and that it was done in a legal way. The jury failed to take this view of the matter, however, and found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing her damages at $1,500.

THE CASEY BROTHERS.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Edward Casey against his brothers, Patrick Casey and James Casey, asking for an accounting. He says that in 1846 he and his three brothers, Michael (now dead), Patrick, and James, went into partnership together in the business of taking contracts for railroad building and other public works. They were very successful, and invested their profits in real estate, which was conveyed to all the brothers jointly. When Michael died, in 1857, the surviving brothers bought out his interest. Besides the railroad business, they established and carried on a livery-stable business, a second-hand furniture store, and an undertaker's business. Since 1857 Patrick and James have chiefly attended to these various lines of business, though complainant asserts he still has an interest with them. He claims that the profits from the furniture business have been not less than $100,000, but his brothers refuse to recognize his rights or give him any share of these savings. On the 4th inst. they, without his knowledge, bought the old police-station and ground on the corner of Union and Madison streets for $25,100, and paid a 10 per cent installment out of the partnership funds. They made this purchase in their own names, and, unless the partnership is immediately dissolved, they will use the firm funds to pay for it. The real estate of the firm is valued at $150,000, much of which is improved, and complainant asks that the partnership may be dissolved, that his share of the profits may be ascertained, and that the defendants may be compelled to account for all property of the firm that has come into their hands.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was occupied nearly all of yesterday morning in calling through a calendar of contested cases to see which were ready for trial. After this was disposed of, the election cases were called, but Mr. Cameron was not quite ready, and the case of John Bate, alias "Dr." A. G. Olin, was taken up to fill in the time. Bate was indicted for sending obscene literature through the mails, and a number of decoy letters were shown which had been obtained from him containing circulars of his wares, etc. The evidence was closed at the adjournment of court, and the summing-up will begin this morning. The quack doctors were out in full force at the trial, to see how their comrade in quackery and indecency succeeded.

Judge Blodgett will this morning, after the conclusion of the Bate case, hear the cases of Jere Dunn and O'Connor, who were arrested for interfering with the Special Deputy-Marshals at the election last fall.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Joseph and John Sullivan were tried for robbery. The former was found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary, while the latter was acquitted.

Michael Barrett pleaded guilty to burglary, and was given three years in the Penitentiary.

William Brown and Peter Webber pleaded guilty to burglary—breaking into railroad cars. Brown was given one year in the Penitentiary, and Webber two years.

Margaret Clemens pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

John McManus was tried for robbery and acquitted.

John Curran was tried for robbery, and at last accounts the jury was still out.

Charles Hirschman, who was found guilty of manslaughter a few days ago, was denied a new trial, and sentenced, on verdict, to three years in the Penitentiary. The defendant excepted, and was given ten days to file his bill of exceptions.

Edward Cole pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Stewart was on trial for receiving fifty tickets to New York, alleged to have been stolen by Delos Drew some months ago from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. His defense was that he received the tickets as collateral security for the loan of $1,000. The case will be given to the jury early this morning.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, O., began a suit for $11,000 yesterday against the Town of Walnut, O. L. Bearss, James Fuller, H. Lang, F. E. Van Lieu, P. H. Martin, George Eldridge, G. W. Clayton, John Whitver, Morris Switzer, Peter Pinion, C. McMeen, David Milliken, Lenox Pentland, E. Ross, R. M. Wyman, James Matson, S. M. Oakford, John Forney, Henry Guither, Isaac Kurtz, H. B. Smith, E. E. Oakford, P. Lampher, Henry Nannian, R. P. Young, William Crankwright, L. K. Thompson, E. Atkinson, J. R. Isdell, A. H. Price, J. M. Van Armen, J. K. Ross, Isaac Keeley, and John Burke.

STATE COURTS.

F. C. Neagle began a suit yesterday against E. A. Filkins and Clarissa Filkins to recover $4,000.

John H. Lutkenhoff commenced an action in trespass against Joseph W. Merriam and John H. Whipple, laying damages at $15,000.

Henry and Mayer Neuberger began a suit against William F. Smith to recover $2,500 damages.

DIVORCES.

Laura Scheunstuhl filed a bill yesterday against Oswald Scheunstuhl asking for a divorce on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Salomon Herrmann asked for a like decree against Johanna Herrmann, the charge being desertion.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Catherine Sickel, letters of administration were issued to John Schoolly; bond of $4,000 approved.

In the estate of John Tabor, letters of administration de bonis non, with will annexed, were issued to Jane M. Tabor and Charles W. Taylor; bond of $41,000 approved.

In the estate of Thomas Brunnock, adjudged insane, letters of conservatorship were issued to Martin Brunnock; bond of $2,500 approved.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—F. C. Whitford vs. W. T. Nichols, $1,723.

JUDGE GARY—James Frazer et al. vs. James Barker, $657.20.—Hiram Howard et al. vs. Joseph Lederer, $446.68.—Jesse E. Oldfield vs. Nicholas New, $1,086.90.—J. C. Barker vs. Andrew I. and Louisa S. Meserve, $621.25.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Merchants' Loan & Trust Company vs. Garden City Distilling & Rectifying Company, $3,025.—Annie Phillips vs. Thomas Burns, $198.75.

JUDGE ROGERS—Jesse Baker vs. The W. P. McLaren Company; verdict, $205.33, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—John Kuhl vs. John Boerger, $300.—Ada Bendre vs. Edward A. Trask, Harry M. Cook, and William Turner; verdict, $1,500, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Charles Kern, use, etc., vs. John T. Lester and John B. Robertson, $706.10.—Martha S. Marsh vs. Robert Diefendorff, $504.45.—Mercantile Insurance Company vs. Annie O. and James Hanson, $478.20.—W. D. Gibson vs. William T. Nichols, $4,079.08.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 865, 894, 910, 949, 950, 974 to 976, 986, 987, 994, 995, 1,001, 1,003, 1,007, 1,010, 1,012, 1,021, 1,025, 1,027, 1,028, and Term Nos. 2,083 and 2,403. No. 973, Schaffhousen vs. Dowd, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Set cases by agreement. No cases on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 4,377, Elkins vs. Cudney, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6. No. 2, Harper vs. Harper, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 781, 785, 797, 799, and 800. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 719, 723, 727½, 728, 729, 735, 738, 741, 742, 746, 747. No. 718, American District Telegraph Company vs. Harz, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13. No. 3, Schottler vs. Rock, on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 1,329, 1,371, 1,372, 1,382, and 1,428. Call to commence at 2 o'clock.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,309 on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 1,105 on trial, and No. 1,420.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 12.

SECOND DISDRICT APPELLATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 8.—The Appellate Court met this morning and disposed of the following business:

735. Heine vs. Klazy et al.; appellee time for filing briefs extended to the 15th.

205. Blair vs. Reading et al.; decree reversed and cause remanded; entire mandate of Supreme Court.

736. Hughes et al. vs. The People, for use, etc.; suggestion by appellee of diminution of record; motion for certiorari for continuance of cause and extension of time to file briefs; certiorari awarded and cause continued at cost of appellee.

705. Freeman vs. Morris; on motion appellee's time to file briefs extended to June 20.

757. Robison vs. Churchill; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

758. Dewitt vs. Hollingsworth; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

753. Maher vs. Huette; ordered that upon the sum of $500, with M. Feehan and Thomas Harvey as sureties, writ of error will be made a supersedeas.

705. Weeman vs. Morris; taken on call.

644. Jackson vs. Rickard; taken.

The Court adjourned to court in course. The Judges will remain here a few days to finish up conference business.

Justice Craig, of the Supreme Court, was yesterday chosen Chief Justice by his associates.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Wisconsin Politics.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 7.—The letter on the political situation in our State from Fond du Lac, published in last Saturday's supplement to THE TRIBUNE, is heartily indorsed by the Republicans of this locality as being ably written—whoever the person may be who composed it—and containing the true sentiments of myself and others as the best ticket that could be nominated by any convention of Republicans of Wisconsin.

H. M. B.

A Buck Joke.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

OREGON, Ill., June 7.—Yesterday morning early there was observed on the Garfield flag-pole at this place a streamer bearing the word "Conkling" in large letters. Some of the so-called stalwarts seem to think it very funny, but no one has been found who is willing to acknowledge that he had anything to do with putting it there. Since its appearance popular sentiment here seems to be anything but favorable to Conkling, and it is generally regarded as an insult to Garfield and the Administration.

C.

The Doyle Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTON, June 7.—In an article in the *Journal* of June 7 it is said, "The recommendation for mercy is probably owing to Doyle's good character prior to his arrest." I wish to state that it is not quite this way, but that this humane clause was added that we might make up a verdict of guilty. I wish to state that ten, if not eleven, of the Doyle jury believed Doyle guilty as charged in the indictment, without any mental reservation or palliation.

JAMES RICHARDS, a juror.

The Poet on Lord Roscoe.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MANTENO, Ill., June 7.—May we not reasonably infer that the great poet with wonderful penetration saw in the future a Roscoe Conkling and wrote the following lines for his benefit:

Beware of too sublime a sense
Of your own worth and consequence;
For he who thinks himself so great,
His own importance of such weight
That all around in all that's done
Must move and act for him alone,
Will learn in school of tribulation
The folly of his expectation.

W. S. C.

The River Tunnels.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The statement has been made in THE TRIBUNE that our river tunnels were costly humbugs, shunned by the people who ride in buggies and carriages, and THE TRIBUNE seems to be very much astonished that the people, for whose benefit these tunnels were originally made, should use them so little. Mr. Editor, if you wish to find out what is the matter, just take a buggy ride through La Salle street tunnel, and if you get through without accident of some kind you will be lucky. It is ten years since La Salle street tunnel was opened, and it needs a new block pavement from end to end. The lights in the tunnel smack too much of cheeseparing economy, and tallow-dips would be a great improvement to the lights at present in use. In Washington street tunnel the cobblestone-fiend has been at work, and the result is a roadway that is a satire on common sense. Make the tunnels decent and the people will use them.

NORTH SIDER.

Music in Peoria.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—I saw this morning in your issue of Friday last a notice of the graduating exercises of the Chicago Musical College, in which was mentioned as being a novelty the rendering of Weber's "Jubel Overture" by eight persons on four pianos. I would beg leave to say that at a series of concerts given here last week by the Virgil Conservatory of Music, it was my delight to hear, among other good things, a number of pieces of music performed upon eight pianos by sixteen persons at the same time, and with the addition in some of them of three violins and a cornet, and I wish to add that the effect was really grand. Among the pieces so rendered were Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"; "Overture to Zampa," by Herold; overture to "La Dame Blance," by Boieldieu; and Schuman's "Gypsy Life." I learn upon inquiry that the Conservatory here has a regular piano orchestra of eight pianos and sixteen players, and that what is called the "ensemble-class" method is used altogether in teaching,—that is, four pupils in a class using four pianos at the same time. This system of teaching, original with the director, Mr. A. K. Virgil, is proving to be a grand success.

G. H. PATCHEN.

The Capture of Jeff Davis.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In Jeff Davis' account of his capture, he says of the trooper: "He leveled his carbine at me, but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was, in that event, to put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle, and attempt to escape." The poor old man, with his wife's sleeveless waterproof on, was going to unhorse the veteran Munger, of a regiment with a record of ninety-four engagements and skirmishes! But he fails to state that the trooper was armed with a Spencer seven-shooting carbine, which delivers seven shots almost instantaneously; so if he had been missed at the first fire, six good shots were still left which could have been used for his benefit, as Munger could have taken his ear off at forty yards. Davis admits that he had on his wife's sleeveless waterproof, and had on her shawl. This is the only truth in his statement of the capture. Instead of his braggadocio, the truth is that his wife begged in tears of the trooper to let them pass the lines, and if any bravery was displayed it was by the wife who was trying to save her husband, and not by the President of the Lost Cause, who was endeavoring to escape in an ignominious manner in the guise of a woman! Shades of Lee, Jackson, and Johnson, how have the mighty fallen!

FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Iowa's Next Governor.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 7.—I have been traveling over Southern Iowa the past week, and paid some attention to the Gubernatorial question. I find a rather promising field for a "black nag," as Sherman, Larrabee, and the balance of the active candidates have considerable strength promised, each enough to hold the other from coming in under the wire. The supporters of Sherman will not under any consideration go for Larrabee, while the case is similar with the Larrabee men. I spoke of the matter to several prominent men of Burlington and Davenport, and they believe that either the Hon. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, or John Chapman, of Council Bluffs, will be the fortunate man to fill the chair when John A. Gear steps out. Of the two men named, J. K. Graves is the most apt to be the winner. He lives in the northern portion of the State, is very popular all throughout Iowa, has been elected to the Legislature from the strongest Democratic county in the State, and is well qualified to give the office that prominence which it should have. The State would no doubt give a hurrah should he be nominated. John Chapman is also an able and popular man, but the location is the strongest objection against him. Whether he would care to resign the office of United States Marshal is another question. But depend upon it, the next Republican nominee for Governor will be some dark horse.

B.

London's Esthetic Young Man.

Very few know that the esthetic young man embodied in Gilbert and Sullivan's Patience was taken from real life. He is an Irishman, poor, and forced his way into notice by sheer eccentricity. He let his hair grow, wore strange garments, fell into attitudes, talked in a "high-flown" fashion, and carried lilies in his hands. He worshiped Mrs. Langtry, who used to be present at his dimly-lit afternoon teas, where the light was subdued and rose-colored, and the people stumbled about like pre-Raphaelite ghosts; he fell at the feet of Sarah Bernhardt, and finally he "flopped" before Modjeska, where he still remains prostrate. He was followed by street arabs, but scarcely to his discomfiture. "I am glad," he calmly remarked, "to afford amusement to the lower classes." His sayings were quoted, and finally Du Maurier took him up, hair, attitudes, and all, and immortalized "Maudle" in the pages of *Punch*. The more people laughed at him the more he grew in request. New eccentricities of costume, such as top-coats befrogged and trimmed with fur, were devised and worn by the glass of the æsthetic and the world of "Maudles." Finally Beerbohm Tree reproduced him in "Where's the Cat?" and everybody who went to the Criterion exclaimed "Oscar Wilde!" And now he shines with a reflected lustre through "The Colonel" and Patience," and people say what a particularly great young man this great young man must be who is caricatured in the pages of *Punch*, and upon the boards of no less than three London theatres.

VOLUME XL
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